CHAPTER IV

THE FINDING AND DISCUSSION

This part is concerned with the translation analysis of English adjective clause into Indonesian. The shift occurs when adjective clauses in source language translated in the target language that has different language. The types of translation shift found are level shift, structure shift, unit shift, and class shift. In this analysis, the researcher used Catford's theory (1965) to analyze translation shift, and Nida's theory (1964) to analyze translation equivalence. In addition, she also uses several other references to strengthen the analysis. Here are the explanations of the translation adjectives in English adjective clause into Indonesian.

4.1 The Translation Shift

4.1.1 Level Shift

According to Catford (1965), shifts from grammar to lexis and vice-versa are the only possible level shifts in translation that quite common. Here are some data that has gotten by the researcher.

01/AdjC/20 ST/24 TT

- ST "Let's explore the island, let's explore the island!" yelled Anne, who was now at the top of the little natural harbour, climbing up the rocks there.
- TT "Ayohlah! Kita periksa pulau ini," seru Anne. Anak itu mendaki tebing batu, dan sudah berdiri di atas pelabuhan alam itu.

Based on the data above, the adjective clause who was now at the top of the little natural harbour is modifier of the subject (Anne). The use relative clause who functions as subject. Who include in non-restrictive or non-defining relative clause which has non-essential information in explains the precede noun or subject. There is comma (,) between the subject and clause shows that the subject (Anna) is personal or it just one and the clause after subject is used only as extra information so that it will not influence the meaning if the information deleted.

In the data above, English adjective clause consists of the relative pronoun (who), auxiliary (was), adverb (now) and prepositional phrase (at the top of the little natural harbour). It means that the sentence using past tense. Then in the translation version, the auxiliary was translated into sudah berdiri. There is level shift occur in the sentence, it is a change in grammatical unit was in the source text to lexical units sudah berdiri in the target text.

The translator puts noun phrase <u>climbing up the rocks there</u> which should at the end of the sentence to be near the subject (Anna). This resulted in the adjective clause <u>who was now at the top of the little natural harbour</u> translated thereafter. This change certainly changes the structure of the sentence, but does not change the meaning of the message so that the translation is quite acceptable even though the changes by translator should be avoided.

02/AdjC/22 ST/27 TT

- ST "Let's have our dinner!" yelled Dick, who was feeling terribly hungry as usual.
- TT "Ayoh, kita makan saja sekarang!" seru Dick. <u>Dia sudah merasa</u> lapar, seperti biasanya.

Based on the data above, the function of relative pronoun <u>who</u> is to modify the subject (Dick). The relative pronoun functions to describe how the Dick's character as subject. One more time, there is comma (,) between subject and adjective clause to explain that the subject is just one. There is no other Dick that describe in the sentence. Relative clause like this is commonly called non-restrictive relative clause or non-defining relative clause. The information after comma which is use to explain the subject is not essential so it can removed.

In the data above, adjective clause in the source text translated into sentence in translation version. The English adjective clause in source text consists of the relative pronoun (who), the auxiliary (was), and verb (feeling). It means that the sentence using past tense. Then in the translation version, it translated into *dia sudah merasa lapar*. There is level shift occur in the sentence, it is a change in grammatical unit <u>was</u> in the source text to lexical unit *sudah* in the target text. Although in translation, the adjective clause is translated in sentence, but it does not matter because the independent clause may combine with dependent

clause that called complex sentence. When complex sentence divided into every sentence, it will have more than one sentence.

03/AdjC/28 ST/34 TT

- ST It isn't many people that have the chance of exploring an old, old wreck like that, which has always been at the bottom of the sea!"
- TT Tak banyak orang yang memperoleh kesempatan untuk memeriksa bangkai kapal yang tua sekali seperti itu, <u>yang sebelumnya</u> terbenam di dasar laut!"

The function of relative clause which in clause which has always been at the bottom of the sea is as adverbial to modify preceding noun phrase (old wreck). Relative pronoun which is used as a description of the place description of noun (old wreck). It has been explained that the relativizer which is use to modify noun or things is not live and has been proven in the data above, that which is used for modifying old wreck which is noun at the same object in the sentence.

