CHAPTER IV

FINDING AND DISCUSSION

This chapter explains the finding data of the research and the discussion concerning the result of analysis. It deals with the dominant shifts and the process of translation shifts by ListianaSrisanti in the Harry Potter's novel.

4.1 Finding

Based on the analysis, the writer finds all of the kinds of translation shifts, they are: Lexical Shift, Category Shift (Structure Shift, Unit Shift, Class Shift, and Intra-system Shift). Those two kinds are one of procedure translation that is used by translator to translate the novel. In addition, the writer also finds the process of translation shifts and the words which cannot translate or untranslatability, like magical terms.

In this study, the writer divides the findings into two sub points that are appropriate to answer each problem, these are. First, sub point explains the kinds of translation shift that found in the novel. The second point explains the factors that cause of translation shifts.

Translation shifts can be indicated from the small linguistic changes that occur between source language (SL) and target language (SL). Two kinds of translation shifts as the researcher explain above: level shift and category shift. Moreover, there are two kinds of translation shifts: lexical shift and category shift according to Catford (1965). Level shift is the change form from structure into lexis, while category shift are departures from formal correspondence in translation. Category shift divided into four kinds: structure shift, unit shift, class shift, and intra-system shift. Meanwhile the

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kinds and the process of translation shift can be found by understanding the grammatical hierarchy of the two languages. Therefore, the writer firstly must understand about grammatical hierarchy between English as source language (SL) and Indonesian as (target language), later the writer finds the factors that cause of translation shifts in novel Harry Potter and The deathly Hallows.

4.2 Discussion

4.2.1 Grammatical Hierarchy

Before going to analyzing the translation shift, for the first, the writer must understand about grammatical hierarchy. In English grammar, there are five units: sentence, clause, group, word and morpheme. Sentence is the highest on the rank scale and morpheme is the smallest on the rank scale. Both those, there is clause, group and word. By placing these in this order on the rank scale, it can be concluded that every sentences consist of more than one clause, every clause of one or more group, every group can be followed by one or more word, and every words of one or more than one morpheme.

a) Morpheme

Morpheme is the smallest part of words. Whereas the area of grammar concerns with the structure of words and relationships between words that involving the morphemes that compose them is technically called morphology (Carstairs&Carthy, 2002). There are two kinds of morpheme: bound morpheme and free morpheme. Let see the examples bellow:

Bound morpheme:

Unpack   (p.35) = **un** + pack
Unnecessary   (p.37) = **un** + necessary

Display   (p.50) = **dis** + play
Discomfort   (p.52) = **dis** + comfort

From the examples above, the bold words were bound morpheme, because they cannot stand on their own.

Free morpheme:

Unannounced (p.33) = un + **announce** + ed
Unnaturally   (p.43) = un + **natural** + ly
Uncomfortable (p.52) = un + **comfort** + able

While the examples above, the bold words are free morpheme because they can stand on their own. In Indonesian language, free morpheme is called morfembebas and bound morpheme is called morfemterikat (Chaer, 2008).

Morfembebas (free morpheme):
"Kedualaki-lakiitu**muncul**begitusaja,   ber**jarak**beberapa   meter   di **jalan**kecildi**sinar**icahayabulan." (p.11)

Free morpheme is the morpheme that there is no relevance with other morpheme and it can use in linguistic function, stated by (Chaer, 2008). From the example above the bold word is free morpheme or morfembebas: muncul, jarak, jalan, and sinar.

