



Since translation become a solving problem language differences in communication, many people using translation to get new information from foreign books that have different language with their language. They began to use many translations to facilitate the understanding of information. Actually, in essence, translation itself according to Catford (1965: 20) is the replacement of textual material in one language (SL) by equivalent textual material in another language (TL). It means that translation is the replacement of information or message in the source language to the target language with a different language. Although in different languages, it must have the same message between the message source language to the target language.

Research on the translation has been done by several researchers in many fields (Rizki, 2011). There are some scholars who analyzed it with different perspective such as in structural aspect (Kusumawati 2009; Terzi and Arslanturk, 2014; Widya, 2015) which focuses on grammatical terms in a language. Widya (2015) analyzed about passive voice translation found in the novel "the sea of monsters" and figuring out problems that occur when translating source text. In her research, she uses semantic and grammatical approach. Semantically, the translations sound natural by applying the cultural context of the target text. Grammatically, the naturalness is depends grammatical features of SL and TL. Translator adjusts grammatical from source language text into the target language grammatical text. Then some other scholars focus on the pragmatic aspect

with various genres: the expression of translation strategies in the movie (e.g. Ningrum 2009 & Sari, 2013) and translation of idioms (e.g. Strakšiene 2009; Warhamni, 2010; and Suliman, 2013). All they have done analysis rests on grammatical translation of the source language and also how the proper translation of the source text to be translated into natural.

In translation, there are also translation shift which have correlation tightly in a good translation. According to Catford (1965), translation shift defines as formal correspondence from the different approach in the process of going from the source language (SL) to target language (TL). Shifts in translation often occur because a language certainly has its own characteristics that are different from other languages, so that translators must adapt themselves to reviews these characteristics. In translation shift, there are some researchers who studied the translation shift from different perspectives: translation shift in noun phrase (e.g. Mahasari 2010; and Zahroh, 2015), compound noun (Ning, 2007 and Arif, 2015) and also the shift of translation in terms of phrasal verb as did Jamil (2013) and Kurniasari (2015). In Kurniasari's analysis, she analyzed translation shift of verbs and verb phrases in "9 summers 10 autumns from the City of Apples to the Big Apple" and its translation. In the analysis found that nearly 65% of the data are not include in translation shift. It means that the translator minimize a shift in translating the verbs and verb phrase in the source text. Translator trying to balance translation despite the shift

remains unavoidable, such as the level shift into the highest shift in the verb phrase translation and intra-system shifts in translating verbs.

Based on the research that has been mentioned above, the translation adjective clause is still untouched too much. There are only a few studies have examined the adjective clause, such as research by Zico Ma'u (2013) which examined the relative clause in "The Alchemist" by Paulo Coelho. In his research, he is only focused on relativizer *that*, whereas in the relative clause (adjective clause) is not only relative pronoun *that* but also there are *who*, *whom*, and *which*. Then there was another study conducted by Winarsih (2015), which examined the English translation adjective clause in "Metamorphosis" by Franz Kafka. In that study, she examined the translation *who*, *which*, and *that* in the Indonesian translation of "Metamorphosis". She did not investigate more about the translation shift contained in the translation, and also how the shifts occur. These studies focused on analysis of adjective clause translation generally. Besides the objects they use is an adult novel that has a complex level of language. Therefore, it is quite appropriate that the use of language is rather complicated. Furthermore, there is Juliarta (2016) who analyzed English relative clause in the "Good Earth" novel and its translation. In her analysis, she analyzed it well. She analyzed by using syntactic form so that the analysis analyzed clearly. In her thesis, the shifting in the relative clause of the novel explained without any explanation about the translation equivalent. It makes the reader does not know about the quality of "Good

Earth” translation and what is more the object is general novel which is commonly reads by adults so that that the language is more complicated. Unlike with Juliarta’s study and the other researcher, in this study the researcher using children’s literature which is light reading for children.

In this study, the researcher examined the shift in the adjective clause translation in children's literature “Five on a Treasure Island” by Enid Blyton and its translation by Agus Setiadi. In this study, the researcher uses the object of children's literature because the study on children's literature is still rare. Hence, it could be a gap for the researcher to analyze the translation shift with that object. Besides the research on children's literature still rare, the other reason the selection of object is because researcher wants to explore the phenomenon translation of the novel are in fact intended for children. Analyze how translator adjusts the structure of language with the language capabilities of children and how translator transfers the message well in target text. According to Ritta Oittinen’s book entitled “Translating for children” (2000), situation and purpose are an intrinsic part of all translation. Translators never translate words in isolation, but whole situations. The whole situations can be including translator’s cultural heritage, reading experience, and their image of childhood and their own child image. Thus in translating children’s literature, the role of translator also considered.

Then, after analyzed translation shift in the novel, she tries to find out the level of translation equivalence by using Nida's theory. She tries to





