Structural Shifts in the English-Indonesian Novel Translation: A Systemic Functional Linguistics Analysis

Nurul Ariefyanti, Wawan Gunawan
English Language and Literature
Universitas Pendidikan Indonesia

ABSTRACT

This study aims to analyze types of structural shifts found in the nominal groups and verbal groups a novel translation and investigate how the structural shifts affect the meaning. This study follows a descriptive qualitative method (see Cresswell (2009). The data of the study are taken from the novel entitled "The Fault in Our Stars" by Green (2012) and the Indonesian version translated by Nimpoeno (2016). The analysis of the study draws on Gerot and Wignell's (1994) theory of nominal group and transitivity and Catford's (1965) translation theory as the basis of the categorization of the structural shifts. The data analysis reveals that there are two types of structural shifts found in the data. Those are single translation shift that includes: 1) structure shift, 2) unit shift, 3) class shift, and 4) intra-system shift and double translation shift that is the combination of the shifts. The study shows that the most frequent shifts found in the structural shifts of nominal groups is the combination of structure and class shift (38.94%). On the contrary, the most frequent shift found in the verbal groups is intra-system shift (70.59%) which belongs to the single translation shift. The study shows that structural shifts slightly affect meanings of the translation. This study suggests that linguistic analysis can indicate how learning to translate requires linguistics knowledge of certain language as the expert translators conduct the translation.

Keywords: *structural shifts, nominal group, verbal group, meaning shift, novel translation.*

INTRODUCTION

There are many forms of information that can be found in most of the place in the world. The manifestation of information is usually in the form of written text such as novel, article, short story, or book. These kinds of written text function as the means of information delivery that is hardly separated in human life. In the dissemination of information, particularly, in the different countries, language has become constrain for the people who do not speak other languages. For example, Indonesian tend to have difficulties in understanding information written in English since their mother tongue is Bahasa Indonesia. Due to different languages used across the globe, translation has become a concern in human life for it is considered a means of communication between two, or even more languages.

In the process of translation, there are number of methods that can help a translator to transfer meanings appropriately. The use of appropriate translation method is important since an improper use of method can lead to an incomplete or error rendering.

Unfortunately, in the real situation, Indonesian translators usually face some constrains. For instance, there is a limited reference such as research or book about translation regarding Bahasa Indonesia. The references that can be found are mostly focusing on other languages (Akbari; 2012, Hijjo; 2013 & Vossoughi and Pourebrahim; 2010). The studies tend to focus on the translation strategies from English to other languages such as Persian and Arabic, that have different linguistic features from Bahasa Indonesia. Another constrain is lack of linguistic studies to see whether the shifts of language structure can function as a means of conveying meaning. Since most of the studies focus on the analysis of translation procedures, methods, and strategies (Ardhani; 2015, Iskartina; 2016, Nugroho; 2016 & Garry; 2014), thus it is significant to conduct the translation studies regarding linguistics aspect. The availability of linguistics aspect in translation studies can help translators to get more insight to reproduce the text based on the linguistic features of each language. The linguistic features of each language are differed. Each

language that exists in the world has different structures.

The variance of structure in languages is actually a common issue that appears in translation process. The term 'shift' is first mentioned by Catford (1965), a linguist and phonetician. He defines shift as the change of formal structure of the source language into the target language (Catford, 1965). Different system of language structures in each language can lead to a structural shift which can be an addition or omission of the aspect of language and the overall changes in a sentence. A study regarding structural shifts has been conducted by Akbari (2012) and Vossoughi and Pourebrahim (2010). Akbari analyzed the structural shifts in children's literature while Vossoughi and Purebrahim focus on the analysis of grammatical shifts in the news. The result of their studies attests that the shifts in the translation is inevitable in an attempt to preserve the equivalent meaning. Those previous studies focus on the analysis of structural shift using Catford's (1965) translation shift theory. To contribute to the existing study of

translation, another linguistics tool is needed to assist Catford's translation shift theory.