In the data above there is shifting occur in the translation. The English adjective clause in source text consists of the relative pronoun (which), the auxiliary (has), adverb (always), verb (been) and prepositional phrase (at the bottom of the sea). The use <u>has</u> in the sentence means that the sentence using present perfect tense. Then in the translation version, the auxiliary (has) and verb (been) is translated into *yang sebelumnya terbenam*. The shift occur in the sentence is a change in grammatical unit

has in the source text to lexical unit sebelumnya in the target text. The shift is like that called level shift because it change from grammatical unit into lexical unit.

Commonly, auxiliary (has) translated into *sudah* or *pernah* because the present perfect is used to discuss what has just happened. However, in the "Five on a treasure island" translation, auxiliary (has) is translated *sebelumnya*, it means that the word *sebelumnya* indicates a recent incident. The translator shifting into *sebelumnya* because he wants to explain that the old wreck indeed have sink in the sea long time ago but now the old wreck has been remove to the rock of the island because of big storm. Therefore, translator using *sebelumnya* to translated the auxaliry (has) to make reader understand well about the situation.

04/AdjC/43 ST/52 TT

- ST They stood in the ruined courtyard that had once been the centre of the castle.
- TT Mereka berdiri di pekarangan <u>yang dulu pernah merupakan pusat</u>
 Puri Kirrin.

Relative pronoun that in the data above is include in restrictive clause. The information in clause that had once been the center of the castle is very important to explain which courtyard is meant. There are many courtyards but that is meant only courtyard that had once been the center of the castle. If only the clause is removed, it will be they stood in

the ruined courtyard. It has different meaning with previous sentences that still use clause as explanation. In this sentence is not clear which courtyard is meant so it will cause confusion when the clause is abolished.

Then, talks about shifting occur in the data above, there is a level shift occur in the translation. The English adjective clause in data above consists of the relative pronoun (that), the auxiliary (had), adverb (once), and verb (been). It means that the sentence using past perfect tense. Then in the translation version, it translated into *yang dulu pernah*. The shift which is change grammatical unit (had) in the source text to lexical unit *yang dulu pernah* in the target text is called level shift.

05/AdjC/43 ST/52 TT

- ST The stones that had once formed the floor of the big courtyard were now cracked and were no longer lying flat.
- TT Batu-batu pipih <u>yang dulu merupakan alas pekarangan luas itu</u> sekarang sudah pecah-pecah, dan tidak lagi terletak mendatar.

There is a shift from English adjective clause in the source text into target text. The English adjective clause consists of the relative pronoun (that), and the auxiliary (had) + past participle (formed). It means that the sentence using past perfect tense. Then in the translation version, it translated into *yang dulu pernah merupakan*. The shift which is change grammatical unit (had) in the source text to lexical unit *yang dulu* in the target text is called level shift. Then, verb <u>formed</u> that becomes a part of

relative clause translated into *merupakan* in target text. The researcher is uncertain why the translator shifting into *merupakan*, though it will be better if the translator uses the word *menjadi*. By translating it into *merupakan*, the translation becomes a little stiff and unnatural. Translator should make translations more flexible so readers will not realize that the story they are reading is the result of a translation.

06/AdjC/45 ST/ 54 TT

- ST Underneath was a very rotten wooden cover, which had plainly been used in the old days to protect the well.
- TT Di bawahnya nampak tutup dari kayu yang sudah sangat lapuk.

There is a shift from English adjective clause in the source text into target text. The English adjective clause consists of the relative pronoun (which), and the auxiliary (had), adverb (plainly), and verb (been used). It means that the sentence using past perfect tense. Then in the translation version, it translated into *yang sudah*. In source text, the clause *had plainly been used in the old days* to protect the well is idiomatic. Then in the translation, the translator use a different way by translated it into *sangat lapuk*. There are many words are omitted, in order to the target text shorter than source text. The translator tries to make the translation easier to understand by the reader who is children. Even though the translation shorter than source text, but the message is still same so that it acceptable.

The shift which is change grammatical unit (had) in the source text to lexical unit *yang sudah* in the target text is called level shift.

