

## **ANALYSIS OF THE CATEGORY SHIFT OF NOUN PHRASES IN TRANSLATION OF *THE QUEEN SWALLOW'S GIFT***

### **ABSTRACT**

In doing the process of translating, translator does several steps in delivering the meaning of the source text into target text. The goal of process of translating is to find equivalent term of source text in the target text. There is no exact linguistic system between two languages. Because of this difference, equivalence is quite hard to be achieved in the target language. As the consequence, sometimes, there is a shift in the target text. The This research is analyzing the noun phrases in term of what kind of category shift done by the translator in translating the noun phrases?

Key words: translation, equivalence, category shift

### **INTRODUCTION**

Terminology of translation can be ambiguous because it has several meanings. The first translation as the process and the second translation as the product. Translation as the process is to translate; the activity rather than the tangible product. On the other hand, translation as the product is the product of the process of translating (the translated text) (Bell,1993:13). Parallel to Bell, Munday and Hatim describe that translation as process focuses on the role of the translator in taking the source text and turning it into a text in another language. Whereas translation as product centres on the concrete translation product produced by the translator (2004:3). In conclusion, translation as the process is the translator's activity in translating the source text into target text by having a series of actions in achieving the equivalence term in target text. In contrast, translation as the product is the result of the translator's activity in the process of translating source text into target text.

In doing the process of translating, translator does several steps in delivering the meaning of the source text into target text. Some considerations should be taken into account within the process of translating. Translation process is not a simple activity. It is not only about finding the translated version of the source text in the target text. Translation process deals with meaning. Meaning is an abstract thing. It is very difficult to keep the sense of the original meaning in the transference of meaning from the source text into the target text. In order to keep the sense of the original meaning of the source text, the translator has to do some steps. Larson proposes two steps in doing the process of translation. The first is determining the source text's meaning. The second is reconstructing the source text's meaning into the target text. In the first step, the translator has to study the lexicon, grammatical structure, communication situation and cultural context of the source text to get the precise meaning of the source text. After getting the precise meaning of the source text, in the reconstructing step, the translator has to reconstruct the source text' meaning by using the lexicon and grammatical structure which are appropriate in the target language and its cultural context (1984:3). Although Larson only proposes two steps in translation process: finding source text's meaning and reconstructing, every step is not an easy way. There are many thoughtful aspects that should be considered in order to get the right meaning intended by the author of the source text. After getting the precise meaning of the source text, the translator has to render many aspects in transferring the source text's meaning into target text. These thoughtful steps are done to handle meaning from target text into target text carefully in order to achieve equivalence.

The goal of process of translating is to find equivalent term of source text in the target text. Equivalence is a very close similarity in meaning (Nida and Taber,1982:200). Finding the term having similarity of source text's meaning in the target text is the main work for translator. It is undeniable that translation is the act of communication. Specifically, it is a written communication. The author of the source text tells the message, the translator translate the message into the target text. Because of that, the translator has to maintain the meaning of the

message well that the communication will run smoothly. The reader will get wrong message when the equivalence is not preserved. Based on that reason, the equivalence is very important in translation.

It seems easy to find equivalent term in target text, sometime it is very hard to do. Many factors stimulate the difficulty of finding equivalent term in target language. the factors are the source language word may express a concept which is totally unknown in the target text, the source language word may be semantically complex, the target language may make more or fewer distinctions in meaning than the source text, target language may have specific words but no general word to head the semantic field, more commonly languages tend to have general words but lack specific ones, there is often no equivalent in the target language for a particular form in the source system (Baker,1992:21-24). After determining in detail the factors causing difficulty in finding equivalence, it can be concluded that generally the difficulties are caused by the difference of linguistic system between the language of the source text and the language of the target text.

There is no exact linguistic system between two languages. Languages are different from each other; they are different in form having distinct codes and rules regulating the construction of grammatical stretches of language and these forms have different meaning (Bell,1993:6). It is experienced by Bahasa Indonesia that has different linguistic system toward English. The example of this difference is noun phrase. The pattern of noun phrase in Bahasa Indonesia is noun + adjective. For example is *pulpen merah*. *Pulpen* is the noun, *merah* is the adjective. The next example is *gadis cantik*. *Gadis* is noun, *cantik* is adjective. In contrast, the pattern of noun phrase in English is adjective + noun. The example is big box. Big is adjective, box is noun. The next example is blue book. Blue is adjective, book is noun. It is clearly seen the difference system of noun phrase between Bahasa Indonesia and English. In Bahasa Indonesia, the noun comes first followed by adjective. On the other hand, in English, the adjective comes first followed by noun.