This study attempts contributes to the existing study of translation by adding another linguistics tool to assist Catford's (1965) translation shift theory. The study, then, follows the system of analysis using a Systemic Functional Linguistic framework. Acoording to Gerot and Wignell (1994), functional Linguistic regards language as a resource for making meaning. It describes language in actual use and focus on the text and context. Thus, it concerns not only with the structure but also with how the structures construct the meaning (Gerot & Wignell, 1994). As this study focuses on the nominal group and verbal group structure, it reveals the relationship between and among words that are structured in the source as well as targeted text. While verbal group, as stated by Halliday and Matthiessen (2004), is the constituent that functions as a process in the transitivity structure. The study focuses on the nominal and verbal group since they function as a mean

of representing experience or phenomenon in the form of linguistic structure (Gerot & Wignell, 1994).

English-Indonesian novel translation entitled "The Fault in Our Stars" by Green (2012) and the translated novel by Nimpoeno (2016) is chosen as the instrument of the study since there are some significant numbers of structural shifts that occurred in the translation. Moreover, English-Indonesian novel translation is also chosen considering the fact that there is lack of structural shifts study taken in the form of Bahasa Indonesia. The structural shifts of nominal and verbal group in the novel translation is the main concern of this study. The study applies Nominal Group and Transitivity theory by Gerot and Wignell (1994) in analyzing the groups and Catford's (1965) translation shift theory in categorizing the shifts. Thus, this study is expected to give a contribution to the exploration of structural shifts in Indonesian context using linguistic approach. More specifically, the study is guided by the following research questions.

1. What types of structural shifts are found in the novel "The Fault in Our Stars" by John Green*?*

2. How does the pattern of structural shifts affect the meaning?

THEORETICAL FRAMEWORK

Newmark (1988) defines translation as a process of transferring a message of a text to other language. Based on the definition, Newmark (1988) views translation as a process that focusses on maintaining the meaning of a text into another language. Thus, translation deals with conveying a message of the text from the source language to the target language. In line with this, Catford (1965) conceptualizes translation as the replacement of textual material in one language (source language) by equivalent textual material in another language (target language). In other words, translation can be defined as a process of rendering a text of a certain language to another language by considering the meaning within the text.

There are a number of processes that are related to translating. Nida (1964) points out the fundamental procedures of translation process into two categories that includes technical and organizational. Technical procedures are the process in converting a source language text into a receptor language text. In technical procedures, there are three essential phases: 1) analysis of the respective languages, source and receptor; 2) careful study of the source language text; 3) determination of the appropriate equivalents. While, organizational procedures include the general organization of certain work, whether in terms of a single translator, or in many instances of a committee (Nida, 1964).

In addition to the translator process, there are also several translation methods that can be applied in dealing with the problem of the process of conveying meaning of a text to another language. Newmark (1988) proposes translation method that are divided into 8 types. It includes 1) word-for word translation, 2) literal translation, 3) faithful translation, 4) semantic translation, 5) adaptation, 6) free translation, 7) idiomatic translation, and 8) communicative translation.

The aim of the translation itself is to translate the meaning from a source language text into the target language text so that the reader who is not a speaker of the source language text can also read the same information in the TL text. Therefore, the main purpose of the translation is to convey the meaning of the SL text as close as possible to the TL text in order to give the same effect to the readers. The argument is supported by Newmark (1988) who believes that the purpose of translation is to achieve equivalence effect. Equivalence effect which produces the same effect on the readership of the translation as on the readership of the original.

Nida (1964) points out that there are two types of equivalence. It includes formal equivalence and dynamic equivalence. Formal equivalence is source-oriented that is designed to reveal the form and content of the original message as much as possible. This type of

equivalence concerns with several formal elements: 1) grammatical unit, 2) consistency in word usage, and 3) meanings in the source text. Another type is dynamic equivalence. In this type of equivalence, the translation is not fully concentrated to the source message, but rather to the receptor's response. The translation must contain the meaning and intent of the source text. In other word, he defines that it is the closest natural to the source-language message (Nida, 1964).

