
Analysis of translation of noun phrase ellipsis in Puzzle movie subtitle

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Abstract

This paper analyzes noun phrase (NP) ellipsis in Puzzle movie from English to Indonesian. The method used is the descriptive qualitative research method. The data source used is the Puzzle movie, while the data is in words, expressions, sentences, or paragraphs. This aims to find out NP Ellipsis in the subtitle Puzzle movie and translate it into Indonesian. NP Ellipsis is a mechanism that removes portions of noun phrases that can be recovered from context. It seems to be a tendency towards using lexical repetition in the translation of ellipsis, which raises the degree of explicitness in the translated text. Finally, NP Ellipsis is resulting in ambiguity because this research shows that NP Ellipsis is not always translated accurately.

Keywords: *Ellipsis, Noun Phrase Ellipsis, Translation, Puzzle Movie.*

1. Introduction/problem definition

In this era, many people can translate foreign languages, especially English into Indonesian. There are several types of translations from English that can be said to be a little different in terms of being translated purely into Indonesian. The translation is changing the text of one language into another language, with equivalent text in the language being translated. According to Catford (1974), the replacement of material in one language is the same as in another language. The translator in translating the message in the material must produce a good translation and it is acceptable that the translation

produced by the translator into their own language. A good translation must be not only accurate but also grammatically correct when translating the text. In a study, translations made by translators must provide a complete idea of the object under study.

There are several words in English that, when removed, the noun still has the same meaning as the previous sentence. In English, this is called a noun phrase (NP) ellipsis. The author chooses the topic of NP Ellipsis because indeed the understanding of some laypeople on the translation technique is not everyone knows about this technique, some people translate English into Indonesian purely by the sentence in English without checking the meaning of the meaning. Ellipsis can be defined as “the non-expression of word or phrase that is nevertheless, expected, to occupy a place in the syntactic structure of sentence” (McShane, 2005). Moreover, here the author chooses the ellipsis noun phrase technique to find out the true meaning in sentences that use nouns in the sentence and its implication for Indonesian. “Ellipsis as an index style of the literary text is a challenge for the literary translation since they supposed to reveal the style of origin author in both forms and meaning faithfully” (Hatim, 2001). The primary concern of this study is to determine how NP Ellipsis is rendered from English into Indonesian. To find out how much influence NP Ellipsis has on English when translated into Indonesian and find out the use of NP Ellipsis in English through Puzzle movie and their implications for Indonesian using a closed-set of words such as deictic, numerative, epithets or classifiers, and its translation.

Although considered a classic concept, translation theory (shift translation) was introduced by JC Catford through the book, which is a collection of lecture material. A Linguistic Theory of Translation (1965) is still often used in the analysis of translation research. There are also some

limitations in terms of the application of the analysis to cause problems for researchers. Translation from English to Indonesian has a difference in pure meaning and gives rise to different word order so that there are differences in word order from English to Indonesian. From this background, the researchers decided to examine how the analysis of the translation of noun phrases ellipsis by using the object under study is the subtitle in the Puzzle movie.

2. Framework or theoretical/conceptual based on literature or data

In previous studies, the author found several references from several experts who discussed translation and ellipsis. Translation is a unique thing. People sometimes have difficulty translating a language unless they know the language system, in terms of lexical items, and grammatical aspects, including non-grammatical and cultural aspects. This concept goes hand in hand with the theory of translation stated by Masnidar Tanjung (2011). In his article means to translate means to transfer concepts from one language to another language. In his article, there are many translation examples, e.g: "I cut my finger" that some people will make strange translation into Bahasa Indonesia, that is "*Saya potong jari saya*", (meaning that someone intends to commit suicide; but in fact he/she does not. The correct translation of this sentence is "*Jari saya terluka*". Another example is the sentence "I broke my leg", where Indonesians translate it as "*Saya mematahakan kaki saya*". When these sentences are analyzed, many things can affect the translation. Maybe because of the syntactic pattern that uses Subject and Predicate (NP+VP) by putting the subject of the sentence in front and which should be "*Kaki saya patah*".