This research analyzes folktales. The title of the folktale is *The Queen Swallow's Gift*. Since this folktale is oral tradition transferred from one generation to the generation, the author is not recognized. *The Queen Swallow's Gift* has been translated into Bahasa Indonesia anonymously. The specific analyzed unit is noun phrase in term of what kind of category shift done by the translator in translating noun phrase?

## LITERATURE REVIEW

### A. Noun Phrase

A phrase is a group of words which has no subject (Tallerman,1998:90). In other word, phrase is a combination of words. One of types of phrase is noun phrase. noun phrase is a group of words headed by noun. In English, the pattern of noun phrase is noun followed by adjective. For instance is beautiful girl. Beautiful girl is a noun phrase headed by noun (girl). Before the coming of girl, it is preceded by adjective (beautiful).

### B. Translation Shift

Translation shift firstly was familiarized by Catford. In his book entitled *Linguistic Theory of Translation*, he relates translation and linguistic. Shift in translation is departure from formal correspondence in the process of going from the source text to the target text (catford,1965:73). In addition, a shift is said to occur if, in a given target text, a translation equivalent other than the formal correspondent occurs for a specific source text element (Hatim and Munday,2004:28). According to Bell *to shift* from one language to another is, by definition, to alter the forms (1993: 33). From the previous explanations about translation shift, it can be concluded that translation shift is used to describe the changes occurred between source text and target text.

Catford divides translation shift into level shift and category shift. Level shift is that a source text item at one linguistic level has a target text translation equivalent at a different level (1965:3). Level shift happens when the target text has different level to that of source text. the clear example is below:

Source text: Jhon has stopped smoking

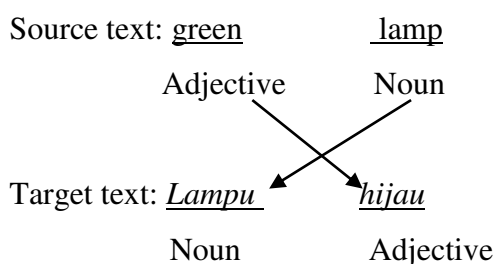
Target text: *John sudah berhenti merokok*

The translation shift experienced by the target text is the level shift from grammar to lexis. The source text is present perfect of has + V3, “has stopped” (the level is in term of grammar). In the source text, it is translated into lexis “*sudah*” (Alzuhdy,2014:187). The level shift of the source text is grammar. The level shift of the target text is lexis. There is a shift between source text and target text in term of level shift.

The second categorization is category shift. Category shift is departures from formal correspondence in translation (Catford, 1965:3). Further, Catford classifies category shift into four terms (1965:73-82):

#### 1. Structure-shift

Structure shift is the shift in the word order. It happens due to the difference of language system between source language and target language. structure shift occur at all ranks. The examples are below:



From the example, it can be seen that the target text experiences structure shift. The green lamp in the source text is a phrase. The structure in term of its word order is adjective (green) followed by noun (lamp). In the target text, it is clearly seen there is a shift. The target text is translated into noun (*lampu*) followed by

adjective (*hijau*). There is a structure shift from adjective + noun (source text) into noun + adjective (target text). The next example is:

## 2. Class shift

Class shift occurs when the translation equivalent of an source text item is a member of a different class from the original item. There are eight word classes in English. They are noun, verb, adjective, adverb, preposition, pronoun, conjunction, and determiner. Following is the example of class shift in translation.

Source text: She gives you a ring

Noun

Target text: dia menelpon kamu

Verb

From the example above, the word class of the source text “a ring” is a noun. It is translated into “*menelpon*”. In Bahasa Indonesia, the word class of “*menelpon*” is verb. It is clear that there is a class shift between source text into target text: from the noun into verb.