The study of translation and linguistics is actually closely related since the product of translation is taken in the form of language. Considering the fact that language and translation are two entities that cannot be separated, the linguistic aspect has gained most attention in the translation. In translating the text, translators should master the linguistic aspect both in the SL as well as the TL. This argument is supported by Jakobson (2004) who points out that translation involves two equivalent messages in two different codes since translation aims to transfer a certain language into

another substitute message in one language.

Jakobson (2004) labels the three kinds of translation: 1) intralingual translation in which an interpretation of verbal signs by means of other signs of the same language. This type of translation uses either another synonymous word. It is usually used for idiom translation if the target language does not have an exact word in the source language; 2) interlingual translation in which an interpretation of verbal signs, by means of some other language; and 3) intersemiotic translation in which an interpretation of verbal signs by means of nonverbal signs system.

Moreover, shift has been an inevitable phenomenon in translation process since the translation from one language into another can produce a change whether in the structure of the language or on the meaning of the language. According to Blum-Kulka (1986) states by Akbari in his study (2012), the term "shift" is used in the literature to refer to changes that occur in the process of translating. In line with this, Catford (1965) gives the idea on shift, namely "the change

of formal structure of the source language into the target language". In addition, Hatim and Munday (2004) define shifts as a small linguistic change occurred between units in the source language and target language.

Catford (1965) classifies two major types of shift. It includes level shifts and category shifts. While, the category shift is categorized into four types of shift: 1) structure shift, 2) class shift, 3) unit shift, and 4) intra-system shift. The first type of shift is the level shift in which it is expressed by the grammar in one language and lexis in other language (Akbari, 2012). Catford (1965) defines level shift as the changes that occur when the item at one linguistic level in source language has a target language equivalent translation at different level. Next is structure shift. Structure shift occurs when there is a change of the nominal group structure whether the position changes of a certain element or the omission and addition of a certain element. It is the most common form of shift that appears in the translation process since it deals with the shift in the grammatical level. For example, the pattern in the

level sentence is Subject pronoun + verb + direct object in English is translated as indirect object pronoun + verb subject pronoun structure in Spanish (Akbari, 2012).

Another type of shift is class shift. Catford (1965) defines class as "that grouping of members of a given unit which is defined by operation in the structure of the unit next above" (p.78). In other word, the classification of this shift should be based on the grouping of a certain unit, whether in the word, phrase or sentence unit. Then, class shift occurs when the item of the translation from the source language which is rendered into different class in the target language at a certain unit. Because of the logical dependence of class on structure, then structure shift usually entails class shift (Catford, 1965). The following type is unit shift in which the changes of rank. It departures from formal correspondence in which the translation equivalent of a unit at one rank in the SL is a unit at different rank in the TL (Catford, 1965). According to Machali (2000) cited by Widarwati (2015), formal

correspondence means any grammatical category of the source language that can be replaced to occupy the same position in the grammar system of the target language. The last shift is intra-system shift that enables the changes to occur internally within a system. The term intra-system is used for the cases in which the shift occurs internally, within a system (Catford, 1965). The shift from one system to another is always entailed by unit shift or class shift.

Nominal group, as stated by Gerot and Wignell (1994), is a group of words which has a noun as the head word and a modifier as the additional information related to the noun. Nominal group has a number of functional components which are: 1) thing, 2) deictic, 3) post-deictic, 4) numerative, 5) epithet, 6) classifier, and 7) qualifier.

In the same way that nominal group consist of some elements that functions to modify it, verbal group also has its functional element. As stated by Halliday and Matthiessen (2004) that "verbal group is the constituent that functions as a process

in the transitivity structure (clause as representation)" (p.335). They stated that transitivity system construes the world of experience into a set of process types. Each process type provides their own model for construing an experience of the world.

