A Unit Shift Analysis of English Indonesian Translation of ‘The Tale of the Three Brothers’ by J. K. Rowling

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A Unit-Shift Analysis of English Indonesian Translation
of ‘The Tale of the Three Brothers’ by J. K. Rowling

A Thesis
Submitted to Letters and Humanities Faculty
in Partial Accomplishment of the Requirements for the Degree of Strata 1

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ABSTRACT


The objective of this research is to find out the patterns of unit shift in English-Indonesian translation. Also, the purpose of this research is to figure out what are the factors that can cause or affect each unit shift. The theory of unit shift used in this research is based on translation shift theory by J.C. Catford. This research is conducted upon unit analysis, a short story by J. K. Rowling, *The Tale of the Three Brothers* and its Indonesian translation, *Kisah Tiga Saudara* by Nina Andiana and Listiana Srisanti.

The methodology used in this research is qualitative descriptive method. The research is accomplished by the writer by reading and comparing the English text and the Indonesian text. Then the writer compared the data where unit shift from source text to target text occurred. The data are classified according to each unit and the patterns of the shift are found after the classification.

The patterns of unit shift found in the translation of *The Tale of the Three Brothers* to *Kisah Tiga Saudara* are shifts from morpheme to word, shifts from word to phrase, shifts from phrase to word, shifts from phrase to clause, shift from clause to word, shift from clause to phrase, and shift from clause to sentence.

The writer also classified the factors that cause or affect each unit shift in the unit analysis, whether because of lexical aspects or grammatical aspects. This analysis is based on the theory of Mildred L. Larson, that there are certain characteristics of language that affect translation and can cause translation shift.
APPROVAL SHEET

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The thesis has been defended before the Faculty Letters and Humanities’ Examination Committee on August 27, 2010. It has been accepted as a partial fulfillment of the requirements for the degree of strata one.

Jakarta, October 28, 2010

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DECLARATION

I hereby declare that this submission is my own work and that, to the best of my knowledge and belief, it contains no material previously published or written by another person nor material which to a substantial extent has been accepted for the award of any other degree or diploma of the university or other institute of higher learning, except where due acknowledgement has been made in the text.

Jakarta, July 17, 2010

Suhaila
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# TABLE OF CONTENTS

ABSTRACT .............................................................................................................. i

APPROVAL SHEET ................................................................................................. ii

LEGALIZATION .................................................................................................... iii

DECLARATION ....................................................................................................... iv

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT ........................................................................................ v

TABLE OF CONTENTS ......................................................................................... vii

CHAPTER I. INTRODUCTION ............................................................................... 1

A. Background of the Study .............................................................................. 1
B. Focus of the Study .......................................................................................... 5
C. Research Questions ....................................................................................... 6
D. Significance of the Study .............................................................................. 6
E. Research Methodology .................................................................................. 6
   1. Research Objectives .................................................................................. 7
   2. Method of the Research .......................................................................... 7
   3. Unit of Analysis ....................................................................................... 7
   4. Technique of Data Analysis .................................................................... 8
   5. Research Instrument .............................................................................. 8

CHAPTER II. THEORETICAL FRAMEWORK ...................................................... 9

A. Definition of Translation .............................................................................. 9
B. Translation Process ...................................................................................... 11
C. Translation Shift ........................................................................................... 12
   1. Level Shifts ............................................................................................... 12
   2. Category Shifts ........................................................................................ 12
      a) Unit-shift ............................................................................................. 13
      b) Structure-shifts .................................................................................. 14
      c) Class-shifts ......................................................................................... 14
      d) Intra-system shift ................................................................................ 15
D. Grammatical Hierarchy .............................................................................. 15
   1. Morpheme ............................................................................................... 17
   2. Word ........................................................................................................ 18
   3. Phrase ...................................................................................................... 20
   4. Clause ..................................................................................................... 22
   5. Sentence ................................................................................................. 24
E. Pattern of Unit Shift .................................................................................... 27
CHAPTER III. RESEARCH FINDINGS ......................................................... 30
  A. Data Description ........................................................................... 30
  B. Data Analysis ............................................................................. 33
    1. Patterns of the Shift ................................................................ 33
    2. Cause of Unit Shift .................................................................. 49

CHAPTER IV. CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTION ................................. 56
  A. Conclusions ............................................................................... 56
  B. Suggestions ............................................................................... 57

BIBLIOGRAPHY ..................................................................................... 58

APPENDICES .......................................................................................... 60
  Appendix 1 Source Language Text ..................................................... 60
  Appendix 2 Target Language Text ..................................................... 67
CHAPTER I
INTRODUCTION

A. Background of Study

Translation has a very important role in solving communication problem between two different languages. Communication among people from different countries, or even continents, might be interfered because of their language differences, but it can be solved by translating (a text) in a language into another, so that they can understand each other.