In the discussion of ellipsis, some researchers use a novel as the object of their research. However, for this article, the author chooses the film as the

object of the study. The following section will explain the difference between deictic, numerative, epithets, and classifiers.

a. Deictic

1) Specific Deictic

Specific deictic refer mainly to possessive forms and demonstrative pronouns (Butler, 2003). Both are used to function as heads of an elided noun phrase. In English, they include nominal expressions, as “Mary’s” and pronominal expressions such as “mine, yours, ours, his, hers, theirs, and its”.

2) Non-specific deictic

Non-specific deictic include “both, all, some, each, and any” (Butler, 2003). The non-specific deictic “both,” “all,” and “some” are used as a nominal elliptical device. “Both” is used to refer back to a nominal group when the presupposed item has the sense of “two”. “all” and “some” are used to refer back to a nominal group when the presupposed material is plural

3) Post-deictic

Post-deictic are adjectives such as “identical, other, usual, regular, certain. All these lexical items can form noun phrase ellipsis in which they function as heads of elliptical noun phrases

b. Numeratives

Numeratives include lexical items such as cardinals and ordinal. Cardinal are words such as “two, three, four, five, and so on.”. Whereas ordinals, these include items such as “first, second, third or next, last, etc”. For example:

“Eren was the student that won running competition on first place. I was the second.”

c. *Epithets*

Epithets are adjectives such as adjectives of colour and size. This class of lexical items is used elliptically to mark the omission of a noun phrase, for example :

A: Which car do you want, the black car or the white car?

B: **The white.**

d. *Classifiers*

Classifiers are lexical items that precede the head and have an adjectival function. They are used elliptically if the classifier is not a noun, for example :

A: Did she won the first place?

B: No, she only got a **third.**

In previous research about translation conducted by Masnidar Tanjung (2011), in this study, the translation results to be analyzed are basically categorized into 2 parts, namely proverb analysis and contextual analysis. In these two categories, it can be based on the translations made by students which can be categorized as unreasonable, or meaning unclear and unable to apply knowledge of varied meanings, as can be seen through the following data. For example, "Absence makes the heart grow fonder" (*Kekurangan membuat hati tumbuh kasih sayang*) (senseless). It must be (*Berjauhan lebih menumbuhkan kasih sayang*). We feel more affection for our friends and relatives when we are parted from them. "Action speaks louder than words" (*Bertindak lebih keras dari pada kata*) (senseless). It must be (*Tong kosong nyaring bunyinya*). It is what we do that really matters, not just what we say. Another example is "An apple a day keeps the doctor away" (*Bekal dokter setiap hari sebuah apel*) (Not Clear). It must be (*Konsumsi apel setiap hari membuat kita selalu sehat*). Apples and other fruits help to keep healthy.

In previous research about ellipsis conducted by Arhire (2018) focused more on the auxiliary verbs of a sentence to be studied. This study includes interrogative, positive and negative sentences. It includes the subject affected by the main verb, for example

Δ Don't know

I don't know

Δ Δ See what I mean?

Do you see what I mean?

My last wife left me Δ day before
yesterday

My last wife left me the day before
yesterday

Δ : The words erased)

"Δ Don't know." here means "I don't know". here is the omission of the subject and the auxiliary verb. for example, "Δ Δ See what I mean?" here means "Do you see what I mean?". In the ellipsis, some words can sometimes be removed from the original dialogue without affecting the semantics but by making clear the affirmation of certain language characters, for example, "My last wife left me Δ the day before yesterday." here means "My last wife left me the day before yesterday". The object under study focuses more on the auxiliary verbs of a sentence to be studied. The study has three elements: interrogative, positive, and negative sentences, covering subjects that are influenced by the main verb.

In a study conducted by Ali Algriyani (2020), focused on the research taken by the researcher explains ellipsis noun phrases with objects in a novel, the researcher explained the ellipsis noun phrase in a novel. In this study, researchers used aspects such as deictic, numeratives, epithets, and classifiers. This study focuses on the elimination of nouns contained in the novel, for

example for numeratives "Next day I got the boat, and it was brought round to the Temple stairs, and lay where I could reach it within a minute or **two**." (Dickens, 1993, p. 337).

NP Ellipsis	Target Language
Next day I got the boat, and it was brought round to the Temple stairs, and lay where I could reach it within a minute or two .	Next day I got the boat, and it was brought round to the Temple stairs, and lay where I could reach it within a minute or two minutes .