In line with the previous statement, Gerot and Wignell (1994) define transitivity as a way of how phenomena are represented in the form of linguistic structure. They also claimed that there are, in fact, three semantic categories which explain in a general way how phenomena of the real world are represented as linguistic structures. One of them is processes types. Processes are central to transitivity. It is realised by verbs. Traditionally, verbs have been defined as 'doing words'. However, some verbs are not doing words at all, but rather express states of being or having. Moreover, there are different orders of doings and beings. Therefore, Gerot and Wignell (1994) categorize four kinds of process: 1) Non-Relational, 2) Relational, 3) Existential, and 4) Meteorological.

Non-relational processes deal with the processes of doing: 1) material processes, it expresses that some entities physically do something that may be done to other entity; 2) mental processes are mental which can be sensing, feeling, thinking, and perceiving; 3) behavioral processes is a process of physiological and psychological behavior such as breathing, smiling, looking and so forth; 4) verbal processes is a process of saying. It is often realized by two distinct clauses which are the projecting clause encodes a signal source and a signaling what was said, and 5) range in which the element that specifies the scope or domain of the process.

Relational processes deal with states of being and having. It can be identified whether it is used to identify an entity or to assign a quality of an entity. The process that shows an identity is called identifying process. While, the process that shows a quality is called attributive process. The verbs that are classified in this type of process include be, get, becomes, keep, look, has and so on. Existential process deals with the processes of existence. It is expressed by the words such as be, exist, and arise. The existent can be a phenomenon of any kind. Meteorological deals with the subject that has no representational function, instead it provides a subject. Therefore, it is used only to obey the rules of grammar.

RESEARCH METHOD

The method that is used in this study is descriptive qualitative. Descriptive qualitative method by Cresswell (2009) is applied in this study since the focus of the study is analyzing, describing and interpreting the phenomenon in term of structural shift with the author as the instrument of the study. This study focuses on the analysis of structural shifts in the English-Indonesian novel translation. Since the data were taken in the form of written language, thus, the study applies qualitative method.

Data Collection

The data for this study are taken from several chosen chapters in the novel "The Fault in Our Stars" by Green (2012). The selected chapters are

chosen since the chapters contain groups of noun or verb that is considered to be a representative data for the study. The data collection includes the process of searching and organizing the selected data. First is by choosing the chapters that are taken mostly in the form of written language not in a conversation of the characters. Thus, several chapters are used in the data analysis which are the first chapter, second chapter, third chapter, twentieth chapter and twenty-fifth chapter. The second process is organizing the selected data. The data is organized into several clauses that contained nominal group and verbal group both in the source text (English) as well as target text (Bahasa Indonesia) and put the data into the table.

Data Analysis

The analysis of the data requires several steps which includes choosing, categorizing, describing and concluding. The first step of analysis is choosing the data that are analyzed in the study. There are five selected chapters that is used in the

study which include chapter one, two, three, twenty, and twenty-five.

The second step is dividing the data in the form of clauses and putting it on the table. By analyzing the text in the level of clause, it will also maintain the context's meaning. Thus, the meaning of the text both in the English version as well as Indonesian translation can be preserved. The third step is identifying nominal group and verbal group from the source text and compare it to the target text into the table. The table has some slots to put the clauses, nominal and verbal group structures, and the analysis along with the types of shifts. In this step of analysis, the theory of nominal group and transitivity proposed by Gerot and Wignell (1994) are applied.

The following step is categorizing the types of the structural shifts in the nominal and verbal groups using Catford's (1965) theory of translation shift. The types of translation shifts include level shift and category shift. The category of shifts is divided into several types: (1) structure shift, (2) class shift, (3) unit shift, and (4) intra-system shift. After categorizing the

type of shifts, then, the most frequent shifts found in the data can be stated. The next step of analysis is describing the findings and discussion in detail. In this step, the result of the study and the significance of the study compared to the previous ones is presented. Then, the last step is drawing a conclusion from the findings of the study.