Since translation holds the key in solving communication gap, translation also plays a significant role towards the progress of science and technology, because the progress of science and technology requires exchange of information. People can exchange information if they can communicate and understand each other. Information may not be imprisoned because one does not understand another language, so it needs to be transferred into other languages.

In Indonesia, the progress of translation work has been developed to a better stage, although it still needs to get more developed. Nowadays, people can find many translation works from various disciplines, such as economics, politics, science, psychology, technology, and many more. The translation progress has also been developed in literary works. There are many novels, short stories, poems and children stories that have been translated into Indonesian language.¹ Most of

the translation results are from English to Indonesia, which is also going to be the main analysis in this thesis.

However, most Indonesian people still doubt about the quality of translation work. For instance, at book launching and discussion in October two years ago, a speaker told that he had learned not to read a translation work again, especially English to Indonesian translation, because it was very different between the source text and its translation.²

Translation work is intended to make it easier for the reader to get information from other different languages, but the process of translating itself is not easy. People usually think that if someone knows or can speak a language, then he must be able to do translation. Actually, it is not as simple as that. Besides mastering the lexicon and grammatical structure of a language, a translator also has to understand the communication situation and the cultural context of source text and reconstruct this same meaning using lexicon and grammatical structure of the target text.³

Another difficulty found in translation is that a term or concept presents in the source language text may not exist in the target language. This is because the linguistic and cultural divergence between SL and TL.⁴ The cultural and linguistic divergence between two languages then leads to change of meaning (semantic) and shift of form (structure and lexis).

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Change of meaning in translation is sometimes cannot be avoided. Like has been explained before, a term or concept may not exist in the target language. Each language has its own genius.\(^5\) For example, the word ‘rice’ in English would not exactly match the components of meaning expressed in the words *nasi* ‘cooked rice’, or *beras* ‘uncooked rice’ in Indonesian Language.\(^6\) This happened especially because of the cultural divergence between two languages.

Besides cultural divergence, each language also has its own linguistic system which is different one another. Thus, in translating, a translator might find that some shifts of form must be conducted. This is in order to make the translation results acceptable in the TL. Some shifts are also conducted by a translator for the reason of aesthetic value of the text. This change or shift of form from SL to TL, in Catford’s theory is called translation shift.

In this thesis, the writer is going to analyze the translation shift in English Indonesian translation, while change of meaning is only going to be discussed in its relation to the translation shift.

The writer is interested to analyze about translation shifts, especially unit shift, because it essentially occurs in translation, whether because there is no exact form with same meaning, or because of considering aesthetic value. Also, the writer is intended to recover further explanation about the specific patterns of the shift in the translation result. This thesis is also objected to see the factors that affect each unit shift in the unit analysis and make these unit shifts exist. It


\(^6\) Rochayah Machali, *Redefining Textual Equivalence in Translation (with special reference to Indonesian-English)* (Jakarta: The Translation Center faculty of Arts – the University of Indonesia, 1998), PP. 2-3
becomes more interesting to do the research on the translation of literary works, because in translating literary text, subjectivity becomes more dominant than translating other texts. A translator does not simply transferring the meaning of the text, but also does ‘contextual re-creation’, considering the esthetic value in it.⁷

The writer found some interesting translation equivalent when reading the translation of The Tale of the Three Brothers, which included in The Tales of Beedle the Bard which was written by a very phenomenal author, J. K. Rowling. This book is a collection of five short stories (fairy tales) which is still attached to seven books of Harry Potter, since its stories are tales in Harry Potter’s story. This book was translated from its SL (English) to TL (Indonesia) by Listiana Srisanti and Nina Andiana.

Like has been explained before, there are some concepts which might exist in one language but does not exist in another language. In the short story, Tale of the Three Brothers, the writer found phrases first brother which were translated to the word sulung, second brother to tengah and third and youngest brother translated to bungsu.