In Pirnajmuddin and Nezam (2012), focuses on testing the effectiveness of the linguistic features of the target language. There are eight main categories of ellipsis patterns for analyzing ellipsis samples, namely Anaphoric ellipsis, Coordination, Elliptical clauses, Noun Phrase, Subject + Operator, Substitution, Ellipsis of response, Ellipsis of nonfinite and verbless clauses. For example anaphoric ellipsis, anaphora is a rhetorical device in the form of a deliberate repetition of certain words in a text. In this study the elliptical structure can be restored by anaphora. For example, this study shows that "I shouldn't have gone out so far, fish" he said. "**Neither for you nor for me**. I'm sorry fish". The dialogue statement is obtained from the anaphoric ellipsis characteristic, which usually has precedent by taking sentences that discuss ellipsis as a characteristic of language style. The researcher used Hemingway's *The Old Man and the Sea* novel as the research object from this research. This research study focuses on how a test of the effectiveness of using this strategy is related to the linguistic features of the target language.

The study of the author is different because it focuses on the object of research in a film because it has a higher attractiveness for readers to learn a language more clearly and more effectively. Many people can translate foreign

languages, especially English into Indonesian. There are several types of translations from English that can be said to be a little different in terms of being translated purely into Indonesian. There are several words in English that when the noun is removed, still have the same meaning as the previous sentence. In English, this is called a noun phrase ellipsis. Not everyone knows about this technique, some people translate English into pure Indonesian according to sentences in English without checking the meaning. so the researcher took this study aimed at making readers understand translation, especially NP ellipsis. Although in the previous research there was an ellipsis in the noun phrase category, it focuses more on noun phrases, but it was not specific and only explained in general terms for noun phrases. This research describes a more specific ellipsis noun phrase with 4 categories in this noun phrase ellipsis, namely deictic, numeratives, epithets, and classifiers, which will be explained point by point. This research focuses more on the noun of a sentence. does not refer to the subject or other grammatical items, this study includes everything related to Noun Phrase Ellipsis, which includes several aspects such as deictic, numeratives, epithets, and classifiers

From the conclusions of the three articles above, researchers researched the translation of ellipsis noun phrases in the Puzzle movie. This research shows that one type of ellipsis noun phrase which can also be called elliptical noun phrases will be discussed in terms of their use and translation from English to Indonesian. This study also discusses the implications of translating the source language text into the target language that has a purely different meaning or a difference from the source language. Here the researchers used research techniques to collect data through Puzzle movie by determining aspects of deictic, numeratives, epithets, and classifiers. All aspects are listed in the conversation in the Puzzle movie.

3. Methods

This study used a qualitative descriptive method by Ali Algryani (2020). The Puzzle movie directed by Marc Turtletaub was chosen to be the object of research on the ellipsis noun phrase. The main concern of this study was to determine how NP Ellipsis was rendered from English to Indonesian and identify English and Indonesian style preferences for ellipsis use. This study was based on authentic text analysis. Translations of these text were analyzed with respect to how NP Ellipsis translated into Indonesian and what the implications its translation has on the target text. The study showed that NP ellipsis was not always translated accurately, resulting in ambiguity and loss the source text informative content. Therefore, further studies on the translation of other forms of ellipsis could show the potential renderings of ellipsis and their impacts on the target text.

4. Data Collection

One of Marc Turtletaub's film adaptations entitled Researchers chose puzzle to explain the ellipsis translation and noun phrase and its implications to Indonesian. The data collected is NP Ellipsis in a conversation found in the Puzzle movie. Data was collected from the conversations in the Puzzle movie minute by minute, the author described the situation first during the conversation then displayed what conversation was taking place and looking for words that were included in the NP ellipsis by boldly printed the words. The reasons why the word was included in the NP ellipsis and what aspects it contains and its translation into Indonesian. Analyzing data was to compare the source language (English) and the target language (Indonesian). The next step was the reasoning why the words were included in the NP ellipsis, and what aspects it contained. The following step was the differences of translation

from English to Indonesian by the subtitle and the subtitle was made by explosiveskull.