FINDINGS AND DISCUSSION

Based on the analysis, the study found that there are two types of shifts in the nominal and verbal groups. They are single translation shift and double translation shift. Single translation shift includes the level shift and category shift which are structure shift, unit shift, class shift, and intra-system shift. While, double translation shift is the combination of translation shift which includes structure-class shift, structure-intra system sift, unit-intra system shift,

The first example is the nominal group in which the shift occur since there is a change from nominal group into word. The nominal group consists of (mom) deictic and (mother) thing. While, in

unit-class shift, level-intra system shift, and class-intra system shift.

1. Structural Shifts of Nominal Group

There are 150 clauses consisting of 113 shifts of the nominal groups (75.33%) which includes two types of shift: single translation shifts and double translation shifts.

Single Translation Shift
Unit Shift

The study shows that there are 7 (6.19%) of unit shifts found in the study. The examples of the unit shifts found in the study are given in the table below:

Source Language	Target Language	Translation Shift	Analysis
My mother …	Mom …	Unit	Change in the nominal group becomes a word
… someday	…suatu hari nanti	Unit	Change from word into nominal group

the target language, the deictic (mom) is omitted and translated into (mom) a word. In the second example, the word someday in the source language is translated into a nominal group that

consists of (suatu) deictic, (hari) thing, and (nanti) classifier.

Double Translation Shift of Nominal Group
Structure-Class Shift

This study found that there are 113 shifting in which 46 of the translation shift is categorized as structure-class shift (40.72%). This data proves Catford's (1965) statement that structure shift is the frequent category shift in translation. Moreover, structure shift usually entails class shift (Catford, 1965). The following table shows the examples of structure-class shift that are found in the study.

	SL	TL	Analysis
Translation	..only person over eighteen in the room,	satu-satunya orang yang berusia di atas delapan belas di dalam ruangan itu	
Structure Shift	PD-T-Q	N-T-Q	
			Change from Post-d
Class Shift	PD	N	(PD) into Numerati

The example shows structure-class shift in which the nominal group consist of 'only' as post-deictic, 'person' as thing, and 'over eighteen in the room' as qualifier. The example above shows that there is an omission of certain element in the SL which is

post-deictic and addition of numerative element in the TL. Another change is that the post-deictic element in the nominal group 'only' is translated into 'satu-satunya' which is classified into numerative in the target language.

Structure-Intra System Shift

The structure-intra system shifts that are found in the data is 44 (38.94%) occurrences. The following is the structure-intra system shift that occur in the data:

	SL	TL	Analysis
Translation	Most amputees…	Sebagian besar orang yang sebelah kakinya diamputasi.	
Structure Shift	PD-T	PD-T-Q	There is an addition of qualifier element in the nominal group structure.
Intra-system shift	Amputee(s)		The English system that distinguishes plurality using affix -s

The example shows structure and intra system shift. As can be seen from the example that the SL has a nominal group that consist of 'most' as post-deictic, and 'amputees' as thing. However, the nominal group is translated by adding a qualifier element. Moreover, the affix (-s) is the system in English to show plural form. While, in Bahasa Indonesia, the

plurality is showed by additional explanation using some lexis such as *'banyak'*, *'beberapa'*, *'sebagian besar'*, and so on.

Unit-Intra System Shift

This combination type of shift has been mentioned by Catford that shift from one system to another are always entailed by unit-shift or class shift. Therefore, in this case that intra-system shift is entailed by unit-shift. The data found 15 (13.27%) occurrences of this type of shift. Here are the unit-intra system shifts found in the data.

	SL	TL	Analysis
Translation	A con man	penipu	
Unit Shift	A con man	Penipu	Change from nominal group into word
Structure Shift	D-C-T	T	The omission deictic and classifier

The example above shows that there are two shifts occur in a single nominal group. The first shift is the change of unit which is first taken in the form of phrase and changes into a word. In the source language, the nominal group consists of several elements which are *A* as deictic, *con* as classifier, and *man* as thing. Meanwhile, the target language only

translates it into a word *penipu*. The target language uses the term *penipu* to translate the phrase *a con man*. Another type of shift is structure shift. In this case, the change of structure is showed by the omission of two element of nominal group which are deictic element as well as classifier.