Some of data above has shown the level shifts occur in the translation of adjective clause. Shifting occurs when grammatical unit in the source text translated into lexical unit in Indonesian. The reason why grammatical unit in English translated into lexical unit in Indonesian is because in Indonesian there is no "to be" as in English, so that it translated into lexical unit.

4.1.2 Structure Shift

It involves a grammatical change between the structure of the source language and the target language. It also occurs when the structure of target language is different from the structure of source language equivalent at a different level.

07/AdjC/9 ST/11 TT

- ST Come and sit down here in this corner where nobody can hear us."
- TT Kita duduk saja di sudut sana, <u>supaya tak terdengar orang lain</u>."

In the data above, the structure of adjective clause in source text is noun phrase (this corner), relative pronoun (where), noun (nobody), auxiliary verb (can hear), and pronoun (us). Relative pronoun where used to indicate location of object that mentioned. In Indonesian usually translated into *dimana* or *tempat*, but it often translated into another with the same function, that is indicate location.

Then in the target text, the structure is prepositional phrase (di sudut sana), conjunction (supaya) verb (tak terdengar) and noun (orang lain). There is a change of function from data above. Relative pronoun where in the source text is not translated in the target language. Instead, in translation it translated into *supaya tak terdengar orang lain*. The verb (hear) in the active form is defined as passive negative that is *tak terdengar*. Then the noun (nobody) that should be negative is defined to be positive (orang lain). Because of this change, then the role of nobody as object has changed into object in translation. Thus there is shifting from active into passive in translation. The shift from active into passive is called the shift structure.

08/AdjC/31 ST/37 TT

- ST This must have been his very-private box in which he kept his old papers or diaries.
- TT Mestinya ini peti milik pribadinya, <u>di mana tersimpan surat-surat</u> atau buku hariannya.

In the data above, the structure of adjective clause in source text is noun (private-box), preposition + relative pronoun (in + which), pronoun (he), verb (kept), and post modifiers (his old papers or diaries). Prepositional (in) + relative pronoun (which) functions as preposition in the clause. By the combination, both of them can indicate location of

object in sentence. Commonly in Indonesian, in + which is translated into dimana. It uses to indicate location of object that mentioned in sentence.

Then in the target text, the structure is noun (peti), relative pronoun (dimana) verb (tersimpan) and post modifiers (surat-surat atau buku pribadinya). There is shift from the verb of data above. In source text, the verb (kept) in active form translated into passive form *tersimpan*. There is shift from active into passive occur in the translation. The verb *tersimpan* have a stem *simpan* with prefix *ter*- be morpheme *tersimpan*. In Indonesian, addition prefix *ter*- or *di*- in a word is the way to form passive verb. Thus, in this data is proven that there is structure shift occur from active into passive. Then the pronoun *he* translated into *-nya* in the target text.

In structure shift, the researcher just finds out a little data which indicates shifting in structure of language. Mostly, the translator still follows the structure rules in source text. There is no many change in structure do by translator in target text. Therefore, the data of structure shift in translation is still less.

4.1.3 Unit Shift

Unit shift involves changes of rank. It is departure from formal correspondence in which the translation equivalent of a unit at one rank in the source language is a unit at a different rank in the target language. Here the data taken by the researcher.

09/AdjC/6 ST/6 TT

- ST Anne was to sleep with Georgina in a smaller room, whose windows looked over the moors at the back of the house.
- TT Sedang Anne disuruh tidur bersama Georgina dalam sebuah kamar yang ukurannya agak kecilan. <u>Dari jendela kamar itu nampak tanah berpaya-paya yang terbentang luas di belakang rumah.</u>

The sentence in source text include in a complex sentence. It has more than one simple sentence with adjective clause inside. To make it easier to analyze, the researcher separate it into two simple sentences.

- 1. Anne was to sleep with Georgina in a smaller room.
- 2. Smaller room have windows looked over the moors at the house.