5. Data Analysis

Translation requires a different approach that could be interpreted specifically with different ellipsis values. Ellipsis deals with semantics and text styles. Translations may not be translated purely to maintain the ellipsis in the language to be translated. The object of this research was all conversations containing NP Ellipsis found in the Puzzle movie that use words included in the aspects as deictic, numerative, epithets or classifiers and its translation by researching the translations of the listed sources minute by minute. Sources of data collected from the screening of the Puzzle movie.

6. Result

From the research that has been done, the researchers found several NP ellipsis contained in the Puzzle film using the techniques described in this study through translation in the film subtitles and differences in the meaning of the source language through the Puzzle film which was translated into Indonesian. Researchers found there were 17 words that included NP ellipsis, ranging from deictic, numeratives, epithets and classifiers. The table below contains only brief results of the research that has been carried out by the author, contains words that are included in the 4 aspects of the NP ellipsis, namely deictic, numeratives, epithets and classifiers and the minute which shows how many minutes the word appears in the film's subtitle. for clearer and detailed results will be explained in the discussion of this study. The 17 words that are included in the NP ellipsis aspect have been summarized in the table below.

Deictic		Numeratives	
Specific Deictic		Minute	Word
Minute	Word	17.39	Eight
6.13	Mine	50.15	One
Non-specific Deictic		52.08	Two
Minute	Word	1.33.44	One
19.55	Both	Epithets	
24.49	All	Minute	Word
41.57	All	27.07	Green, blues, red, dark brown
43.25	All	Classifiers	
Post-deictic		Minute	Word
Minute	Word	26.27	First
30.23	Other	33.47	Whole thing
1.11.22	Usual	51.54	First
		1.11.53	Usual
		1.27.42	Second, third

7. Finding & Discussion

In this discussion, the author will explain the Puzzle movie which is the object of this research, the author uses 4 aspects as deictic, numeratives, epithets, and classifiers, to determine NP Ellipsis and its translation into Indonesian by Ali Agryani (2020). The following section will explain the word that contained the NP Ellipsis minute by minute and what aspects it contains and its translation.

Minute 6.13 (Specific Deictic)

In the dining room, while having breakfast together, the Agnes family talked and told each other. One moment Agnes got a new phone, and her son Gabe wanted to help her get some applications from the phone and Gabe asked Agnes:

English	Indonesian
What kind of apps do you want think? / Apps? I don't want apps, I don't want that phone, you take it, mine is perfectly fine.	Aplikasi macam apa yang ibu inginkan? / Aplikasi? Aku tidak ingin aplikasi. Aku tidak ingin ponsel itu, ambilah. Ponselku sekarang masih bagus.

The word **Mine** is part of the specific deictic NP Ellipsis because it contains ownership. Based on the text, the word **Mine** has the meaning of addressing Agnes to the phone problem.

Minute 17.39 (Numeratives)

Agnes is going to go to Grand Central to buy a puzzle where he got it as a birthday present, he decides to take the train as transportation. In the train, while a train conductor came and Agnes bought a ticket on the train.

English	Indonesian
"A ticket to Grand Central please. / That's \$19. / How much? / \$19. / I thought it was eight . / It's \$19 one way, off-peak, when you purchase tickets on board.	Tolong tiket ke Grand Central. / Harganya \$19. / Berapa? / \$19. / Kupikir itu \$8. / Itu \$19 satu arah, harganya dua kali lipat saat kau membeli tiket di dalam kereta.

The word **eight** here is a part of numeratives. The word **eight** explain about how many dollars Agnes has to pay, because on the sentence before was explain about payment which is \$19.

Minute 19.55 (Non-specific Deictic)

Agnes reaches a shop where she sells puzzles. Inside there are several people playing puzzles and one cashier guarding the place. Agnes tries to find the puzzle he wants before the conversation starts by a cashier who asks Agnes.

English	Indonesian
Let me know if you need any help.	Beritahu aku jika kau butuh bantuan.
You ready? / What do you think sir?	Kau siap? / Bagaimana menurutmu
Which one / Depends on what you	tuan? Yang mana? / Tergantung kau
want to spend days looking at. /	mau menghabiskan hari dengan
What do you mean? / They're each	melihat apa. / Apa maksudmu? Itu
like a thousand pieces, take forever.	masing-masing berisi seribu keping,
/ I'll take both .	butuh waktu lama. / Aku ambil
	keduanya.