## 3. Unit shift

Unit shift is the change of rank- that is, departures from formal correspondence in which the translation equivalent of a unit at one rank in the source text is a unit at a different rank in the target text. The rank of language is started from the smallest one: morfem, word, phrase, clause, sentence, paragraph, and text. Below is the example of unit shift in translation.

Source text: She takes that delicious cake

Phrase

Target text: *Dia mengambil kue*

Word

The rank of “that delicious cake” in the target text is phrase. The “that delicious cake” is translated into “*kue*” in target text. The rank of “*kue*” in the target text is

word. There is a unit shift from the source text into the target text: from the phrase into the word.

#### 4. Intra-system shift

Intra-system shift occurs internally within a system: that is for those cases where source text and target text possess systems which approximately correspond formally as to their constitution, but when translation involves selection of non-corresponding term in the target text system. The examples are below

Source Text: A rose is beautiful flower

Target text: Mawar adalah bunga yang indah

Determiner “a” in the source text is generic reference. In Bahasa Indonesia, it has corresponding system. It can be translated into “*sebuah*”. For the sake of acceptable translation in the target text, the “a” is not translated in Bahasa Indonesia although it has corresponding system. It is unacceptable to translate the source text into “*sebuah mawar adalah bunga yang indah*”. The next example is below.

Source text: Many books on the desk

Target text: Banyak buku diatas meja

In English, to indicate that the noun is plural, the noun is added by –s. Bahasa Indonesia has its own system to indicate plural noun by repeating the word. The plural noun “books” in English can be translated into “*buku-buku*” in Bahasa Indonesia. In the example, the source text “many books” is translated into “*banyak buku*”. The “books” is translated into “*buku*” in order to make it acceptable in Bahasa Indonesia although the corresponding system of plurality in Bahasa Indonesia is “*buku-buku*”. It sounds strange to translate “many books” into “*banyak buku-buku*” in Bahasa Indonesia. It is because of the existence of “*banyak*” that signifies plurality.

### C. *The Queen Swallow's Gift*

*The Queen Swallow's Gift* is a folklore. It is embedded by moral value. It teaches to be kind for every person. Furthermore, it tells that a human being will get the consequences of every his/her action. Since *The Queen Swallow's Gift* is an oral literature, it is generated orally from one generation to the next generation. For this is oral literature, the author is not recognized. The source text is the English. It has been translated into Bahasa Indonesia.

## FINDING AND DISCUSSION

### A. FINDING

After doing analysis wholly to the source text and target text, the result shows that the total number of noun phrases in the folklore of *The Queen Swallow's Gift* is 304. The detailed description of the distribution is explained through the following table.

Table 1: The distribution of category shift

The translated noun phrases						Untranslat ed noun phrases	Wrongly translated noun phrase
Struct ure shift	Class shift	Unit shift	Intra system shift	Struct ure + intra system shift	Unit + intra system shift		
176	6	10	63	29	2	12	6
286						18	
Total : 304							

Based on the table, it can be seen that the process of noun phrases translation is categorized into three categorizations. The first is the translated noun phrases, the second is the untranslated noun phrases, and the third is the wrongly translated



noun phrases. The total number of the translated noun phrases is 286. The total number of the untranslated noun phrases is 12. The total number of the wrongly translated noun phrases is 6. The total number of the noun phrases entirely within the text is 304 (286+12+6).

Since this research is the analysis of the translation of the noun phrases in the target text in term of translation shift, specifically category shift, the total number of analyzed noun phrases is 286 categorized as the translated noun phrases. Since it is impossible to analyze noun phrases that are not translated in the target text and noun phrases that are translated wrongly, the noun phrases categorized as the untranslated noun phrases and the wrongly translated noun phrases are eliminated from the category shift analysis process.

The category shift experienced by the target text is classified into six categorizations. The category shift are:

1. Structure shift. The total number of structure shift is 176.
2. Class shift. The total number of class shift is 6.
3. Unit shift. The total number of unit shift is 10.
4. Intra system shift. The total number of intra system shift is 63.
5. Structure + intra system shift. The total number of structure + intra system shift is 29.
6. Unit + intra system shift. The total number of unit + intra system shift is 2.

