

some researches related to this topic which will shift which occur in the translation studies. Therefore, a review in order to know how the other researchers analyzed the possibility of duplication. There are some topics that are reviewed.

In her thesis (2008) '*Translation Variation of English Noun Phrase in Conan Doyle's Novel The Adventures of Sherlock Holmes*', Alangan Sherlock Holmes' classifies the translation variation of noun phrase, finding the most frequently translation variation of noun phrase, describing the appropriateness of translation English noun phrase and the pattern of English noun phrase. The result shows that the translation variation meaning of English noun phrase, namely noun, noun phrase, noun clause, adjective,

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same with this study in which both discuss about the shifts in the translation. However, the difference is this study is just focused on the shifts of noun phrase in the translation.



TL: Your-name call! (Larson, 1984: 17).

This literal translation gives priority to form whether that in words, clause, or sentence and it makes the result of the translation sounds unnatural and has a little communication value. This translation often becomes a bad translation because the translator makes over the use of equivalent of the appropriate words with the contextual meaning. Examples:

- The translations above sound unnatural. The word *who* is simply translated into *siapa*. *Has* is translated into *telah*, *he* is translated into *dia*, *been living* is translated into *tinggal* and *with* is translated into *dengan*. The result is translated by word – for – word translation and it causes the combination of the target language sentence sounds unnatural and it usually makes the readers confused. This case also happens in the second example. The word *beliau* is translated into *he*, *sudah* into *has*, *mendahului* into *left before* and *us* into *kita*.

[illegible]

often be understood, since the general grammatical form may be similar. However, the literal choice of lexical items makes the translation sound foreign. The following bilingual announcement was overheard at an airport.

## 2. Idiomatic Translation

Idiomatic translation is the second types of translation. It can be found that the definition of idiomatic translation in Larson's *Meaning-Based translation* which is written: Idiomatic translation is meaning-based translations which make every effort to communicate the meaning of the source language text in the natural forms of the receptor language (Larson, 1984: 17).

Based on Larson's statement, idiomatic translation uses meaning-based in the translating process. It means that a translator basically needs to know about the meaning of the source language before he transfers this meaning into other languages. Idiomatic translation uses the natural forms of the receptor language, both in the grammatical constructions and in the choice of lexical items. The idiomatic translation does not sound like a translation, it sounds like it was written originally in the receptor language.

Usually, some good translations are finished using mixtures of a literal transfer of the grammatical units along with some idiomatic translation. So, by doing it, the results of the translation will sound more natural. Example:

SL: Who has he been living with? (Margono, 1999: 4)

TL: Dengan siapa dia tinggal? (Margono, 1999: 4)



Word-by-word translation is used in the example above. Each word in the source language is translated into a word in the target language. If one of them has not a corresponding form, the word can be left untranslated (e.g. *been*).

### c. Sentence-by-sentence Translation

A sentence above is considered as a unit of grammatical structure, it is not a text. Because it has not contexts, the translation is usually disappointed.

Margono concerned the discussion in this type of translation. When the translation is related to its context, a possible translation might be like this:

To make the sentence better and also fits the context, an addition *selama ini* in the beginning of the sentence and *di sana* in the end of the sentence is needed. These additions make the result of the translation better and acceptable in the target language.

Larson described about the process or steps of translation in her book entitled *Meaning-Based translation*; and here is the overview of the translation task:





expression forming a grammatical constituent of a sentence but not containing a verb (WordReference.com). Nominal group and noun phrase are synonymous terms found in different Grammars: systematic grammars favoring the former and traditionally native grammar the latter. They refer to a structure consisting of a noun (nominal), or pronoun as a head, with or without modifier. According to Quirk and Sutter (1980: 35), a noun is a grammatical class consisting of a noun and any immediate modifiers (the term modifiers refer to any grammatical element, which limits the meaning of some others, elements).