Morfemterikat (bound morpheme):
"SnapedanYaxleydiamsejenak   di ambangpintu.Setelahmatamereka**menyesuaikan**diridengan**ketiadaan**cahaya, **pandangan**mereka**tertarikkeatas**,   kepemandangan   yang   paling aneh,:**sesosok**manusia yang tampaknyapingsan**tergantung**terbalikdiatasmeja, berputarpelanseakantergantungpadatali   yang   tidakkelihatan, dan**bayangannya**terpantul   di   cerminsertapermukaanmeja   yang berpeliturdankosong di bawahnya." (p.13)

Based on Chaer's statement that bound morpheme is the morpheme that it cannot use in linguistic form without adding another morpheme. Like this examples bellow:

- menyesuaikan   = **me**nye + sesuai + **kan**

- ketiadaan   = **ke** + tiada + **an**

- pandangan   = pandang + **an**

- tertarik   = **ter** + tarik

- keatas   = **ke** + atas

- sesosok   = **se** + sosok

- tergantung   = **ter** + gantung

- bayangannya   = bayang + **an** + **nya**

From the examples above, the bold words are bound morphemes because they cannot stand on their own. In other word bound morpheme same with affixation.

b) Word

The second unit of grammatical hierarchy is word. Word is combination from bound morpheme and free morpheme. Free morpheme is the morphemes that can stand on their own. In other word free morphemes constitute words by themselves, it can be concluded that word is free morpheme. Based on the kinds and combinations of morphemes which is composed them, based on the function of the word or word classes, it is divided into eight kinds: noun, verb, adjective, adverb, preposition, pronoun, conjunction, and determiner. Let see the table bellows.

Table 1.1 Word Classifications

Noun	**Verb**	**adjective**	**Adverb**
Men	Followed	Large	Unnaturally
News	Grew out	Uncomfortable	This night
Wands	Seated	Awful	Excitedly
Wall	Took	Anxious	Hardly
Windows	Discussed	Afraid	Briskly

Table 1.2 Word Classifications

Preposition	Pronoun	Conjunction	Determiner
In	You	And	His
At	They	But	That
Down	He	Or	This
With	She	Either or	Which
Until	It	Not only	The

From the table above word can be from free morpheme like: men, wall, large, awful, etc. Then, words can be arranged from free morpheme and bound morpheme like: wand+s, seat+ed, un+comfort+able, hard+ly, etc. In Indonesian word also classified it into eight kinds: adverbia, pronomina, numeralia, preposisi, konjungsi, artikulus, interjeksi, and partikel. The results of these combinations are the form itself and grammatical meaning. In semantics, generally there are four kinds of meaning: lexical meaning, grammatical meaning, contextual meaning, and idiomatical. Hence, to get clearly meaning for the reader, translator needs translation shift, because form of words in English will different when it translate in Indonesian language.

c) Phrase or groups

Phrase is a group of words which has a relation without a subject and a predicate, for example the man, on the table, with one of word has a functional as a parts of speech. There are four types of phrase:

Table 1.3 Kinds of Phrase

Noun Phrase	Verb Phrase	Adjective Phrase	Adverb Phrase
The two men	Will be satisfied	To be susceptible	Carelessly up against the walls
The drawing room	Had been pushed	White hand	Every minute or so
A handsome manor house	Shall know	Red eyes	In front of the fire place
The room's usual furniture	Were pouring	Good news	Before next Saturday
The huge snake	Is not discovered	Great effort	Our family's house

In noun phrases, commonly uses one modifier of a head, a determiner as: The drawing room and a handsome manor house. Determiner are *the* and *a*, which are the most common first elements in noun phrases. But, commonly modifiers of nouns are adjectives. The pattern is determiner + adjective + noun which is a very familiar in noun phrase. While in verb phrase, the special kind of construction made up of a main verb and certain other elements from a list of auxiliaries. Like will be satisfied, *will be* is the auxiliaries verb.

In adjective phrase, it is any phrase which modifies a noun or pronoun. Like, to be susceptible and white hand. *Susceptible* and *white* are an adjective. Meanwhile, adverb phrase is a group of words which gives an additional detail about the meaning of a verb or an adjective or another adverb.