## **B. DISCUSSION**

### **1. Structure shift**

Structure shift experienced by the target language when the source text is translated differently in the target language in the arrangement of the word order. The result shows that there are 176 structure shifts in the target language. The examples are below.

Source text: ....children gathered wild vegetables

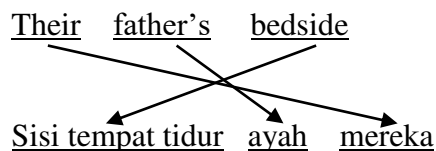
Target text: ...*bersama anaknya mengumpulkan sayuran liar*

The noun phrase in the source text is “wild vegetables”. The linguistic system of noun phrase in English is adjective followed by noun. The adjective is “wild”, the noun is “vegetables”. On the other hand, the linguistic system of noun phrase in Bahasa Indonesia is noun followed by adjective. The noun is “*sayuran*”, the adjective is “*liar*”. The structure shift is experienced by the target text since the word order of the target text is different to that of source text. The next example of structure shift is below:

Source text: One day the brothers were called to their father’s bedside

Target text: *Suatu hari, mereka dipanggil ke sisi tempat tidur ayah mereka*

To make it clear, the different structure of noun phrase between source text and target text can be seen through the diagram below.



The diagram clearly states the different arrangement of word order between source text and target text. Because of that, structure shift experienced by the target text. Another example of structure shift is below.

Source text: He noticed a big snake

Target text: *Ia melihat seekor ular besar*

The noun phrase in the source text is “a big snake”. The pattern of the noun phrase in the source text is article + adjective + noun. The noun phrase is translated into “*seekor ular besar*”. The word order of noun phrase in the target text is different to that of source text. There is a structure shift in the target language.

The linguistic system between English as the source text and Bahasa Indonesia as the target language is different. In translating the noun phrase, the different arrangement of word order in target language has to be done in order to follow the linguistic system. The structure shift is an obligatory shift to do for the sake of successful meaning transference. The meaning will distort if the structure shift is

not done. For instance, the source text is “his other cheek”. When it is translated literally into “*nya lain pipi*”, the noun phrase is meaningless. The reader will not get the meaning of the source text if the structure shift is not done. The structure shift is an obligatory shift that should be done for the sake of successful meaning transference.

## 1.2. Class shift

Class shift is the target text’s class word is different to that of source text. It means there is a shift in term of the class. The result shows that the total number of class shift is 6. The discussion is below.

Source text: Hung-bu and his wife decided to pay a visit

Target text: *Hung-bu dan istrinya memutuskan untuk mengunjungi rumah Nol-bu*

The class of noun phrase “a visit” in the source text is noun. It is translated into “*mengunjungi*” having class as verb. There is a shift in term of class from the source text into the target text. The next example of class shift is below.

Source text: Hung bu’s wife had to do all the cooking

Target text: *istri Hung bu yang harus memasak*

The class of “the cooking” is the noun phrase. It is translated into “*memasak*” in the target text. The class of “*memasak*” is verb. It is clear that there is a class shift from noun in the source text into verb in the target text. another example is below.

Source text: Hung bu laughed as he pulled more rice from his cheek and stuck it in his mouth

Target text: *Hung bu tertawa-tawa sambil mengambil nasi dari pipinya dan langsung memakannya*

The class of “his mouth” in the source text is noun. It is translated into “*memakannya*”. The class of “*memakannya*” in the target text is verb. There is a class shift from the source text into the target text. The class shift is from noun into verb.

Class shift can be an obligatory shift that should be done in the target text. It is because of the different usage of the vocabulary in the context or the limited class of vocabulary in the target language. In the first example, the noun phrase “a visit” has to be shifted into verb “*mengunjungi*”. It sounds strange when the original class is preserved, *Hung-bu dan istrinya memutuskan untuk memberi sebuah kunjungan ke rumah Nol-bu*. For the sake of acceptability to the target reader and the accuracy of the meaning, the class shift should be done. Instead of obligatory shift, it is an optional shift to change the class of the source text in the target language. In the third example, the class of “his mouth” as noun can be still preserved. It is acceptable to translate it into “*mulutnya*”. The translation is *Hung bu tertawa-tawa sambil mengambil nasi dari pipinya dan langsung memasukkannya ke dalam mulutnya*. Class shift should be done when it is impossible to preserve the class of the source text in the target text. It will influence the meaning transference when the original class is preserved. On the other hand, the optional shift possible to be or not to be done. The preservation or the change of the original class of the source text in the target text doesn't influence the meaning transference to the target reader.