Here we can see, that in English, the first one of the sibling is represented in a group of two words, ‘first brother’ or ‘first sister’, while in Indonesian language there is the word ‘sulung’ which has similar meaning component as the two phrases (except that sulung can be both brother or sister, but the reader can learn through the context). Here, the unit shift occurs, from a group (of two words) in

⁷ Benny Hoedoro Hoed, Penerjemahan dan Kebudayaan (Jakarta: Pustaka Jaya, 2006), p. 94
the SL to a word in the TL. It has the same explanation in the case *bungsu* as the equivalent for *third and youngest brother*.

It becomes more interesting when we take a look at the word *tengah* which was used by the translator as the equivalent for *second brother*. Although we know from the context that the ‘second brother’ is in the middle position (between first brother and third brother), but the word *tengah* (which literally means middle) is not very familiar to this use. Here, the translator used the concept of translationese, where the chosen word is not familiar in the TL.

Those are some examples the writer found in the short story where a departure from a unit at one rank in English to a unit at different rank in Indonesian language occurs. Explanation about translation shift will be further explicated in the theoretical framework.

**B. Focus of the Study**

The analysis in this thesis will be focused on translation shift in English to Indonesian translation, especially unit shift. Unit shift is the shift form one unit on the rank scale in grammatical hierarchy of source language (SL) to a different unit on the rank scale of target language (TL).

The analysis of the unit shift in this thesis is focused on a short story by J. K. Rowling *The Tale of the Three Brothers* from the collection of five short stories in The Tales of Beedle the Bard.
C. Research Questions

The problems will be discussed in this study, as formulated through the following questions:

1. What are the patterns of unit shifts in J.K. Rowling’s *The Tale of the Three Brothers* and its translation *Kisah Tiga Saudara* by Nina Andiana and Listiana Srisanti?

2. What are the factors that cause the existence of each unit shift in the unit analysis?

D. Significance of the Study

The writer hopes that this research would help readers who are interested in translation, especially ones who intend to learn further about unit shift in translation. Since unit shift mostly occur in translation, whether because no equivalent form with same meaning, or because it is chosen by the translator considering the aesthetic value of the text. This research also provides further explanation of factors that affect translation and classification of the factor that cause each unit shift to exist.

E. Research Methodology

The writer analyzed the data using qualitative descriptive method. First, the writer read the original short story and compared it to its translation. Then the writer marked the data where a unit in SL text is different unit in TL text. Next, the writer collected and classified the data, and found the patterns of the unit
shifts. The last one, the writer found and classified the factors that cause each unit shift in the unit analysis.

1. Research Objectives

Based on the research questions above, the objectives of this research are:

a) To find out the patterns of the unit shifts in English to Indonesian translation of the short story *The Tale of the Three Brothers*.

b) To find out the factors that cause or affect each unit shift in the translation of English to Indonesia.

2. Method of the Research

In this research, the writer uses qualitative descriptive method. By using qualitative descriptive method, the writer intends to explain the data found in the unit analysis, using the proper theory and examples.

3. Unit of Analysis

The unit of analysis in this research is a short story written by Joanne Kathleen Rowling, under the title *The Tale of the Three Brothers* and its Indonesian translation, *Kisah Tiga Saudara* which was translated by Nina Andiana and Listiana Srisanti. *The Tale of the Three Brothers* was the fifth story in the short stories collections by J.K. Rowling, *The Tales of Beedle the Bard*, and can be found on page 87. This book was published

Meanwhile, *Kisah Tiga Saudara* was included in the translation of *The Tales of Beedle the Bard*, *Kisah-Kisah Beedle si Juru Cerita*, and can be found on page 117. This book was published by Gramedia Pustaka Utama, in 2009.

4. **Technique of Data Analysis**

The writer analyzes the data by using descriptive analysis technique. The writer collects the data from English version and Indonesian version and then compared them to find out the patterns of unit shift used and the factors that cause unit shift make difference in the translation.