In Indonesian structure also have four kinds of phrase: frase nominal, frase verbal, fraseajektifal, and frasepreposisional. Same with English, frase nominal is phrase which takes position as a subject or an object in the clause, like: ayah ibu, sawahladang, etc. Frase verbal is phrase which takes position as a verb (ptedikat) in the clause, like: jualbeli, seringmuncul, sedangbelajar, etc. While fraseajektifal is

phrase which takes position as a verb (predicat) in the adjctive clause, like: jauhdekat, ramahdansopan, sangatindah. Then frasepreposisional is phrase which takes position as an adverb in the clause, like: di pasar, dengantongkatnya, padaMuggle.

d) Clause

Clause is a group of words which has a relation that consists of subject and predicate. There are two kinds of clause, independent clause and dependent clause. Independent clause is a complete sentence that contains the main subject and verb of a sentence. It also called main clause. Dependent clause is not a complete sentence and it must be connected to dependent clause.

Table 1.4 kinds of Clause

Kinds of clause	Examples
Adjective Clause	When he speaks, **his voice was hoarse.** Adjective Clause is a dependent clause that modifies a noun or pronoun. It was described, identified, or gave further more information about a noun or pronoun. Like in the example above that the clause **his voice was hoarse** was explain about the voice of him (pronoun).
Adverb Clause	Who held it up in from of his red eyes, **examining it closely** Adverb clause is a clause that does the work of an adverb. Like the example above, the clause **examining it closely** is the adverb clause which describes about someone who held it.
Noun Clause	You should confident **that your reception will be good**. Noun clause is a clause that does the work of noun. A noun clause also can function as a subject or an object. As the clause above **that your reception will be good**, is the example of when noun clause as an object.

Whereas in Indonesian also have many kinds of clause: verb clause (klausa verbal), noun clause (nominal clause), adjective clause (klausaajektifal), and prepositional clause (klausapreposisional).

e) Sentence

Sentence is a grammatically complete construction and it does not need the help of other construction to make its grammatical meaning clearly. Carstairs and Carthy stated that sentences come later when words are strung together meaningfully. It does not say that a sentence must always consist of more than one word, based on its structure sentence will divide into three kinds:

Table 1.5 kinds of sentence

Simple Sentence	**Harry examined** the jagged piece on which he had cut himself. Simple sentence is only consist one subject and one predicate, and there is no clause in simple sentence. Simple sentence may consist of only two words, noun or pronoun and verb. Like the example above, only consist two words **Harry** as a noun and **examined** as a verb.
Compound Sentence	**He not only won every prize** of note that the school offered, **he was soon in regular correspondence** with the most notable magical names of the day. Compound sentence is the sentence which is consists of one or more dependent clause. **He not only won every prize**and **he was soon in regular correspondence.**
Complex Sentence	**She was angry** with Harry about the limited amount of time **she was allowed out of her cage** at the moment. Complex sentence is the sentence that consist of one independent clause and one or more dependent clause. From the example above, that sentence consist one dependent clause **She was angry** and one independent clause **she was allowed out of her cage.**

In generally, Indonesian language and English has same grammatical hierarchy. They have morpheme, word, phrase, clause, and sentence. But, the way to arrange word, phrase, clause, and sentence can be different. For translator, conveying the message is the first point that they must do, the best message is cannot see by the best translation. Therefore, translator must change the grammatical structure, the arrangement of word form, or word classes to get the best message and their translation can acceptance by people who use target language (Indonesian), then procedure translation takes play role.

4.2.2 Procedure Translation

As the translator, they must work hardly to get the message from source language (SL) and then convey it by rewrote into target language (TL). To rewrite again the texts, the translator need a procedure of translation. As the writer was explained above there are five procedures that that relevant for translator who is involving Indonesian language as source language (SL) or target language (TL), they are: transposition, modulation, naturalization, contextual condition, and footnote. (Machali,2009). In this study, the writer only focus on first procedure, that is transposition.

Transposition is the shiftiest in translation procedure which involving a change in the grammar from source language (SL) to target language (TL). There are two kinds of transpositions: obligatory transposition and optional transposition. Obligatory transposition, translation shift which occur because of the discrepancies in the lexical grammatical system between SL and TL, the compensatory device for the discrepancy is predictable from the text and its context.

While optional transposition is the translation shift which occurs because of the translator's discretion. In shifts like these, there are formal correspondences, but the translator in light of interpersonal has selected something else. And when translation cannot be carried out closely to the linguistic form of the source text or textual equivalence is achieved in the text, then Catford calls translation shift. Hence, the writer used second types of procedure translation as the case in this study, which analyze translation shift.