In the sentence above, the complex sentence has two simple sentences. The first is the main sentence and the second is clause that functions as modifier. In the target text, the translator translates adjective clause into sentence. The translator translates whose windows looked over the moors at the house, into *Dari jendela kamar itu nampak tanah* berpaya-paya yang terbentang luas dibelakang rumah. Relative pronoun whose in the sentence is modify noun phrase (smaller room). It is used to describe the ownership of the noun phrase that is being described. In the data above, relativizer whose have a function as an object in the sentence.

About translation shift occur in the translation, there are unit shift occur in the translation, it is from clause into sentence. The clause is

relative pronoun (whose), noun (windows) and post modifier (looked over the moors at the house as prepositional phrase). Then in the translation that translated into sentence consists of prepositional phrase (Dari jendela kamar itu), verb phrase (nampak tanah berpaya-paya), and post modifier (yang terbentang luas dibelakang rumah). There is shift occur in the translation, it is from clause into sentence. The shift like this is called upward rank in unit shift because the clause translates from clause that has lower rank into sentence that higher than clause.

10/AdjC/11 ST/13 TT

- ST "I wish I had a dog like this," said Julian, who really loved dogs, and had always wanted one of his own.
- TT "Aku kepingin punya anjing seperti ini," kata Julian. <u>Dia memang</u>
 suka pada anjing, dan sudah selalu ingin memelihara seekor.

Adjective clause is dependent clause which can not stand by itself so that it must combine with independent clause. The combination of independent and dependent clause is called complex sentence. In the data above, the sentence includes in complex sentence because it has dependent and independent clause. The independent clause is Julian and the dependent clause (adjective clause) is who really loved dogs. The clause in source text is used to describe how Julian is. It has relative pronoun (who), adverb (really), verb (loved), and noun as object (dogs).

Then in target text, adjective clause translated into sentence *Dia memang suka pada anjing*. It has head (Dia), adverb (memang), verb (suka), preposition (pada), and noun as object (anjing). There is unit shift occur in the translation, it is come from clause into sentence. The translator shifting it into sentence is to make readers understand about the message of sentence in source text well. The shift occur in the translation is called as upward rank in unit shift because sentence is higher rank than clause.

11/ AdjC/ 17 ST/ 20 TT

ST "Bad luck!" said Julian, who guessed what she was brooding about.

TT "Sial!" kata Julian pada George. <u>Ia bisa menebak, kenapa saudara</u> sepupunya itu bermuka muram.

In the data above, there are two dependent clauses in the sentence. The first is adjective clause who guessed what she was brooding about. The second are noun clause what she was brooding about. The adjective clause has constituent relative pronoun (who), verb (guessed), and post modifier (what she was brooding about as noun clause). Who in adjective clause functions as the subject replace Julian in the previous sentence. By using relative pronoun who can relate the first sentence with the second well without change the meaning. Then in Indonesian, adjective clause translated into sentence *Ia bisa menebak*, kenapa saudara sepupunya itu bermuka muram. The constituent is head (Ia), verb (bisa menebak), and

post modifier (*kenapa saudara sepupunya itu bermuka muram* as noun clause). There is change of rank occur in the translation, it is from clause into sentence. It called as upward rank in unit shift because sentence is higher rank than clause.

12/AdjC/57 ST/69 TT

- ST There was their boat, lying where they had pulled it, out of reach of the waves.
- TT Perahu mereka masih ada <u>di tempat semula</u>.

There is a shift from English adjective clause in the source text into target text. The English adjective clause consists of the relative pronoun (where), head (they), the auxiliary (had) + past participle (pulled), and object (it). Then in the translation version, it translated into di tempat semula. There are many words are omitted, in order to the target text shorter than source text. Even though the translation shorter than source text, but the message is still same so that it acceptable.

There is shift in translation version, as a part of relative clause they had pulled it is a sentence. There is subject (they), verb (pulled), and object (it) that indicates it is sentence. Then in translation, it translated into prepositional phrase *ditempat semula* in target text. There is no subject and verb inside so that the researcher indicates the translation includes in phrase. There is shift occur from clause into phrase. The shift like this

includes in downward rank. It is because the shift occurs in sentence that has higher rank into phrase that has lower rank.