Noun phrases are any group of words, which consist of head and modifiers. The head here consists of noun itself, pronoun, and sometime adjective. When the modifiers consist of two modifiers, they are premodifier and post-modifier.

phrases are any group of words, which consist of head and modifier. It consists of noun itself, pronoun, and sometime adjectives. If it consists of two modifiers, they are premodifier and postmodifier.

ings (both concrete and abstract) that are involved in the state, event or process. There are two broad types of specification that participants may have:

1. Identification which provides a means of identifying which and what general type of participant is being referred to and of keeping track of the participant through text.
2. Classification and description which provide means of making specific the type of participant being talked and of giving information about the participant's characteristics or features.

participant through text.

2. Classification and description which provide means of making specific type of participant being talked and of giving information about participant's characteristics or features.

**Translation Equivalence**

- participant through text.
2. Classification and description which provide means of making specific type of participant being talked and of giving information about participant's characteristics or features.
- Translation Equivalence**

## Translation Equivalence

According to Catford, it is possible to generalize the condition for translation equivalence as follows: Translation equivalence occurs when a SL and a TL are relatable to (at least some of) the same features of substance (Catford 1965: 20).

If the requirement of the equivalent in the source language and target language are relatable, a problem that usually faced in founding this relation is caused by the quit difference cultures of the people who speak the target language with the target language.Examples:

- TL: Your **watch** is very sophiscated (Margono, 1999: 7).

- TL: Cooked rice wrapped in banana leaf** (Margono, 1999: 2).

## 2.6 Definition of Translation Shifts

[illegible]

Further, Catford stated about the relationship between translation shifts and formal correspondence. He also divided translation shifts into two major types. He stated that two major types of shift occur; they are level shifts and category shifts (Catford, 1965: 73).

In *A Linguistic Theory of Translation*, Catford stated that:

Then, he stated that by level shift means a shift from grammar to lexis; and here are the examples:

- TL: Saya **sedang** bekerja keras (Margono, 1999: 21).

- TL: Saya **sudah** bekerja keras (Margono, 1999: 21).

[illegible]

translation is indicated by grammar in the source language which is translated into lexis in the target language.

## 2.8 Category Shifts

It means that category shifts are related with formal correspondence and

A formal correspondence is any Target Language (TL) category which may be said to occupy as nearly as possible, the ‘same’ place in the economy of the Target Language (TL) as the given source language (SL) category occupies in the source language (SL). (Catford, 1965: 32)

## 1. Structure Shifts

The most frequent category shift that occurs in translation is structure shift. It occurs at all rank in translation. It occurs in phonological and graphological translation as well as in total translation. (Catford, 1965: 6)

According to Catford's concept about structure, it is said that:

A structure is an arrangement of elements (subject, predicator, object, and complement, adjunct) (Catford, 1965: 6).

Structure shifts is indicated by a situation when there are two languages which have different element of structure. Besides, the source language and target language should have formal correspondence.Examples:

1. SL: Iwashmyself.

S V O

TL: **Sayamandi** (Margono, 1999: 20).

**S P**

2. SL: The bookis on the table.

M H

TL: **Buku itu** ada di atas meja (Erhans, 2007: 154).

H	M
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In the example above, it can be found that the source language has different structure of sentence level and phrase level with the target language. In the example (1) the source language has sentence structure *I* (S), *wash* (V) and *myself* (O). Its translation has different sentence structure in the target language, that is *saya* (S) and

*mandi* (P). From its translation, it can be seen that one element that is object *myself* in the source language is not translated in target language.

## 2. Class Shifts

A shift of class can happen from a noun into adjective, verbs into adjectives etc. To simplify the illustration of each word classes, we may explore the explanations of word classes by Quirk in his book entitle *A University Grammar of English* as follow.

*Adverb* is a word or group of words that describes or adds to the meaning of a verb, an adjective, another adverb, or a whole sentence. The most characteristic of the adverb is morphological; the majority of the adverbs have the derivational suffix *-ly*. Adverb has two characteristics (functions); those are adverbs functions as adverbial, can be seen from *He spoke to me about it **briefly***. The second function is adverb as modifier of adjective and adverb, which can be seen from *She has a **really beautiful** face*, and *They are smoking **very heavily*** (adverb as intensifier) (Quirk, 1973: 125-127).