4.2.3 Translation shift

Translation shift is one of translation problem, when translation cannot be carried out closely to the linguistic form of the source text or textual equivalence is achieved in the text. As the writer explains above, there are two kinds of translation shift: level shift and category shift that found in novel Harry Potter and The Deathly Hallows.

A. Level Shift

The writer have already pointed out that level in level shift mean a source language (SL) item at one linguistic level has a target language (TL) translation equivalent at a different level. Because translation between the levels of phonology and graphology, or between either of these levels and the levels it was of grammar and lexis is impossible. Hence, translator needs level shifts in translation shift.

Level shift is the shift which happened from level of grammar into lexis or vice versa. It means that a grammatical of language (like in English which has pattern Have+V_3), because every language has different grammar. As we know that in English use tenses to identify the time of the event whereas in Indonesian language

does not know about tenses. Then, to solve the problem of the differences pattern between English and Indonesia, translator needs a change of grammatical pattern. Like level shift, if in English has grammatical pattern (have/has/had+V_3/V_{+ing}) and it must translate become word (lexis) of another language, as in Indonesia using word "telah" or "sudah". (Machali,2009)

(Data 1)

> SL : there was no other explanation; imagined it, because he had been thinking of his dead headmaster. (p.29)
>
> TL : taka da penjelasan lain; membayangkannya karena dia tadi sedang memikirkan almarhum kepala sekolahnya. (47)

If in the first example, the sentence show that the activity start in the past and still do until now or called past perfect continuous tense. The pattern is (Had+been+V_{+ing}) "had been thinking", and it has translated become "sedang" because in that time still happened.

(Data 2)

> SL : You and your aunt and uncle are going your separate ways tonight, in the full understanding that you're never ………. (p.46)
>
> TL : Kau dan bibi dan pamanmu telah berpisah jalan malam ini, dengan pengertian penuh bahwa ………. (p.71)

In the Data 2, the sentence shows that the activity was temporary activity, it may happen before the speaker speaks. In English pattern it called present continuous tense with pattern (to be + V_{+ing}). If it was in the example above "are going your separate" and would translated become "telah".

(Data 3)

> SL   : Two figures had appeared in the yard, and as Harry ……. (p.66)
>
> TL   : Dua sosok telah muncul di halaman dan ketika harry …… (p.102)

From the example above, "had appeared" is the pattern of past perfect (had+V_3) which is showing that the activity has been done. Because the activity has been done, then in target language (TL) has translated become lexis "telah".

All of the sentences above can conclude that they have different pattern but it was a grammar. Since in level shift need the change from grammar to lexis and those grammar was translated become lexis (there is lowering level) also. Hence, whatever the structure, if it was translated become lexis, it was called level shift.

B. Category shift

The second kind of translation shift was category shift. It was happened when the shift of translation in same formal correspondence, for the same form between source language (SL) and target language (TL), when the translation has same correspondence until the level of word or even the small unit of language, morpheme. In this case, there was not shift, because the word has same formal correspondences.

Like the writer explains before, the translation shift must be happened to achieve the equivalence between source language (SL) and target language (TL). This shifts divided into four kinds: structure shift, class shift, unit shift, and intra-system shift.

1. Structure Shift

Structure shift was happened because there is a change of grammatical structure or sentence organization. It was also happened because language demand, but it was based on the translator (as the translator like) because every human has a characteristic (style) to write something. Like this example bellows:

SL : The speaker was seated directly in front of the fireplace, so that it was difficult, at first, for the new arrivals to make out more than his silhouette.(p.8)

TL : Sosok yang berbicara duduk persis di depan perapian, sehingga sulit, awalnya, bagi kedua pendatang baru ini untuk melihat lebih dari sekedar siluetnya.(p.14)

SL : "It is a start," said Voldemort.(p.10)

TL : "Itu permulaan" kata Voldemort.(p.17)

The speaker : sosok yang berbicara
So that it was difficult : sehingga sulit
New arrivals : pendatang baru
It is a start : itu permulaan

From the explanation above, we can see that the arrangement of the word in every translation was changed. There is a translation with adding new word like in the first example that is "sosok", also there is translation with disappearance a part of sentence's element, like the second example, yet there is translation with no changing except the shifting of word arrangement, like the third example.