As explained above, "Both" is used to refer back to a nominal group when the presupposed item has the sense of "two", the word **both** here explained about puzzle that Agnes has to choose. So **both** here is non-specific deictic.

Minute 24.49 (Non-specific Deictic)

Agnes went to Robert's place. Robert is Agnes's puzzle partner to join the puzzle competition he will be participating in. Prior to the house, Robert Agnes went to church for worship and had Ash Wednesday on his forehead. After arriving at Robert's house, Robert asked about the mark on his forehead.

English	Indonesian
Oh, sorry, you seem to have some	Oh, maaf, ada tanda yang menarik di
interesting mark on your forehead. /	keningmu. / Oh, itu Abu Rabu. / Kau
Oh, it's Ash Wednesday. / You're	katolik? / Apa itu masalah? / Tidak,
Catholic? / Is that a problem? / No,	tidak, sama sekali tidak, selama kita
no. Not at all , as long as we don't	tidak harus berbagi hadiahnya
have to share the prize with the Pope.	dengan Paus.

The word **all** is part of non-specific deictic. **All** here explains about the problem, which is Catholic is a problem or not, and the answer is not at **all**. That's why **all** here is non-specific deictic.

Minute 26.27 (Classifiers)

In Robert's house when Agnes and Robert practiced playing puzzles as team partners to take part in a puzzle competition, Agnes wondered what competition they would be participating in and what happened to Robert's previous partners.

English	Indonesian
What is the competition? / National Jigsaw Puzzle Championship. I won the single last year, my first time. / I didn't know such a thing existed. / Oh don't tell anyone. There'll be a run on the place.	Apa kompetisinya? / Kejuaraan Nasional Puzzle Gambar. Aku juara tahun lalu, kejuaraan pertamaku. / Aku tidak tahu ada hal seperti itu. / Oh jangan beritahu orang lain. Tempat itu akan menjadi penuh.

The word **first** here is classifiers, more precisely is the ordinals classifiers. **First** here are used elliptically to as cohesive devices and as a means for avoiding redundancy. It can be interpreted as "the **first** I won the competition" respectively through reference to the previous sentence.

Minute 27.07 (Epithets)

In Robert's house, Agnes and Robert practiced the puzzle together as partners, but it was unexpected that Agnes did not do it as Robert had imagined. Robert suggested to do this by classifying puzzles by color first, but Agnes apparently has his own way of solving puzzles.

English	Indonesian
You're not doing by color first? Rule number one of competitive	Kau tidak memisahkannya sesuai warna terlebih dulu? Peraturan

<p>puzzling, you've got to organize by color before you do anything else. I will do green and blues, you do red and dark browns. / I've never really done it that way.</p>	<p>nomor satu dari kompetisi puzzle, kau harus menata sesuai warna sebelum melakukan yang lainnya. Aku yang urutkan warna hijau dan biru dan kau urutkan warna merah dan coklat tua. / Aku tak pernah melakukannya seperti itu.</p>
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Epithets are adjectives such as adjectives of colour and size. "**green, blues, red and dark borwns**" here explains about the colours of the puzzle that have to organize, based on the previous sentence.

Minute 30.23 (Post-deictic)

In the dining room while having dinner, Agnes got word that Emily's aunt was sick, she broke her foot. And at dinner with the Agnes family told her husband and children. He would go to Emily's aunt two days a week to help her out. But her husband, Louie, disagrees with Agnes, who has to go to Emily's aunt two days a week, he thinks it's too long, and Gabe asked if he should come to see her because he had a college project.

English	Indonesian
Should we go visit her, too? / I don't think that's necessary. / Yeah, I can't. I got a lot going on this weekend, so I have to write one essay about why I want to go to college, and in other , I have to describe a transformative experience in my life.	Haruskah kami pergi mengunjunginya juga? / Kurasa itu tidak diperlukan. / Ya, aku tidak bisa. Aku banyak urusan akhir pekan ini, jadi aku harus menulis satu esai tentang alasan aku ingin kuliah dan yang lainnya, aku harus jelaskan pengalaman transformatif dalam hidupku.