*Noun* is a word or group of words that refers to a person, a place, a thing or activity, or a quality or an idea. Noun can be divided into two subclasses; they are *Count Noun* and *Non-Count Noun*. Count noun means the noun which must be seen as individual countable entities and cannot be viewed as an undifferentiated mass (such as: chair, word, finger, remark). And Non-Count Noun means the noun which must be seen group of things as an undifferentiated mass or continuum (such as: grass, warmth, humor). Basically, the noun is also as the noun phrase that functions as subject, object, complement of the sentence, and as complement in prepositional phrase. In *The girl is Mary Smith* (Quirk, 1973: 59), *the girl* functions as a subject.



*Verb* is the element of sentence that expresses or describes an action, an event, experience, or a state which is performed by the subject and it stands before object. One example of verb is *grew* in *His brother **grew** happier gradually* (Quirk, 1973: 12). The word *grew* in the example above is a verb; the word here can be said as a verb because it states an action of the subject. And here are the examples of class shift:

- TL: They are working **slowly**. (Sneddon, 1996: 336).

- TL: They opposed the terrorists **resolutely**. (Sneddon, 1996: 336).

From the example above, the source language is Indonesian and the target language is English. In the example (1), the word *lambat* in the source language functions as an adjective; and the word *slowly* in the target language functions as an adverb. So, the translation equivalent of the adjective *lambat* in the source language is the adverb *slowly* in the target language.

Class shift also occurs in the example (2). It happens from an adjective into an adverb. The word *gigih* in the source language is an adjective and it is translated into *resolutely* which is categorized as an adverb in the target language.

### 3. Unit/rank Shifts

Catford defined unit shift as a change of rank, departures from formal correspondence in which the translation equivalent of a unit at one rank in the SL is a unit at a different rank in the TL (Catford, 1965: 79).

Unit shift as a change of rank may happen from word to phrase, phrase to word or phrase to clause. Oxford dictionary defined word as a sound or group of sounds that expresses a meaning and forms an independent unit of a language (Oxford Dictionary: 1374). Whereas Longman Dictionary defined it as the smallest unit of spoken language which has meaning and can stand alone, such as: good, goodness (Longman Dictionary: 1213).

Phrase by Oxford dictionary was defined as a group of words without a verb, especially one that forms part of sentence: *The green car* and *a half past four* are phrases (Oxford dictionary: 868). Both phrases in examples above have a higher position (unit/rank) than word.

A shift of unit can happen from word to phrase, phrase to word or phrase to clause. Here are examples of unit shifts: Examples:

1. SL: Your **watch** is very sophisticated.

TL: **Jam tangan** anda sangat canggih (Margono, 1999: 6).

2. SL: There is **an exhibition**.

TL: Ada **pertunjukan**(Margono, 1999:15).

In the example (1), it is found that a unit shift in translation shows a change of rank. As we see, the word *watch* (in lower rank) in the source language is translated

into a phrase *jam tangan* (in higher rank) in the target language. Unit shift is also found in the second example, the noun phrase *an exhibition* (higher rank) in source language is translated into a word *pertunjukan* which is a part of the lower rank in the target language.

#### 4. Intra-system Shifts

Intra-system shift is the shift occurs internally, within a system: that is, for those cases where the source language (SL) and the target language (TL) possess systems which approximately correspond formally as to their constitution, but it does not occurs when translation involves the selection of a non-corresponding term in the TL system (Catford, 1965: 80). Moreover, in each language, the system is one of two terms, they are *singular* and *plural* and these terms are also regarded as formally corresponding. Below are the examples of intra-system shift:

Examples:

1. SL: Balinese **people** go to the exhibition.

TL: **Orang** Bali menonton pertunjukan itu. (Margono, 1999: 15)

2. **SL: Tourists** pay attention to the exhibition.

TL: **Wisatawan** menaruh perhatian kepada pertunjukan itu. (Margono, 1999:15)

From both examples, it can be found that there are departures from the source language into target language. There is a corresponding plural form for *people* through a repetition of the word *orang* (*orang-orang*) in Indonesian, but the Indonesian language system shows it in a singular form *orang*. It also has a