Unit-Class Shift

From the data, it is found that there is a nominal group that has both of unit and class shift by 0.88 percentage point. The example of the unit-structure that is showed in the data is presented in the following table.

	SL	TL	Analysis
Translation	Unearned driver's licenses	SIM yang tidak patut diterima.	
Unit shift	Phrase	Clause	There is a change from phrase into clause that is identified by phrase in SL is translated into a clause that contains of the verb *diterima*. The class shift can be seen from the change of epithet and classifier element into qualifier.
Class Shift	E-C-D-T	T-Q	

The example above shows that there are two shifts occur in a single nominal group. The first shift is the change of unit which is first taken in the form of phrase and changes into a clause. In the source language, the nominal group consists of several

elements which are (unearned) as epithet, (driver) as classifier, ('s) as deictic and (licenses) as thing. Meanwhile, the target language only translates it into a clause in which it consists of a verb *diterima* in the TL. Another type of shift is class shift. In this case, the change of class is showed by the shift of three elements of nominal group which are epithet, classifier, as well as deictic element in a SL into a classifier element in the TL.

2. Structural Shifts of Verbal Group

There are 150 clauses consist of 85 shifts of the verbal groups (56.67%) which consist of two types of shift: single translation shifts and double translation shifts.

Single Translation Shift in Verbal Group

Level Shift

The study found that there are 2 (2.35%) of level shift in the data. The examples of this type of shift are shown in the following table:

Clause		Verbal group		Types of shift
SL	TL	SL	TL	
I am trying to be gentle.	sedang berupaya untuk menyetir dengan lembut.	Am + Ving	Sedang	Level shift

The example above shows that the grammar *am + Ving* is translated into a lexis *sedang* in the target language. Since the target language does not have an equivalent grammar system as English, thus the grammar *am + Ving* is translated to the word *sedang* which belongs to adverbial class.

Intra-system Shift

The study found that there are 60 (70.59%) intra-system shifts in the data. This type of shift happened to be the most frequent shift that is found in the data. The examples bellow shows the presence of intra-system shift in the data.

	Clause		Verbal group		Ty
SL	TL	SL	TL		of s
my mother decided I was depressed,	Mom menyimpulkan aku depresi.	Decided (past simple)	menyimpulkan		Int sys shi

	Clause		Verbal group		Types of shift
SL	TL	SL	TL		
Why did the cast rotate?	Mengapa para pesertanya berganti-ganti?	Did (past simple) + S + rotate	Berganti-ganti		Intra-system shift

The examples above shows that there are intra-system shifts found in the data. In the case of verbal group, the change is shown in the tense. As English has tense to show the time when the action happened but Indonesian does not, thus this type of change is considered to be intra-system shift. In this example, both of verbal groups use past tense in the source language. However, in the target language, the verb does not show the tense that use to show the time at which the action happened neither give additional information to indicate when the action happened.

Double Translation Shift
Unit-Intra System Shift

The study found that there are 13 (15.29%) unit-intra system shift in the data. It includes to be the second frequent shift in the study of verbal group. The example of unit-intra system shift is presented in the table below.

	Clause		Verbal group		Types of shift
SL	TL	SL	TL		
I'd known, of course,	Tentu saja aku tahu	Had (past simple) + known (past participle)	Tahu (simple present)		Unit shift, Intra-system shift

The example above shows the combination of unit shift and intra-system shift. The first shift that will be discussed in this paragraph is unit shift. The example shows that there are rank changes from phrase to word as in the first example a verb phrase *had known* is translated into *tahu* which is a word in the target language. Unit shift occurs when there is a change of rank in the source language to the target language, thus this example is considered unit shift.

Another type of shift which is intra-system shift is found in the data. Similar to the previous example of intra-system shift that occur since there is a different system between both of source as well as target language in term of tense. The example uses past tense in the verb

had that indicates the action that happened in the past. However, in Indonesian system, they do not have a certain type of rule which govern the tense. It is shown in the example that Indonesian translate it in the present tense without giving any information when the action happens.