The data that has been explained above shown that there are unit shifts occur in the adjective clause translation. Shifting occurs when the unit in the source language translated into another unit in target text. In the finding above, the shifts occur in clause into sentence and sentence into phrase. There are many reasons why the shifts occur, but certainly the shifts occur to make translation translates well and the message transferred clearly.

4.1.4 Class Shift

Shifting unit from one word class into another class is called class shift. In this analysis, the description of the class shift is slightly different. It has been described in second chapter that the adjective clause in Indonesian is translated into *yang*. Such an adjective clause translation is called a relative clause. Indonesian relative clause is different from English. The difference lies in the functions of relative clause. In Indonesian relative clause there are several parts such as defining relative clause, topic-comment relative clause, locative relative clause and prepositional relative clause. In defining relative clause there is also verb relative clause, adjective relative clause, and noun relative clause. Because of this difference, the class shifts that occur in the analysis are like adjective clause into verb relative clause, adjective clause into noun relative clause, and the etcetera.

English adjective clause (or relative clause) does not have a part like Indonesian. Indeed in English also recognize the existence of defining and non-defining clause, but it is not differentiated to be more specific like Indonesian. As long as the clause describes the noun in front of it, it is still called the adjective clause. Further explanation will be directly explained into the data as follows.

13/AdjC/4 ST/4 TT

- Anne didn't very much like a big brown cow who came up close and stared at her, but it went away when Daddy told it to.
- Anne jengkel ketika ada seekor sapi besar berwarna coklat <u>yang</u>

 <u>datang mendekat dan memandangnya dengan matanya yang besar.</u>

 Untung Ayah mengusirnya.

In the data above, adjective clause translated into verbal relative clause in Indonesian. In Indonesian, the way of adding information about noun by incorporating a clause within noun phrase is called relative clause. It is commonly preceded by *yang*. The clause *yang datang mendekat dan memandangnya dengan matanya yang besar*, is included in verbal relative clause because *came up* is function as verb in adding information of noun. While in English, the word after the relative clause is no longer ignored its word class. During the clause function to explain noun or pronoun in front of it then it is called adjective clause. It may only be grouped by function like subject or object in a sentence.

14/AdjC/24 ST/29 TT

- ST Julian led the way to the wall <u>on which he had climbed to watch</u>
 the sea.
- TT Julian lari mendahului ke tembok, <u>di mana ia sebelumnya berdiri</u> memandang ke laut.

In the data above, adjective clause on which he had climbed to watch the sea translated into dimana ia sebelumnya berdiri memandang laut in Indonesian. In the source text, there is preposition (on) before relative pronoun (which). It uses to indicate location of something that mention in the sentence. In Indonesian, it called locative relative clause. Its function as a place description becomes the reason why it is so called. In this case, preposition (on) + relative pronouns (which) usually translated into dimana or another word which still indicate location or place of the object.

15/AdjC/29 ST/35 TT

- ST She pulled steadily at the oars and soon came near to the rocks <u>in</u> which the great wreck rested.
- TT Dengan gerakan tetap didayungnya perahu, dan tak lama kemudian sudah sampai ke dekat batu-batu tempat kapal tua itu terdampar.

Based on the data above, adjective clause <u>in which the great wreck</u> <u>rested</u> translated into *tempat kapal tua itu terdampar* in Indonesian. In the source text, there is preposition (in) before relative pronoun (which). It

uses to indicate the place of something that mention in the sentence. In Indonesian, it called locative relative clause. Different with previous data that translated into *dimana*, in this data, combination preposition (in) and relative pronoun (which) translated into *tempat*. It is used to indicate the place of noun (wreck) in the sentence.

Some of class shift data has been discussed above. As mentioned before that class shift in this data is different with commonly. In this data, class shift occur in the kinds of Indonesian relative pronoun that has differentiation with English. The data shows that class shift occur from adjective clause into verbal relative clause, adjective clause into locative relative clause, adjective clause into noun clause, and the etcetera. All of data has mentioned prove that there is class shift occur in the translation though in different ways.