The word **other** is part of post-deictic. Gabe said that he have to write one essay about why he want to go college. **Other** here explains about the reason why Gabe want to go college and he have to describe a transformative experience in his life.

Minute 33.47 (Classifiers)

Agnes returns to Robert's place to practice the puzzle. Agnes didn't have much time to train so she asked Robert to start right away. Robert gave directions on how to solve the puzzle correctly.

English	Indonesian
<p>I don't have as much time as I thought. We better start. / Alright. So, they give you the puzzle and you pour the whole thing out at once. You don't take little handfuls and spread them around the table.</p>	<p>Aku tak punya banyak waktu seperti yang kupikirkan, sebaiknya kita mulai. / Baiklah. Jadi mereka memberikanmu puzzle, lalu kau keluarkan semuanya secara bersamaan. Jangan mengambil sebagian kecil dan menyebarkan di meja.</p>

The word **whole thing** is part of classifiers. **Whole thing** here means "all of" and in this sentence, **whole thing** refers to puzzle. It means all of puzzle pieces. So, Robert says to Agnes to pour all of puzzle pieces at once.

Minute 41.57 (Non-specific Deictic)

Ziggy is Agnes's first child. Currently he was asked by his father to help him do work as a mechanic. Ziggy is not really an expert at it but his father still insists that Ziggy work to continue his father and he is too afraid to talk about it to his father. One day Agnes saw him gloomy in garage and asked what happened to Ziggy and it turned out that Ziggy did not like the job his father gave him and he preferred to cook like his mother.

English	Indonesian
I don't think I'm good at anything. I want to cook, Mom. / What? / I've watched you cook my whole life. I watch cooking shows when no one's home. I think I'd be happy doing what you do, not what Dad does. / But I don't do anything. / Are you kidding? Mom, you do a million things, and you're good at all of them.	Kurasa aku tidak menguasai apapun. Aku ingin memasak, Bu. / Apa? / Aku melihat ibu memasak seumur hidupku. Aku menonton acara memasak saat tak ada orang di rumah. Kurasa aku akan senang melakukan yang ibu lakukan, bukan apa yang Ayah lakukan. / Tapi ibu tak melakukan apa-apa. / Ibu bercanda? Bu, kau melakukan jutaan hal dan kau pandai dalam segalanya.

With regards to the deictic “all” is used as elliptical devices in both English and Indonesian. **All** means everything's Agnes doing, because on previous sentence explained that Agnes do a million things. So, **all** here refers to million things.

Minute 43.25 (Non-specific deictic)

Agnes and Louie were in a state after arguing, they were talking to each other while the two were brushing their teeth together in the bathroom. Agnes asked about lectures, lessons and the conversation turned to their relationship.

English	Indonesian
Do you ever wish you'd gone? To college, I mean. Learn something just to know it? / No. I would have hated college. / I think I would have majored in math. / Math, huh? You're cute. / Ever wonder what	Apa kau pernah berharap kau pergi? Untuk kuliah, maksudku. Belajar sesuatu hanya untuk mengetahuinya? / Tidak. Aku tidak suka kuliah. / Kurasa aku akan mengambil jurusan matematika. / Matematika? Kau

your life would be like if you met me a few years later, or never met me at all ?	manis. / Pernah berpikir seperti apa jadinya hidupmu jika kau bertemu aku beberapa tahun setelahnya, atau tidak pernah bertemu aku sama sekali?
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Almost the same as before, the word **all** is part of non-specific deictic. it explained about time, because on previous sentence there is “a few years later”. **All** here can mean “forever” in other ways.

Minute 50.15 (Numeratives)

One night Ziggy was seen going out of the house to smoke, then Agnes came out and saw Ziggy smoking in front of the house. At that time Agnes warned Ziggy not to smoke but the conversation actually led to their family problems. After the conversation, Agnes finally tried to ask Ziggy for a cigarette and unexpectedly it was Agnes's first cigarette. Without thinking, Ziggy threw away the cigarette that Agnes was holding.