5. **Research Instrument**

The instrument in this qualitative research is the writer herself by analyzing the shift patterns in the short story. The research is accomplished through the steps as follows:

a) Reading the SL and TL text which would be analyzed

b) Comparing the source language text and the target language text

c) Seeking/searching for the data where the unit shifts occur

d) Collecting and classifying the data

e) Classifying the specific patterns of the shift in the unit analysis

f) Classifying the factors that cause or affect each unit shift to occur.
CHAPTER II
THEORETICAL FRAMEWORK

A. Definition of Translation

There are some definitions on translation which defined by the writers/experts in this field. Each theory is not exactly the same to the other; it is based on their perception of language and translation itself.\(^1\) The definitions are as follows:

1. Translation consists in reproducing in the receptor language the closest natural equivalent of the source language message, first in terms of meaning and secondly in terms of style.\(^2\)

2. Translation is a craft consisting in the attempt to replace a written message and/or statement in one language by the same message and/or statement in another language.\(^3\)

3. Translation is the replacement of textual material in one language (SL) by equivalent textual material in another language (TL).\(^4\)

The definitions above share three common notions:

First, the writers above may have used different terms to indicate certain concept. Catford and Newmark used the term ‘replacement’, while Nida used the

\(^1\) Rochayah Machali (1998), *op.cit.* 1
\(^2\) Eugene A. Nida and Charles R. Taber (1974), *op.cit.* 12
term ‘reproducing’. Nevertheless, one thing is certain, that translating is an act of recreating meaning, not that of creating meaning.

Second, Catford used the term ‘textual material’, while Newmark used the term ‘written message’ and Nida used ‘SL message’. The term ‘textual material’ used by Catford underlines the fact that in normal conditions, it is not the entirety of a SL text which is translated by TL equivalents. The term ‘textual’ or written (SL) message as Nida and Newmark called it also means that the input for the translation process is ‘text’, rather than individual sentences.

A text is a unit of language in use. It is best regarded as a semantic unit, which is encoded in sentences. Although, when written down, a text looks as though it comprises words and sentences, it is more significant as a realization of meanings. Of course, the meanings have to be coded in words and structures in order to be communicated. In Larson’s terms, these words and structures are simply the ‘forms’ or the ‘surface structure’ of a language, as opposed to ‘meaning’.

Third, the use of the term ‘equivalent’ by Nida and Catford, while Newmark used the term ‘same’. The center problem of (also the center task, as to solve the communication gap) translation practice is finding translation equivalents for a text. In translation, there may be no simple way of replacing a SL item with a TL item. The SL and the TL items rarely have the same meaning in the full linguistic sense, though they can function in the same communicative situation and express the same purpose. SL and TL texts or items can be translation equivalents when they are interchangeable in a given situation.
B. Translation Process

There are three stages in the process of translating a text from a language to another, of which, according to Nida is cannot be done through a single stage.\textsuperscript{5}

1. Analysis

Analysis is in which the surface structure (a message as given in Source Language) is analysed in terms of the grammatical relationship, also the meaning of the word and combinations of word.

2. Transfer

The second process of translating is transferring. Transfer is in which the analyzed material is transferred in the mind of the translator from SL to TL. If it is needed, a translator can start to write it. At this stage, a translator tries to get the details of the message.

3. Restructuring

The final process of translating is restructuring. Restructuring is in which the transferred material restructured, to make the final message in SL is fully acceptable in the receptor language (TL). In this last stage, the grammatical structure and semantics of SL is changed to TL, to make the translation result is fully acceptable in the TL.

The translation process may be diagrammed as in this figure.

\textsuperscript{5} Eugene A. Nida and Charles R. Taber (1974), \textit{op.cit.} 33
C. Translation Shift

1. Level Shifts

Shift of level means that a SL item at one linguistic level has a TL translation equivalent at a different level.\(^6\)

Example of shift at linguistic level is the shift from grammar to lexis. Actually, this kind of shift frequently occurs in translation. For example:

SL: Sam has eaten.

TL: Sam sudah makan.

The form of ‘has eaten (has + past participle)’ is grammatical form in English, which indicates a period that continues until now or to indicates a recent happening, while its translation in Indonesian is using ‘sudah’, which is a lexical form. Here, shift at one linguistic level (grammar) to different linguistic level (lexis) occurs.

2. Category Shifts

Category shifts are departures from formal correspondence in translation.\(^7\) Thus, to speak about the Category Shift itself, we need to find out about the formal

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\(^6\) J. C. Catford (1965), *op.cit.* 73
\(^7\) *Ibid.* p.76
correspondence first, since Category Shift is departure from formal correspondence.