### 1.3. Unit shift

Unit shift is the shift of the unit of the source text in the target text. The unit of language are morpheme, word, phrase, clause, sentence, paragraph, and text. The total number of the unit shift in the analysis of this research is 10. Below is the example.

Source text: Nol bu's wife was putting hot steamy rice

Target text: *istri Nol bu sedang meniriskan nasi*

The unit of “hot steamy rice” is phrase in the source text. The phrase of the source text is translated into word unit “*nasi*” in the target text. The unit shift is from the phrase into the word. Another examples is below.

Source text: he closed his eyes and died

Target text: *Ayah mereka kemudian menutup mata dan akhirnya meninggal dunia*

The unit of “his eyes” in the source text is phrase. The phrase is translated into “*mata*”. The unit of “*mata*” in the target text is word. There is a unit shift from the phrase in the source text into the word in the target text. the next example is below.

Source text: they were all over the house, eating every edible thing they could find

Target text: *pengemis-pengemis tersebut sudah berada disetiap sudut rumah dan menghabiskan makanan apapun yang bisa mereka habiskan*

The unit of “every edible thing” in the source text is phrase. The phrase is translated into “*makanan*”. The unit of “*makanan*” in the target text is word. The unit shift is experienced by the target text from phrase in the source text into word in the target text.

The classification of the language unit is classified from the smallest into the broadest one. The unit of the language are morpheme, word, phrase, clause, sentence, paragraph, and text. The shift of the unit may lost the meaning of the source text. The first example is “hot steamy rice”. The phrase is translated into word unit “*nasi*”. The unit shift is from the broad unit, phrase, into the smaller unit. This downward shift consequences in the lost of meaning. The meaning of “hot steamy rice” in the source text is not transfered fully in the target text. The target reader only catch the information about “rice” / “*nasi*”. The information about “hot” and “steamy” is not caught by the target reader. The consequence of downward unit shift is the lost of meaning. On the other hand, the upward shift, from the small unit into the broader unit, will add meaning that is not stated in the source text.

#### 1.4. Intra system unit

Intra system shift is a shift occurred internally. The shift is done in the target text for the sake of acceptability although the target text has its corresponding system in the source text. The result shows that the total number of intra system unit is 63. The example of intra system shift is below.

Source text: out jumped hundreds of beggars

Target text: *tapi yang keluar adalah ratusan pengemis*

The noun phrase of the source text is “hundreds of beggars”. The phrase is translated into “*ratusan pengemis*” in the target text. The morpheme –s in the word “Beggars” is a plural marker. The plural marker of Bahasa Indonesia is by repeating the word twice. The corresponding system of “beggars” is “*pengemis-pengemis*”. Although the plural marker is by repeating the word twice in Bahasa Indonesia, it is not realized in the target text. The phrase “hundreds of beggars” is translated into “*ratusan pengemis*”. It sounds strange when it is translated into “*ratusan pengemis-pengemis*”. The word “*ratusan*” signifies that the following noun is more than one. Because of that reason, the “beggars” is translated into “*pengemis*”, although it has corresponding system in English as the source text. The next example is discussed below.

Source text: ...around their yard several times

Target text:.....*mengelilingi halaman beberapa kali*

The noun phrase of the source text is “several times”. The phrase is translated into “*beberapa kali*” in the target text. The morpheme –s in the word “times” is a plural marker. The plural marker of Bahasa Indonesia is by repeating the word twice. Although the plural marker is by repeating the word twice in Bahasa Indonesia, it is not realized in the target text. The phrase “several times” is translated into “*beberapa kali*”. It sounds strange when it is translated into “*beberapa kali-kali*”. The word “*beberapa*” signifies the plurality. Because of that reason, the “times” is translated into “*kali*”. The next example is below

Source text: ..his wife and crying children gather up what few belongings they had

Target text: ...istri dan anak-anaknya yang sedang menangis untuk mengumpulkan barang-barang