English	Indonesian
Why didn't you ever divorce him, mom? Seriously, you've never really been happy. / I don't think a mother and son should be having a conversation like this. / Whatever. / Can I have one? / Cigarette? / Yeah. / Jesus, Mom, when the last time you had one ? / This is my first.	Kenapa ibu tidak menceraikan dia, bu? Serius, ibu tidak pernah merasa benar-benar bahagia. / Ibu rasa ibu dan anak tak seharusnya melakukan percakapan seperti ini. / Terserahlah. / Boleh ibu minta? / Rokok? / Ya. / Astaga, bu, kapan terakhir kali ibu merokok? / Ini rokok pertamaku.

The word **one** is part of numeratives. **One** here refers to cigarette. In this sentence the last time she do. Based on previous sentence **one** here is a word that means smoking, and it can mean when the last time she smoke.

Minute 51.54 (Classifiers)

It was still the same outside the house when Agnes and Ziggy chatted and smoked together.

English	Indonesian
When the last time you had one? / This is my first .	Kapan terakhir kali ibu merokok? / Ini rokok pertamaku.

This sentence is a continuation of the sentence number. Almost the same mean as **first** here explained about cigarette. **First** here is about time, when the last time Agnes doing “smoke”, it means the last time she smoked. So, **first** is part of classifiers.

Minute 52.08 (Numeatives)

In the morning, Agnes and Louie sleep together, but Agnes wakes up first and counts down the alarm clock will sound.

English	Indonesian
Five, four, three, two, one (cell phone alarm plays a tune). / Five more minutes, please. / Take an hour or two .	Lima, empat, tiga, dua, satu (alarm ponsel berbunyi). / Lima menit lagi, tolong. / Ambilah satu atau dua jam.

The word **two** here is part of numeratives. It refers to “hour”. On previous sentence there are numbers, count down time and continued with sentence “take an hour”. So, **two** here refers to “take an hour” that means about “hour”.

Minute 1.11.22 (Post-deictic)

One day Agnes quarreled with Louie about a gift for their child. Louie gave the gift money that should have been used for tuition fees by her son Gabe. Agnes was annoyed with Louie, who agreed that the money was a gift and

could be used for anything by her child. Then Agnes went out of the house and in front of the house she called Robert.

English	Indonesian
Hello? What are you doing right now? / What am I doing? I'm doing nothing really, as usual . / Happy Holy Thursday. / Is it Thursday already? / Holy Thursday.	Halo? Apa yang sedang kau lakukan sekarang? / Aku sedang apa? Aku tak melakukan apa-apa sebenarnya, seperti biasa. / Selamat hari Kamis Suci. / Ini sudah hari Kamis? / Kamis Suci.

The word **usual** is part of post-deictic. The post-deictic **usual** is used elliptically as a means of avoiding lexical repetition. **Usual** here refers to his habit, he is not doing anything everyday.

Minute 1.11.53 (Classifiers)

Agnes calls Robert and they talk about the events they experienced while practicing the puzzle in front of the house.

English	Indonesian
Tomorrow is Good Friday, and Sunday is Easter, the resurrection . / I know what Easter is, Mata. I also know that you are not the believer you once were, and that's okay.	Besok adalah Jumat Agung, dan Minggu adalah hari Paskah, kebangkitan. / Aku tahu apa itu Paskah, Mata. Aku juga tahu jika dulu kau bukan seorang penganut, dan itu tak masalah.

The word **resurrection** is part of classifiers. It refers to "day". **Resurrection** is lexical item that precede the head and have an adjectival function. **Resurrection** is more detailed explained of the day. On previous sentence there is "Sunday is Easter" so **resurrection** explained about the "Sunday".

Minute 1.27.42 (Classifiers)

Agnes and Robert ended up taking part in the puzzle competition they had been waiting for, but in the competition when the match started Agnes didn't do what they had learned. Agnes chose to do it in her own way because she believed that if she did it like the other participants they wouldn't win and Robert was confused.

English	Indonesian
You're not doing it by color. You're doing it the old way. What are you doing? / Everyone else is doing colors and borders. / Yeah, that's how we trained. / If we do it that way, we won't win, we'll come second or third . I'm doing it the old way.	Kau tidak melakukannya sesuai warna. Kau melakukannya dengan cara lama. Apa yang kau lakukan? / Orang lain melakukannya sesuai warna dan tepinya. / Ya, begitu cara kami dilatih. / Jika kita melakukan seperti itu, kita tidak akan menang, kita akan juara dua atau tiga. Aku melakukannya dengan cara lama.