A formal correspondent is any TL category which may be said to occupy, as nearly as possible, the ‘same’ place in the economy of the TL, as the given SL category occupies in the SL. For instance, if both SL and TL operate with grammatical units at five ranks (an example might be English and French, both of which appear to have five ranks: sentence, clause, group, word, morpheme) we can say that there is formal correspondence between the two hierarchies of units.⁸

According to Catford, there are four fundamental categories of linguistic theory, unit, structure, class and system, and these categories can be shifted in the translation process.

a) Unit-shift

Unit means a stretch of language activity which is the carrier of a pattern of a particular kind. In English grammar, we have units such as sentence, clause, and group: each of these is the carrier of a particular kind of meaningful grammatical pattern.

Unit shift means changes of rank, that is, 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.⁹ Example of Unit shift is as follows:

SL: after getting the job,…

TL: setelah dia mendapat pekerjaan itu,…

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⁸ Ibid. p.32
⁹ Ibid. p.79
After getting the job, in the SL is a group of words, while its translation equivalent in Indonesia, *setelah dia mendapat pekerjaan itu*, is a clause, since it has a subject (dia) and a predicate (mendapat). The change of group in the SL to sentence in the TL is called Unit Shift.

**b) Structure-shifts**

Structure is an arrangement of elements. Thus, the elements of English unit clause are P (predicator) S (subject), C (complement), A (adjunct). Structure shift is shift that occurs in the structure or arrangement of a sentence or a clause, sometimes also found in group.\(^{10}\)

For instance, a Subject-Predicate-Object structure in SL has a translation equivalent Predicate-Subject-Object structure in TL.

**c) Class-shifts**

Class means a grouping of members of a unit in terms of the way in which they operate in the structure of the unit next above in the rank scale.

Class shift occurs when the translation equivalent of a SL item is a member of a different class from the original item.\(^{11}\) For example:

SL: medical student (adj + noun)

TL: mahasiswa kedokteran (noun + noun)

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\(^{10}\) *Ibid.* p.77

\(^{11}\) *Ibid.* p.78
In the example above, the word medical in SL (English) is an adjective, while its translation in Indonesian (kedokteran) is a noun. Here, the translation equivalent has different class from the original item.

d) 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. 12

For instance, both Indonesia language and English language have a system of number, but the numerical system is not essentially the same. Some nouns in English are always in plural form, but their translation equivalent in Indonesian language may take form of singular noun, such as in the following example:

SL: a pair of trousers (plural)
TL: sebuah celana (singular)

D. Grammatical Hierarchy

In the point of translation shift above, the writer has explained about unit shift, as the part of category shift. In this section, the writer is going to recover further about units itself and as well, about grammatical hierarchy and rank scale.

As has been explicated before, unit means a stretch of language which is the carrier of a pattern of a particular kind. The units of grammar operates in

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12 Ibid. p.78
hierarchies, which is called as grammatical hierarchy, larger units being made up of smaller or less inclusive units. They form a scale of units at different ranks, also called as rank scale.

In English grammar, we have five units, sentence, clause, group, word and morpheme. The largest or highest on the rank scale is the sentence. The smallest or the lowest on the rank scale is the morpheme. Between these, in descending order, are the clause, the group and the word. By placing these in this order on the rank scale, we mean that every sentence consists of one or more than one clause, every clause of one or more than one group, every group of one or more than one word, and every word of one or more than one morpheme.\(^{13}\)

Besides explanation on English grammatical hierarchy and units, Indonesian grammatical hierarchy and units needed to be explained as well. Actually, there is no difference between English and Indonesian grammatical units, since the analysis on unit shifts can only be done if there is a formal correspondence between the SL and the TL.

Indonesian language also has five units of grammar, morfem (morpheme), kata (word), frasa (phrase/group), klausa (clause), and kalimat (sentence). The study of grammatical hierarchy started to be applied in Indonesian linguistics study about years 1960-1970s.\(^{14}\)

\(^{13}\) Ibid. p. 8

\(^{14}\) Harimurti kridalaksana, *Struktur, Kategori, dan Fungsi Sintaksis* (Jakarta: Universitas Katolik Indonesia Atmajaya, 2002), p. 21
1. Morpheme

Morpheme is the smallest meaning unit of a language which cannot be subdivided into smaller meaningful unit.\(^{15}\) There are two kinds of morpheme, bound and free. A free morpheme is one that can be uttered alone with meaning. A bound morpheme, unlike the free, cannot be uttered alone with meaning.\(^{16}\) In Indonesian language, free morpheme is called ‘morfem bebas’, and bound morpheme is called ‘morfem terikat’.\(^{17}\)

Morphemes like dis-, trans-, and un-, are never words but always parts of words. Such morphemes, as also pre (as in preheat, predetermine) and bi (bipolar, bivalve), occurs only before other morphemes and called prefix.\(^{18}\)

In Indonesian language there are prefixes as men- (as in membaca, mengenal), be- (as in belajar, berlari), pen- (pembaca, pelajar), and so on.