In addition, structure shift only see how the arrangement of the word was changed in the target language (TL). The change of word into phrase or vice versa also happened in unit shift, like the example above (first and second), from clause into phrase, like the last example, those shift happened in a rank of phrase. So, the differences between structure shift and unit shift is, while structure shift was not based on elements of sentence, like word, phrase, clause, and sentence. It would be translated as translator like.

2.   Unit shift

As the writer explain before, every language has component or grammatical hierarchy, these are: morpheme, word, phrase, clause, and sentence. Hence, unit shift can be divided into two kinds: upward rank shift and downward rank shift. For the result of this study drawing as bellows:

In this case the source language can change into higher level like from word into phrase, from phrase into clause, and from clause into sentence. And source language also can change to low level, like from sentence become clause, from clause to phrase, from phrase into word. Like this examples bellow:

Upward rank shift

> SL   : ……… some of the watchers looked away, …. (p.9) (word)
>
> TL   : ……… beberapa orang yang memandang mereka mengalihkan pandangan, ….. (p.14) (phrase)

From the example above, explain that the word "watchers" has changed become phrase "orang yang memandang". As the writer explain above that word was combination from many morpheme, like watch + er + s. While in target language (TL) becomes word, as the explanation from (Chaer,2015), stated that noun phrase was expansion with **yang**, like in that translation "orang yang memandang". So, noun phrase as a subject or object in the clause can be longer if it would be needed.

> SL   : She sat beside her sister, with her dark hair and heavily lidded eyes. (p.14) (phrase)
>
> TL   : Dia duduk di sebelah adiknya, dengan rambutnya yang hitam dan mata berpelupuk tebal. (p.22) (clause)

From the example above, explain that "**with** her **dark hair**" and "heavily **lidded eyes**" is an adjective phrase. As the researcher explains above, that phrase is the

combination of many words without subject, like **with her dark hair** is the combination of word **with** + **her** + **dark** + **hair,**and heavily lidded eyes is combination of words **heavily** + **lidded** + **eyes,** there is no word that identify as a subject. That phrase translated becomes adjective clause, like the explanation in book of Chaer, there are five kinds of clause: nominal, verbal, ajektifal, preposisional, and numeral. "rambutnya yang hitam" is the example of klausa ajektifal, clause with adjective as a predicat, <u>rambutnya</u> (subject) + <u>yang hitam</u> (Predicat/ Verb) and the translation of <u>mata</u> (subject) + <u>berpelupuk tebal</u> (predicat/verb).

SL   : ……… some of the watchers looked away, …. (p.9) (phrase)

TL   : ……… beberapa orang yang memandang mereka mengalihkan pandangan, ….. (p.14) (clause)

From explanation above, "looked away" is a phrase. As the writer describes above, phrase was consist of one or more words without subject. In target language (TL) becomes clause "mereka mengalihkan pandangan" consist of **subject** "mereka" and **predikat** or **verb** "mengalihkan pandangan". Those changing happen because phrase in English cannot translate become phrase also in Indonesian language because the translation will illogically and difficult to understand. So, verb phrase as a verb or predicate in the clause can be longer if it would be needed.

Downward rank shift

SL   : "It is a start," said Voldemort. But Thicknesse is only one man. (p.10) (clause)

TL   : "Itu permulaan," kata Voldemort. Tetapi Thicknesse hanyalah satu orang. (p.17) (phrase)

From source language (SL) "**it is a start**" is a clause. Clause is a combination between two or more word with one of word as a subject and another word as a

predicate or verb. Like in "it is a start" is consist "**it** (Subject) + **is**(auxiliary verb) + **a start** (object), it was translated become phrase "itu permulaan". Translator use phrase "itu permulaan" because it was clearly to understand, then translato does not need another word to clearly the meaning like "itu adalah sebuah awal permulaan". Without adding a copula "adalah" in that meaning, it can be understand and acceptance.