There are two words, **second** and **third**. Both are part of classifiers. On previous sentence there is "if we do it that way, we won't win". Win here means for first place. **Second** and **third** refers to "win the competition". They can only be interpreted as "second place" and "third place" respectively through reference to the previous sentences.

Minute 1.33.44 (Numeratives)

Agnes and Robert finally won the puzzle competition they participated in and previously they planned to go abroad to take part in the puzzle competition at the national level. However, in her villa near the lake, Agnes seems to discourage her from going abroad because she thinks she still has dependents for her family and decided not to go with Robert.

English	Indonesian
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<p>Hey, are you all packed? / I'm with my family. / Mata, you have to get to the airport at least three hours early for an international flight, you have to be here around one. security is going to take forever. Did you tell Louie. / I'm not coming. / Mata, please. Don't do this to me. I love you. I miss you. / I'm sorry. I love you too. I miss you too</p>	<p>Hei. Apa kau sudah berkemas? / Aku bersama keluargaku. / Mata, kau harus sudah di bandara setidaknya tiga jam lebih awal untuk penerbangan internasional, kau harus sudah disana sekitar jam satu. Keamanan akan memakan waktu lebih lama. Kau sudah beritahu Louie? / Aku tidak ikut. / Mata, tolong. Jangan lakukan ini kepadaku. Aku mencintaimu. Aku merindukanmu. / Maafkan aku. Aku juga mencintaimu. Aku juga merindukanmu</p>
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The word **one** is part of numeratives. **One** refers to hour. Based on previous sentence “you have to get to the airport at least three hours early” the word **one** means that she has to be in airport at one o'clock or around one.

In this analysis the author described the situation first during the conversation then displayed what conversation was taking place and looking for words that were included in the NP ellipsis by boldly printed the words. The reasons why the word was included in the NP ellipsis and what aspects it contains and its translation into Indonesian. The technique of analyzing data was to compare between the source language (English) and the target language (Indonesian). The next step was the reasoning why the words were included in the NP ellipsis, and what aspects it contained. The following step was the differences of translation from English to Indonesian by the subtitle.

The difference with the previous research is on the object under study and the way of delivery. In research by Ali Algriyani using novels as research objects and explaining point-by-point aspects studied. While this study uses film as the object of research, because according to the author most research on ellipsis used novels as the object of their research, but in this study, the author used film as it is more effective. More people like watching movies than reading novels, so people will be more interested in films than novels. The author also explained by sorting according to the minutes containing NP ellipsis and the results obtained were the conversations in the Puzzle movie. The author used this reference as a reference in his research because they are easier to understand and can make it easier to find sentences containing NP ellipsis in the Puzzle movie.

8. Conclusion

Translation problems often make it difficult for people to translate foreign languages. In English, several words cannot be translated purely into Indonesian. Ellipsis is used in both written and oral form. NP ellipsis is an ellipse shape that functions as the head shape for an elliptical noun phrase. In this paper, it can be found that NP ellipsis aims to inform that English cannot be translated purely into Indonesian. There is a repetition of words which if omitted in English will appear in Indonesian. The repetition of the word can stem from the structural differences between English and Indonesian. This kind of mistranslation can create ambiguity, resulting in the meaning of different words into the target language. However, there is a tendency towards the use of lexical repetition, which can be ascribed to structural incompatibilities and differences in stylistic preferences between English and Indonesian. The study has shown that existing English-Indonesian translations

contain mistranslations of NP ellipsis such mistranslation create ambiguity and convey different meanings to the target language readership. Ellipsis as a cohesive device in a text must be considered an index of style in a literal text. However, ellipsis intimates extra layers of meaning as well. As such the treatment of this features in translation offers an ample ground for research. In short when ellipsis is a cohesive device only the translation is not problematic, even if ellipsis cannot be formally translated by ellipsis, other cohesive device will be used to provide the cohesive texture of the target language text effectively. The conclusion and the suggested translation solutions in this study can be extended to other language pairs and used in translator-training environments. Nonetheless, further investigations could complete the findings and adjust the conclusions if other language devices were scrutinized and additional or different corpora were used as grounds for investigation.

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