Other morphemes occur only as suffixes, following other morphemes. English examples of suffix morphemes are: -er (as in singer, writer, reader, and performer), -ist (pianist, novelist, linguist), and -ly (as in manly, spectacularly, friendly), to mention only a few.

Also in Indonesian, there are suffixes: -kan (as in kenalkan, kerjakan), -an (ramuan, bantuan), -nya (bukunya, muridnya), etc.

In Indonesian language there is also bound morphemes that called konfiks, that comes together in the beginning and in the end of a word, such as konfiks ke-

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\(^{15}\) W. Nelson Francis, *The English Language An Introduction* (New York: W. W. Norton & Company, Inc., 1965), p.113


\(^{17}\) Lamuddin Finoza, *Komposisi Bahasa Indonesia* (Jakarta: Diksi Insan Mulia, 2009). P.80

an (as in the words ketakutan, kelihatan, kemungkinan), or per-an (persenjataan, perlengkapan, perbaikan), etc.

Those prefixes and suffixes (also konfiks in Indonesian language) are bound morphemes because they cannot occur unattached. It is different with some morphemes like friend, magic, fly, cool, and so on. Those morphemes are free morphemes, and constitute words by themselves. In Indonesian language, there are morphemes such: sekolah, rajin, pergi, senang, etc.

2. Word

As has been mentioned above, that free morphemes constitute words by themselves or, in another word, word is free morpheme. Based on the kinds and combinations of morphemes that composed them, words may be classified on three main classes: simple, complex and compound.

a) Simple Word

Simple words consist of a single free morpheme. For example in English language, there are words: friend, magic, fly, cool, etc. Simple words in Indonesian, for example: sekolah, pergi, senang, rajin, etc.

b) Complex word

Complex words contain, as their immediate constituents, either two bound forms, or a bound and free morpheme.\(^\text{19}\) Examples of complex words of two bound

\(^\text{19}\) Norman C. Stageberg. *op.cit.* p.122
morpheme in English: tele + vise, ex + clude, etc. Examples of one bound and one free morphemes: lion + ess, eras + er, etc.

In Indonesian language, the examples of complex words: pem+baca, mem+baca, buku+nya, ramu+an, etc.

Complex words can also consist of a free morpheme and more than one bound morphemes, especially suffixes. Since suffixes can pile up to the number of four or five without becoming too unwieldy, some complex words are quite long. For example, words: unfriendly, unbelievable, exceptionally, musicality, etc. or more complex like the word: naturalistically, consist of: natural + ist + ic + al + ly.

While in Indonesian language, the complex word appears by addition of prefix and suffix at the same time, or as it is called, konfiks. As in the words: kelihatan, kemungkinan, etc. or it can also be the addition of prefix or suffix at the same time, (as in mempelajari, memperkenalkan, membacakannya, etc.)

c) Compound Word

The third class of words is compound words. Compound words have free morphemes, especially two, as their immediate constituent. For example, house + keep, green + house, black + board, etc.

Example of compound word in Indonesian: matahari, antarkota, mancanegara, narapidana, etc.

Almost similar to compound word, Indonesian language has another form of words, which is called ‘kata majemuk’. At a glance, this kind of word is seemed

\[20\] W. Nelson Francis (1965), *op.cit.* p.116
to be the same as phrase, but they are absolutely different, since ‘kata majemuk’ has only one meaning or refer to one thing. For example, the words: rumah sakit, meja makan, terima kasih, mata kuliah, etc.

3. Phrase/group

Phrase is a group of two or more associated words not containing a subject and predicate. Therefore, the man, changeable weather and on the table, are phrases.21

There are four types of phrases:

a) Noun phrase

A noun phrase consists of a noun and all the words and word groups that belong with the noun and cluster around it. The noun itself is called the head, and the other words and word groups are modifiers of the noun.22 A simple example is the word dog in: the black dog.