SL : I have been careless, and so have been thwarted by luck and chance, those wreckers of all but the best-laid plans. (p.11) (sentence)

TL : selama ini aku ceroboh, jadi aku digagalkan oleh keberuntungan dan kesempatan, mereka menghancurkan segalanya kecuali rencana yang tersusun paling sempurna. (p.19) (clause)

From the example above, there is a change of grammatical level from sentence into clause. Sentence is a grammatically complete construction and it does not need the help of other construction to make its grammatical meaning clearly. While, clause is the combination between many words with one of the word take position as a subject. "I have been careless" is a sentence with arrange of **I** (subject/head) + **have been**(auxiliary verb) + **careless** (object/modifier). Because in Indonesia there is no auxiliary verb, then translator translates it become clause "aku ceroboh", **aku** as a subject and **ceroboh** is an adjective with take position as predicate. The differences of grammatical above can occur translation shift in translation process.

3. **Class Shift**

Class shift was happened when the word classes were changed. Every language has different classes. For the example in English there are an adverbs which shiftiest with phrase in Indonesia like "carefully" becomes "dengan hati-hati" and determiners which different using in Indonesia although they have same equivalent like a/an becomes sebuah, sebutir, sehelai, etc, and this/these becomes ini.

In a general case, there are eight word classes in English (part of speech): noun, verb, adjective, adverb, preposition, pronoun, conjunction, and determiner. Class shift was happened when the shiftiest in word class caused by the ordinary of target language (TL) or there is idiomatic meaning from source language. Like these examples bellow:

SL   : The <u>speaker</u>   (p.8)   (noun)

TL   : Sosok yang <u>berbicara</u>   (p.14) (verb)

SL   : <u>higher</u> pleasure   (p.14) (noun)

TL   : kebahagiaan yang <u>lebih besar</u>   (p.22) (adverb)

SL   : The <u>great</u> snake   (p.14) (adjective)

TL   : Si ular<u>raksasa</u>   (p.23) (noun)

SL   : at <u>him</u>   (p.24) (pronoun)

TL   : kepada <u>Harry</u>   (p.40) (noun)

SL   : hunched his shoulders <u>angrily</u>   (p.33) (adverb)

TL   : membungkukkanbahudeng<u>angusar</u> (p.51) (adjective)

From the explanation above occur translation shift in word class, where the expression of source language translate into another word classes at basically. The cause is when word class of source language was applying in target language, then the translation cannot understand completely.

4. **Intra-System Shift**

Intra-system shift occurs internally, within a system; that is, for those cases where SL and TL possess systems which approximately correspond formally as to their constitution, but when translation involves selection of a non-corresponding term in the TL system. There many causes of intra-system shift:

The using noun as a generic referencing

In English when we want to indicate something that are generally, we can indicate it using determiner *a, an* and *the*.

Example:

SL: The eyes of the pale-faced portraits on the walls followed Snape and Yaxley   as they strode past.(p.8)

TL: Mata lukisan-lukisan berwajah pucat di dinding mengikuti Snape dan Yaxley ketika mereka lewat.(p.13)

From the example above, determiner or article *the* was not realistically in the translation. This phenomenon called zero translation or omission. In Indonesian Language, was not important to explicit numeral of the things like "*satu, sebuah, seekor, sabilah"* and so on. If we want to indicate general things, although formally the things were a pair, it would be called formal correspondence.

In a fact, in English determiner "the" can be realist as a plural with unchanged the meaning and function of the sentence. But, it must be suited with another word, so that the sentence can logically. **The eyes of the pale-faced portraits on the walls** and the translation mata lukisan-lukisan berwajah pucat di dinding, it cannot be express become plural mata-mata lukisan-lukisan berwajah pucat di dinding-dinding. It was become illogically, because all of people know that eyes were two and every house always has many walls, very impossible that house only has one wall.