Class-Intra System Shift

Class-intra system shift is found to be the third frequent type of shift which is found in the data. The level of occurrences of class-intra system shift in the data is 6 (7.06%). Below is the table of the type of structure-intra system shift.

	Clause		Verbal group		Types
SL	TL	SL	TL		of shif
I noticed this because Patrick,	Ini kuketahui karena Patrick,	Noticed (behavioral process)	Kuketahui (mental process)		Class shift, Intra-system shift

The example shows class-intra system shift found in the data of verbal group analysis. The first type of shift which is class shift occur due to the change of class member from behavioural process into mental process in the verbal group. *Noticed,* classified as behavioral process, in the source language is translated into

kuketahui in the target language which is considered to be a mental process. Therefore, it is categorized as class shift.

Another shift that is found within the same verbal group is intra-system shift. In this case, intra-system shift occur since there is the different system of language from the source language and target language in term of tense. In English grammar system, the tense at which it is fused in the verbal gives an impact to the form of the verb, yet the target language has no correspondence system which rule tense. Besides, Indonesian uses additional information through lexis such as *sekarang, besok,* or *kemarin.* Therefore, it is considered intra-system shift.

Level-Intra System Shift

The data shows that there are 4 (4.71%) of level-intra system shift in the study. The following is the examples of class-unit shift found in the data.

Clause		Verbal group		Types
SL	TL	SL	TL	of shift
and also I should attend a weekly Support Group.	Aku juga harus menghadiri pertemuan mingguan Kelompok Pendukung.	Should attend	Harus menghadiri	Level shift, Intra-system shift
		Should+ V (bare infinitive)	Harus	

The example above shows the last type of double translation shift in the study which is the combination of level shift and intra-system shift. The first shift that will be explained is level shift. On the example, the item found in the source language is the grammar *should + attend* into lexis *harus menghadiri*. It is considered level shift since the pattern of *Should+ V (bare infinitive)* is translated into lexis *harus.*

The second type of shift is intra-system shift. English grammar system rules the verb in which the form of verb depends on the time at which the action happen. From the example, the verb is taken in the form of past present in the SL is translated into simple present tense in the Indonesian since the system of TL does not have a corresponding grammar system that rules tense. Therefore, this example is considered to be intra-system shift.

Meaning Shift

There are some shifts in which the meanings are change in the data. The following table shows the examples of the meaning shift found in the study.

No.	Source Language	Target Language	Meaning Shift
1.	We all sat in a circle right in the middle of the cross,	Ruangan itu berdinding batu dan berbentuk lingkaran tepat di tengah salib itu,	The meaning shift occurs since the subject that performs an act is change becomes the situation of the place.
2.	Once we got around the circle,	Setelah kami semua mendapat giliran,	The meaning is change since the nominal group that is consist of deictic *the* and thing *circle* is translated into the word *giliran.*

It can be seen from the example above, there are some causes that make meaning of a certain nominal or verbal group shift. It can happen when there is a change from the type of sentence, the omission of certain elements in each group, and more general meaning. The example number 1 denotes meaning shift since there is a change in the nominal group in which the living thing that performs an act is replaced by the non-living things and the text also says different meaning that is contained in the TL text.

Example number 2 shows that there is an omission of deictic element in which the nominal group of the SL consist deictic 'the' and thing circle. It is translated into a word 'giliran'. This type of change gives an impact to the meaning of the text since the SL give a specific deictic 'the' and this element is ignored in the TL.

No.	Source Language	Target Language	Meaning Shift
1.	We all sat in a circle right in the middle of the cross,	Ruangan itu berdinding batu dan berbentuk lingkaran tepat di tengah salib itu,	The meaning shift occurs since verb 'sat' is translated into 'berdinding' and 'berbetuk'.
2.	I'd say when they'd get to me.	kataku ketika giliranku tiba.	The meaning is change from the 'would get to' into the noun 'giliranku'.