Commonly, a noun phrase has at least one modifier of the head, a determiner, as in: a dog barks and the dogs are barking. Determiners like a and the are the most common first elements in noun phrases.

The most common modifiers of nouns are adjectives. The pattern determiner + adjective + noun is a very familiar kind of noun phrase. As in: a tall tree, the old castle, the handsome boy.23

22 Norman C. Stageberg, op.cit. p.185
23 W. Nelson Francis (1965), op.cit. p.37
Nor is a noun phrase limited to one adjective, there may be two or more as in: a new blue dress, a very friendly girl, her charming little daughter. Also, in Indonesian language there are noun phrases, such as: baju baru (baju as the head and baru as the modifier), jalan raya ini, telur tiga butir, koran kemarin pagi, etc.

b) Verb phrase

Verb phrase is a special kind of construction made up of a main verb and certain other elements from a list of auxiliaries. For example, in the sentence: the dog should not have chased the wheels of my car, should not have chased is a verb phrase.

Other examples of verb phrase in English: when I finished my dinner, Iqbal had been playing chess, by the end of the year we will have been studying French for four years.

Verb phrase in Indonesian language appeared as in: para guru wajib mengetahui tugas mereka sebagai pendidik, mulai besok anda sudah boleh bekerja, pemerintah akan menaikkan harga BBM.

c) Adjective phrase

An adjective phrase is any phrase which modifies a noun or pronoun.

For example, adjective phrase in English language: He carried a sword stained with blood. Stained with blood here explains the noun ‘sword’. Other examples, dashing across the quadrangle in: We saw Peter dashing across the quadrangle, explains the noun ‘Peter’.
Examples of adjective phrase in Indonesian language: Amalia memetik mangga yang belum matang (yang belum matang explains the noun ‘mangga’), Nindia membersihkan dan menata kembali buku-buku yang ada di rak belakang.

d) Adverb phrase

Adverb phrase is a group of words which gives an additional detail about the meaning of a verb or an adjective or another adverb. Examples of adverb phrase in English: Lisa said goodbye to her mother before stepping into the class, ‘before stepping into the class’ explains the verb ‘said goodbye’, also all the words written in italic in the next examples, each of them explains the verb of the sentence: Their father was injured in a pit explosion, Miss Nora came to my house yesterday afternoon.24

Example of adverb phrase in Indonesian language: Sri belum pulang sejak tadi malam, kami makan ikan bakar di sebuah restoran, Maria berjalan tanpa memperhatikan sekelilingnya.

4. Clause

A clause is a group of words that contains a subject and predicate and that is used as a part of a sentence.25

Independent clause is a complete sentence. It contains the main subject and verb of a sentence. (It is also called a main clause.) A dependent clause is not a complete sentence. It must be connected to an independent clause.26

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25 James C. Fernald (1979), op.cit. p.166
For example in the clause: I thanked the woman who helped me, *I thanked the woman* is an independent clause, while *who helped me* is a dependent clause.

Considering they are part of sentence, there are three kinds of dependent clauses:

a) Noun Clause

Noun clause is a clause that does the work of a noun.27

A noun clause can function either as subject or object. Examples where noun clause functions as a subject; *Where we have to meet* will be informed tomorrow, *Why Hermione has to go* is none of my business.

The examples of noun clause as object; I do not understand why Ginny does not like mango, I do not remember that Luna is going to get married next month.

Example of noun clause in Indonesian language that functions as a subject: *siapa yang meniru atau memalsukan uang* akan dituntut di pengadilan, while the example of noun clause functions as object: pemerintah mengumumkan bahwa harga BBM akan turun.

b) Adverb Clause

Adverb Clause is a clause that does the work of an adverb.28

For example, in the sentence ‘Miss Emilia came to my house when I was doing my homework’, the clause *when I was doing my homework* explains the verb

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28 J. C. Nesfield (1964), *op. cit.* p.8
‘came’. Examples of adverb clause in Indonesian: Fadhil memotong rambutnya sebelum dia mendapat peringatan dari sekolah, Novita berangkat tanpa memeriksa barang-barang yang dibawanya.

c) Adjective Clause

Adjective clause is a dependent clause that modifies a noun. It describes, identifies, or gives further information about a noun. (An adjective clause is also called a relative clause.)

For example: ‘This is the office where Miss Safrina works every day.’ The clause explains the noun ‘office’. Also in the example ‘That is the reason why they have gathered’, why they have gathered explains the noun ‘reason’.