4.2 The Translation Equivalent

This part is the discussion and explanation about translation equivalent in "Five on A Treasure Island" novel. After the researcher found out translation shift occur in the translation. Now it is time to find out translation equivalent of the translation. Here, the translation is analyzed deeper how the quality of translation based on Nida's theory. The first is formal equivalence that is the equivalence in translation that tries to translate with retaining the original text, without adding the thought of translator in translation. It focuses attention on the message itself, in the both form and content. Then the second is dynamic equivalence that

involves taking each sentence of the original text and rendering the sentence into the target language text with the same meaning (Nida, 1964: 159-160). The researcher tries to analyze the translation of "Five on a treasure island" novel is acceptable or not, especially for children. It is because the novel is children's literature, therefore the translator must be translated the novel well.

In the translation, there are some inaccurate selections of words. Most occur because of the addition and subtraction of words in the target text that makes the message that want transferred to be less precise. There is also a translation that is too fixed on the structure of the source text so that the translation becomes slightly and less flexible. Although there are some inappropriate word selections, there are also many good translations. Here are some examples of the quality of translation in the novel that the researcher has researched.

16/AdjC/2 ST/ 2 TT

- ST He was a very tall, frowning man, a clever scientist who spent all his time studying.
- TT Orangnya jangkung, tak pernah tersenyum. Apalagi tertawa! Dia seorang sarjana yang sangat pintar. <u>Ia boleh dibilang terus-menerus sibuk dengan ilmunya saja.</u>

In the data above shows that one complex sentence is translated into some sentences in target text. There is some information that is not

mention in source text, but it mentioned in target text. As in the adjective clause who spent all his time studying. The translator translates it into a very long one that is *Ia boleh dibilang terus-menerus sibuk dengan ilmunya saja*. There are so many explanations in translating clause. It makes the clause become not clear enough. Actually it would be better if translates becomes simpler like *seorang sarjana pintar yang sudah menghabiskan seluruh waktunya dengan belajar*. It will be more flexible and clear when read by children. By adding a lot of information with words that are difficult to understand, it will make it difficult for children to understand the message of the source text. Whereas in translating, the translator should be able to make the message in the source text to be easily understood when translated in target text. That way, the reader will feel comfortable in reading and will have no difficulty in receiving the contents of the message.

Looking at the free translator in translating the contents of the source text, it can be concluded that he uses the <u>Free translation method</u>. He translated the clause that should shorten to be longer. Actually this method is quite good in translation but it would be better if the addition of information given does not exceed the limit because it can change the original meaning. In addition, there are many addition information will make the reader confused if the replacement is not appropriate. Therefore it would be better to translate sufficiently with the right information and clear.

17/AdjC/6 ST/6 TT

- ST Anne was to sleep with Georgina in a smaller room, whose windows looked over the moors at the back of the house.
- TT Sedang Anne disuruh tidur bersama Georgina dalam sebuah kamar yang ukurannya agak kecilan. <u>Dari jendela kamar itu nampak tanah berpaya-paya yang terbentang luas di belakang rumah.</u>

The adjective clause whose windows looked over the moors at the back of the house translated into sentence. It is Dari jendela kamar itu nampak tanah berpaya-paya yang terbentang luas di belakang rumah. Based on the translation above, the translator separating the first sentence and the second become two sentences. The first sentence should be Anne was to sleep with Georgina in a samller room. Then the second are A smaller room whose windows looked over the moors at the back of the house. Both of the sentence are combine in one sentence by using relativizer whose to connect the sentences. The translation is quite clear but there is mistake in using berpaya-paya word. As the researcher talked before that the novel that use in analysis is include in children's literature so the words that use in the novel should be understand by children. While in berpaya-paya word, it is the word that difficult to understand by children. It will be easier to understand if the translator uses berawa-rawa to translate the moors. The message is same but using berawa-rawa will be easier to understand for children than berpaya-paya.

18/AdjC/9 ST/11 TT

- ST Come and sit down here in this corner where nobody can hear us."
- TT Kita duduk saja di sudut sana, <u>supaya tak terdengar orang lain</u>."