The noun phrase of the source text is “few belongings”. The phrase is translated into “*barang-barang*” in the target text. The morpheme –s in the word “belongings” is a plural marker. The plural marker of Bahasa Indonesia is by repeating the word twice. The corresponding system of “belongings” is “*barang-barang*”. The phrase “few belongings” is translated into “*barang-barang*”. It sounds strange when it is translated into “*beberapa barang-barang*”. The word “*few*” signifies that the following noun is more than one. For the sake of acceptability in the source text, the “*few*” is not translated. Because of that reason, it is only “belongings” that is translated to signify plurality. The “*few*” is unrealized although it has corresponding system in Bahasa Indonesia.

Intra system unit is done to consider the acceptability of the source text in the target text. Although the source text has its corresponding system in the target text, the corresponding system is not used. Another option is done to maintain the meaning of source text in the target text.

#### 1.5. Structure + intra system unit

The analysis shows that the total number of structure + intra system shift is 29. The complete discussion is below.

Source text: Hung bu returned home from working in a nearby field

Target text: *sewaktu Hung bu kembali dari bekerja di ladang sebelah*

The noun phrase of the source text is “a nearby field”. The pattern of the noun phrase is article (a) + adjective (nearby) + noun (field). It is translated into “*ladang sebelah*” in the target text. The pattern of the noun phrase in the target text is noun (*ladang*) + adjective (*sebelah*). There is a structure shift in the target language because of the difference of word order between source text and target text. furthermore, the article “a” in the source text is not translated in the target text. Article “a” has its corresponding system in the target language. in Bahasa

Indonesia, article “a” can be translated into “*sebuah*”. Although the article has its corresponding system in the target text, it is not translated because it sounds strange to translate the phrase into “*sebuah ladang sebelah*”. In conclusion, the shift of “a nearby field” experiences two shifts. It is not only structure shift, but also intra system shift.

Source text: Hung bu and his wife began to worry as the autumn night got colder

Target text: *Hung bu dan istrinya mulai khawatir seiring malam musim gugur menjadi semakin dingin*

The noun phrase of the source text is “the autumn night”. The pattern of the noun phrase is article (the) + adjective (autumn) + noun (night). It is translated into “malam musim gugur” in the target text. The pattern of the noun phrase in the target text is noun (*malam*) + adjective (*musim gugur*). There is a structure shift in the target language because of the difference of word order between source text and target text. furthermore, the article “the” in the source text is not translated in the target text. Article “the” has its corresponding system in the target language. in Bahasa Indonesia, article “the” can be translated into “*tersebut*”. Although the article has its corresponding system in the target text, it is not translated because it sounds strange to translate the phrase into “*malam musim gugur tersebut*” because previously it is not mentioned about the autumn night. In conclusion, the “the autumn night” experiences two shifts. It is not only structure shift, but also intra system shift.

#### 1.6. Unit + intra system unit

The analysis shows that the total number of structure + intra system shift is 2. The complete discussion is below.

Source text: i want the two of you...

Target text: *ayah ingin kalian.....*

In the source text, the unit of “the two of you” is phrase. The phrase is translated into “kalian”. The unit of “*kalian*” is word. There is a shift in term of unit from



phrase into word. The downward shift consequences on the lost of meaning “two”. The target reader doesn’t get information about the spesific total number of the people. In addition, the article “the” in the source text is not translated in the target text. Article “the” has its corresponding system in the target language. in Bahasa Indonesia, article “the” can be translated into “*tersebut*”. Although the article has its corresponding system in the target text, it is not translated because it sounds strange to translate the phrase into “*kalian tersebut*”. In conclusion, the “the two of you” experiences two shifts. It is not only unit shift, but also intra system shift.

### CONCLUSION

The category shift occured in the target text is classified into six categorizations. The first is structure shift. The total number of structure shift is 176. The second is class shift. The total number of class shift is 6. The third shift is unit shift. The total number of unit shift is 10. The fourth is intra system shift. The total number of intra system shift is 63. The fifth is structure + intra system shift. The total number of structure + intra system shift is 29. The sixth shift is unit + intra system shift. The total number of unit + intra system shift is 2.

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