The table above shows the examples of meaning shifts found in the verbal group. The first example shows the change of meaning since the verb 'sat' is translated into 'berdinding' and 'berbentuk'. It seemed that the translation text in the first number emphasizes different focus on the subject. The SL text explains the situation that there is a person who is sitting in a certain place. While, the target text explains the condition of the place. Meanwhile, the second example

shows that the verb 'get to' is translated into 'giliran'. Hence, the verb 'get to' in the context means to talk to somebody. Thus, there is a shift of meaning in the translation text.

The findings of the study show that there is a significant difference in the result of the study in the nominal group and verbal group. In the nominal group, the most frequent shift occurs in the double translation shift which is structure-class shift with 46 occurrences (40.72%). The second shift that mostly appears is also the combination of structure shift and intra system shift with the level of occurrences 44 times (38.94%). It is supported by Catford's (1965) statement that says structure shift is the frequent category shift and it usually entails class shift. The study conducted by Akbari (2012), Meidha (2017), and Wulandari (2014) found that structure shift is the most frequent shifts found in the data. Then, it is followed by unit-intra shift with 15 occurrences (13.27%), unit shift with 7 occurrences (6.19%), and unit-class shift with only one occurrence (0.88%). As stated by

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Catford (1965) that system shift usually appear along with other types of shift, which are structure, class, and unit shift. In conclusion, the type of shift that mostly occurs in the nominal group is the double translation shift in which it appears in four types of shift. While, the type of shift that appears in a single translation shift is a unit shift that places in the second least shift found in the data.

In contrast to the result of the nominal group, the most frequent and least frequent type of shift of verbal group can be found in the single translation shift. The most frequent shift in the verbal group occurs in the intra-system shift type with 60 occurrences (70.59%). Then, the second mostly used shift occurs in the double-translation shift which is unit-intra system with the level of occurrence is 15 times (15.29%). Then, it is followed by class-intra system shift with 6 occurrences (7.06%), level-intra system shift with 4 occurrences (4.71), and last is level shift with only 2 occurrences (2.35%). The reason of intra-system shifts is commonly found in the study

is due to the different system of languages. For example, English language shows concept of time through the tenses shown in the verb. While, Indonesian simply uses additional information to state the time in which the action or the phenomenon take place.

Through adding other unit of analysis, other theory is also applied for the study. Therefore, an addition of other theory is expected to give a contribution to the analysis of structure shift since it broadens the focus of the study. The analysis of other element of a certain group is expected to give more insight of the impact of translation shift in the verbal group in the meaning making considering that translation shift can also be found in the different group besides nominal groups, in this case verbal groups.

The study concludes that the translator does not maintain the structure in order to get the equivalent meaning in the target text. This argument is supported by Newmark (1988) who states the aim of translation is to achieve equivalence effect. Therefore, the change of

structure in the target language text is to find the equivalent meaning of the SL text. In line with this, Rasyidie, Chikita, and Fridolini (2013) and Massoem and Shahbaiki (2013) say the shifts may appear in the translation and they are inevitable considering the nature of languages and variations. Even though meaning shifts occurred in the data, yet the occurrences does not give a significant impact to the translation since the occurrences of meaning shifts both nominal and verbal group are only 8 out of 150 clauses. Thus, the structural shifts of nominal and verbal groups slightly affect the meaning of the translated text.

CONCLUSION

Translation is a process of rendering meaning from a source language text to another language. In the process of translating, there is an issue that becomes a main concern of the translators. One of the issue that is commonly found in the translation is shifting. Since translation deals with language and meaning, thus linguistic aspect is the focus on exploring the shifts in the translation.

The cause of shift, generally occurs since the different language structure may vary to one another. Translation studies related to linguistic aspects of language should be learned comprehensively since it is the main concern in dealing with translation text. Therefore, linguistic analysis can indicate how learning to translate requires linguistics knowledge of certain language as the expert translators conduct the translation.

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