In the data above, the adjective clause where nobody can hear us translated into supaya tak terdengar orang lain. There are many words that omitted from the source text, relative clause where nobody is not translated in target text. If consider the clause in source text, the adjective clause can be translated into dimana tak ada seorang pun yang bisa mendengar kita but the translator translate it in different way by changing the structure of the clause. It can be seen that translator change active into passive form. Actually, it still can be accepted because the message is transferred well. Though he changes the structure of the source text and makes a different way to translate it, but the message is still same.

By consider the result it can conclude that the translator translates dynamically. The translator translates source text by changing the original structure and replaces it with the other one. However, it will be better if translator translates it with the formal one. It can be translated by word-per-word, so the translation will be *kita duduk saja di sudut sana dimana tak ada seorang pun yang bisa mendengar kita*. By doing that, all the messages in the source text will transferred completely and clearly.

19/AdjC/22 ST/26 TT

- ST She and Julian ran to the other side of the island where they had left the boat.
- TT Bersama Julian, George lari <u>ke tempat perahu mereka</u>.

According to the above data, the <u>clause where they had left the boat</u> is translated into *ke tempat perahu mereka*. In source text, the adjective clause should modify <u>the other side of the island</u>. This is because the function of relative pronoun <u>where</u> is use to indicate location. But in the target text, the clause is translated into the prepositional phrase (*ke tempat perahu mereka*). Many words are not translated in target text, such as <u>ran to the other side of the island</u>. In the translation only mentioned George and Julian ran to find their boat, but not explained where they went to get their boat. It makes the message in source text does not transferred well in target text.

In addition the clause where they had left the boat also not translated entirely. The translator simply translates it into *ke tempat perahu mereka*. It is not explained that the children ever leave their boat on the other side of the island. Though the important information has submitted, indeed it would be better if the sentence in source text is translated completely in target text. That is way, the messages in the source text will be well conveyed entirely.

20/AdjC/28 ST/34 TT

- ST It isn't many people that have the chance of exploring an old, old wreck like that, which has always been at the bottom of the sea!"
- TT Tak banyak orang yang memperoleh kesempatan untuk memeriksa bangkai kapal yang tua sekali seperti itu, <u>yang sebelumnya</u> terbenam di dasar laut!"

In the data above, the adjective clause which has always been at the bottom of the sea translated into yang sebelumnya terbenam di dasar laut. This translation is quite clear because the translator translates prepositional phrase at the bottom of the sea into didasar laut in target text. It is equivalent between source text and target text. The translator tries to insert his knowledge to make the translation acceptable in target text. There is no addition or reduction in translates adjective clause. He just adjusts every word in the source text so that the translation can acceptable in target text. He translates with considering the context of the clause in source text.

Based on the result of the translation, the translator certainly uses communicative translation method. It can be proven by the way translator adjust word in source text with target text. If he does not consider the reader to understand the message, perhaps he can translate which has always been at the bottom of the sea into yang sudah selalu berada dibawah laut but he does not. He tries to find another way in translate it to make the translation flexible. It is with translated it into yang sebelumnya

the old wreck had been on the bottom of the sea long time ago, then now it has move in the rock of the island because of big storm. By using communicative translation method, he can translate adjective clause in source text well and make it acceptable.

21/AdjC/33 ST/40 TT

- ST Soon he heard a curious noise that made him look up. He knew at once what it was!
- Tak lama kemudian <u>perhatiannya</u> tertarik oleh suatu bunyi aneh.

 Dengan seketika ia tahu, bunyi apa itu.

The adjective clause a curious noise that made him look up is translated into perhatiannya tertarik oleh suatu bunyi aneh in target target text. The clause that made him look up is translated into perhatiannya in target text. While it should be yang membuatnya terpaku. In source text, the clause is post modifier of noun clause but in target text, the clause translated into word. This often occurs in translations where the structure of the source text is always rendered in accordance with the context or understanding of the translator. According to Rudi Hartono (2009) in his book "Teori Terjemahan", every translator has their own style in translating a work. The style used by it will be closely related to the method used.