The using of quantifier to show that the noun was plural

As we know in form of English syntactic, that **Noun+s/es** was indicate for plural things. Like *places, books, windows*, etc. That words have formal correspondence in target language, as same as indicate plural. But it will be different if there is quantifier which is show that the noun was plural. There are many kinds of quantifier: a little, a few, much, many, some, any, each, every, a lot of, most, enough.

In English, when the quantifier was show countable noun, so the translation of noun must be singular. So, Intra-system shift appear to solve those problem of differences language system.

SL : And yet Elphias Doge's accusations of inaccuracy have been echoedin many places. (p.25)

TL : Meskipun demikian tuduhan Elphias Doge soal ketidakakuratan ini di suarakan di banyak tempat. (p.41)

As we know that in the examples above, word "places" has formal correspondence with "tempat-tempat" in target language (TL). Because there is a quantifier "many" and to fulfill the agreement or concordance, in Indonesia language there is no expression to show plural like "banyak tempat-tempat". It will make illogically in the target language.

The differences of pluralities concept of certain word

Intra-system shift also can happen in the thing that has two perspectives based on the two communities with different language, like English and Indonesia. One of them sees that the thing was unity, but in other perspective sees that the thing was two things which become unity. Let see the table bellows.

Table 1.6 differences between English and Indonesian Perspectives

English (SL)	Indonesian Language (TL)
a pair of trousers	Sebuahcelana
a pair of scissors	Sebuahgunting
a pair of glasses	Sebuahkacamata

From the table above can conclude that, the three things above were singular in Indonesian language, while in English those things were two parts of thing which become unity to get appropriate function.

Table 1.7

English (SL)	Indonesian Language (TL)
Two pairs of trousers	Duacelana
Many scissors	Banyakgunting
Two pairs of glasses	Sepasangkacamata

The concept will different, when the thing was generally separate of each other. Although, normally it was used be equal to each other. Then, in English and Indonesian language indicate that the things were two parts of things which is separate each other.

Table 1.8

English (SL)	Bahasa Indonesia (TL)
A pair of hands	Sepasangtangan
A pair of shoes	Sepasangsepatu
A pair of handkerchiefs	Sepasangsaputangan

In the last table, there is no difference concept, so there is no translation shift. Intra system shift only happen when there are two perspectives or difference concepts of a things.

4.3 The factors that caused of translation shifts

Here is the explanation of each factor that causes translation shifts in the Indonesian translation of novel *Harry Potter and The Deathly Hallows*. There are two causing factors of the translation shifts: (a) Intra-linguistic factors which consist of different grammatical rules and different lexical items (the non-existence of Indonesian equals to some English lexicons and an effort to avoid ambiguity), and (b) Extra-linguistic factors which consist of cultural diversities and translatorschoices (the

translators prioritize semantic equality rather than syntactical equality and they uphold the domestication ideology in translating the text so that the translation is target-text oriented).

(a) Intra-linguistic

Translation is transferring the meaning of the source language (SL) into the receptor language or target language (TL). This is done by going from the form of the first language to the form of a second language by way of semantic structure. It is meaning which is being transferred and must be held constant (Larson, 1984). Most of people agree with that definition, translation is not change the language form but bring the message from one language to another language. Because every language has different grammatical rules, then to get clear message translator needs translation shifts to adapt the translation with target language, within using grammatical rules of target language also.

Grammatical constructions also vary between the source language and the target language. The order for example may be completely reserved.

SL   : no doubt a Confundus Charm <u>has been</u> placed upon Dawlish.

TL   : tak diragukan lagi mantra Confundus pastilah <u>telah</u> dilancarkan kepada Dawlish.

The underline word of source language (SL) is indicates of tenses. In English use tenses to indicate the time when the event was happened. While in Indonesian language does not know about tenses. Then to replace the word "has been" use "telah", because "has been" is indicate the event in the past, the speaker was done it in the past. Another example: "he <u>had been thinking</u> of his dead headmaster" becomes "dia tadi <u>sedang</u> memikirkan almarhum kepala sekolahnya". In English Verb$_{+ing}$ is to indicate the event happened in that time, while Indonesian language there is no Verb$_{+ing}$, then Indonesian language use "sedang". This is because *grammatical*

construction between the source language SL and target language (TL) vary. In source language (SL) using tenses to indicate the time of event, but target language (TL) does not use tenses.

The change of grammatical structure or sentence organization can be happened in translation because language demand, but it was based on the translator (as the translator like) because every human has a characteristic (style) to write something. Like the example "he had imagined" becomes "dia membayangkannya", in that example there is translation with disappearance a part of sentence's element. This is because *sentence organization between the source language (SL) and target language (TL) was different*. Sometimes in the target language can be adding a new word and it will disappearance a part of sentence, and so on. It also happened in source language (SL).

Parts of speech are language specific. like the example bellows:

SL : the <u>great</u> snake (adjective)

TL : siular<u>raksasa</u> (noun)

SL : at <u>him</u> (pronoun)

TL : kepada <u>Harry</u> (noun)

That is because *each language has its own division of the lexicon into classes such as nouns, verbs, adjectives, etc.*

Another example that shows the cause of translation shift is word "enable" becomes "bisa membuat". Prefix –en which means to make or become is actually can be translated into Indonesian bound morphemes, such as men- , per- , or –i. for example, in translation of the words encircle (men+keliling+i) and enlarge (men+per+besar). But in the case of "enable", none of these bound morphemes can be attached to the word bisa (as the equivalent for able). This is because *the grammatical*

difference between English and Indonesian. Hence, the translation must be conducted according to the Indonesian grammatical construction.

Translation shift also occur from word to phrase or vice versa, in this one is also does not change the meaning of source language (SL) text. It is purely the change of form to express the meaning, because *same meaning can be express in a variety of forms*, like the example bellow.

SL   : ……… some of the <u>watchers</u> looked away, ….

TL   : ……… beberapa <u>orang yang memandang</u> mereka mengalihkan pandangan, …..

Translation shift also can be caused from the meaning, which consequence in their form, like "they found" becomes "ternyata". That is the change from phrase to word. Not only the rank shift, but also about the meaning, "ternyata" is not the literal meaning of "they found". The usage of this word in this context does not change the meaning of the English text. The translator chose to translate the clause into a different form. This shift occurs because *meaning can be expressed in a different form*.

(b) Extra-linguistic

It was consist of cultural diversities and translators choices. Like the differences of pluralities concept of certain word. Translation shift also can happen in the thing that has two perspectives based on the two communities with different language, like English and Indonesia. One of them sees that the thing was unity, but in other perspective sees that the thing was two things which become unity. Like "a pair of glasses" the thing was singular in Indonesian language, while in English those things were two parts of thing which become unity to get appropriate function. So, the translation must be conducted according to the target language, in this case target

language is Indonesian grammatical construction. So that, Indonesian people can easy to understand the texts.

Apart from discussion above, the writer finds some topics related to Islamic values. The ability of translator to translate something, was described in Al-Qur'an in surah (Al-Israa':36) like this:

$$عَنْهُ كَانَ أُوْلَـٰٓئِكَ كُلُّ وَٱلْفُؤَادَ وَٱلْبَصَرَ ٱلسَّمْعَ إِنَّ عِلْمٌ بِهِۦ لَكَ لَيْسَ مَا تَقْفُ وَلَا مَسْـُٔولًا ۝$$

The meaning:

"(O man), follow not that where of thou hast no knowledge, Lo! The hearing and the sight and the heart – of each of these it will be asked."

From the meaning of Al-Qur'an above, we can see that, we cannot do something without knowing the knowledge of them. As the case in this study, ListianaSrisanti as the translator was knew the knowledge of translation before she translated this novel. She knew the method of translation, the procedure of translation, grammatical hierarchy both of the languages, and so on. Then she applies that knowledge into her translation. Hence, her translation become easy to understand and based on the rule of translation generally.