Based on the result of the translation, the translator uses the communicative method. This is evidenced by how to translate <u>make him look up</u> into *perhatiannya*. The translator tries to find the right word to make the reader understand the context in the source text, so he translates it like that. The translation is good enough but there is an inappropriate translation that is the use of the *tertarik* word. It will be better if the translator uses word *tertuju*. In the *Kamus Besar Bahasa Indonesia*, the *tertuju* word means *diarahkan ke*- while *tertarik* word means *menaruh perhatian*. It means *tertarik* have a same meaning with *perhatian* word. It will be better if translator translate it become *perhatiannya tertuju pada suatu bunyi aneh*. The translation will be more flexible than translated into *perhatiannya tertarik oleh suatu bunyi aneh*.

22/AdjC/46 ST/56 TT

- ST Julian laughed- and his laugh was split up into dozens of different laughs that came out of the dungeons and spun round the listening children.
- TT Julian tertawa mendengarnya, dan suara tertawanya juga langsung menggema.

Based on the data above, sentence in the source text is not translated completely in target text. It is also applied in the adjective clause. In target text, the sentence becomes simpler than source text. If the source text is translated completely without any changes, it will be *Julian*

datang dari sel bawah tanah dan berputar disekitar pendengaran anakanak. The translation is indeed true when viewed in terms of its meaning but if viewed in terms of good translation, this translation is not good. Sentences in the above data are included in the idiomatic sentence. We can not translate according to the words but must be translated by context.

Translation in the above data can be considered correct because the way the translator in delivering the message is good. He translates the message of source text dynamically. It means that he translates it by considering the children's knowledge in capturing the intent of the message conveyed. Therefore he made it shorter by simply selecting the important messages and replacing them with the more easily understood. He translates and his laugh was split up into dozens of different laughs into dan suara tertawanya juga langsung menggema. This translation is good enough, but there is a reduction in the actual message is also important and should be included in the target text. It is the adjective clause that came out of the dungeons and spun round the listening children. The translator does not translate it, whereas it is the important message. It should be Julian tertawa mendengarnya, dan suara tertawanya juga langsung menggema disekitar sel bawah tanah. By translating it like that then the message will be delivered entirely though in a different form that is idiomatic into simple sentence. It does not matter as long as the message is transferred well and clearly.

All the data of translation shift along with its translation equivalent has been discussed. In translation shift, the data shows that kinds translation shift occur in the adjective clause are level shift, structure shift, class shift, and unit shift. The researcher can not find data of intra-system shift in the analysis. It is because intra-system shift occurs internally within the system and mostly occur in the word system, such as plural to singular or vice versa (Catford, 1965:79). While in this analysis focuses on the clause especially adjective clause. Therefore, intra-system shift can not detectable in the analysis so that the researcher just focuses on the other translation shift. Those are level shift, structure shift, class shift, and unit shift.

The level shift of adjective clause translation occurs when grammatical words in English translated into lexical words in Indonesian. The shifting occurs because there are differentiation between English structure and Indonesia structure. In Indonesian there is no to be such as English so that the grammar (to be) in the source text must be translated into lexical words in Indonesian. The shifting mostly occurs in translating past tense, present perfect tense, and past perfect tense. Those are translated into *sudah*, *telah*, atau *sebelumnya* in Indonesia as target text. Then moved to the structure shift, structure shift occurs when structure of target language is different from the structure of source language equivalent at different level (Catford, 1965:77). In the analysis, structure shift occurs in the shifting from active form into passive form. Structure

shift in analysis is not many, it just around three data. It is because the translator mostly still rivet on structure of source text so that the shifting is often to do by the translator.

The next is unit shift. It involves changes of rank in the translation. In the analysis shows that unit shifts mostly occur in clause into sentence. The translator mostly translated adjective clause into simple sentence to make the message clearly and easily to understand by readers. The last is class shift that occurs in every of part of speech in the translation. It comes from adjective clause in source text translated into verb relative clause, locative relative clause, and many others. The shifting occurs just on the part of speech of the clause.

Based on all of the result of translation shift above, the researcher analyzes equivalence level of those adjective clauses translation. There are many data that can be regarded as a good translation because it is already transferred the message well. But there are also some inappropriate translations in the election he said. The selection of words used at the same time the method used is less precise so the translation becomes slightly less flexible. However, the translation is acceptable although it still requires some adjustments.