Examples of adjective clause in Indonesian language: Mulyadi dan teman-temannya menuju surau tempat mereka biasa mengaji, Novia menyampul buku yang baru dia beli di toko buku.

5. Sentence

Sentence is a grammatically complete construction, it does not need the help of other construction to make its grammatical meaning clearer.

Bloomfield stated that a sentence is an independent linguistic form, not included by virtue of any grammatical construction in any longer linguistic form.

According to its structure, sentence is divided into three classes:

a) Simple sentence
Simple sentence is the sentence that contains only one subject and one predicate, in other word the simple sentence contains no clauses.\textsuperscript{29} A simple sentence may consist of only two words, a noun/pronoun and a verb; such as: Harry run, Ron fell, etc. Nevertheless, no matter how long it may be, a sentence containing only one predication is still considered a simple sentence, as the sentence: the three large dogs in the next block are always barking at the wheels of passing car.

The examples of simple sentence in Indonesian language: kami mahasiswa Indonesia, para siswa berbaris di lapangan, Hida belajar dengan tekun.

b) Compound sentence

Compound sentence is a sentence containing more than one predication, the over-all construction is a coordination of two or more simple sentences.\textsuperscript{30} It means that two or more simple sentences (independent clauses) can be combined to form a compound sentence, frequently using coordinating conjunction.

Examples of English complex sentence: the heavens opened and the rains fell, the sun reached the horizon and finally set, John was in a hurry but he stopped to say hello.

Examples of complex sentence in Indonesian language: anda datang ke rumah saya atau saya datang ke rumah anda, saya memberitahukan hal itu kepada

\textsuperscript{29} James C. Fernald (1979), \textit{op.cit.} p.167
\textsuperscript{30} W. Nelson Francis (1965), \textit{op.cit.} p.63
anak-anak kemudian segera kembali ke kantor, Amah mengonsep surat itu lalu Fira mengetiknya.

c) Complex sentence

Complex sentence is a sentence containing more than one predication, one of the predications is some kind of subordinate element – a modifier, a subject, or complement. It means that one of the constituents of this complex sentence can occupy the position of dependent clause, it can be a noun clause, adjective clause or adverbial clause.

For example, English complex sentence:

- Both clauses are combined using relative pronoun (who, which, or that), and one functions as modifier or adjective clause: I saw a tall man who was running away (*who was running away* modifies *tall man*), he sent me a letter which I read hastily.

- Both clauses combined using subordinating conjunction (as, before, since, if, when, etc). One of the clauses modifies another; if it rains, we won’t have the picnic (*if it rains* modifies or complements *we won’t have the picnic*), Oliver was singing a happy song while he was working.

- One of the sentences might occupy nominal position (noun clause) in the sentence, as a subject or a predicate. Such as in: I know that he did it, why he did it is a mystery.

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Examples of Indonesian complex sentence:

- Penulis perlu menekankan di sini bahwa isi bukunya belum sempurna (ba_{hva isi bukunya belum sempurna} modifies the predicate menekankan),
- Dhian baru saja menonton film yang menempati urutan teratas di Box Office minggu ini (yang menempati urutan teratas di Box Office minggu ini modifies the noun film),
- Saya dengar pak Husni akan pindah (pak Husni akan pindah is a noun clause occupies the position of the object).

### E. Pattern of Unit Shift

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>English Grammatical Units</th>
<th>Indonesian Grammatical Units</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Morpheme</td>
<td>Morfem</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Word</td>
<td>Kata</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Phrase</td>
<td>Frasa</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Clause</td>
<td>Klausa</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sentence</td>
<td>Kalimat</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

In Catford’s theory, unit shift is a change or departure of a unit at one rank in the source language to a unit at a different rank in the target language.\(^{32}\) So, the patterns of the shift might occur from any unit in English grammatical to any unit in Indonesian grammatical at different rank. For example, English morpheme can be shifted to Indonesian word, or Indonesian phrase, or even Indonesian sentence.

\(^{32}\) J. C. Catford (1965), op.cit. 79
On the contrary, an Indonesian unit can also be shifted to an English unit at different rank, if it were Indonesian – English translation.

F. Cause of Translation Shifts

1. Lexical aspects

a) Meaning components ‘packaged’ in the lexical items of a language are different to another language.

For example, the translation of the word *projector* in Bolivia is *the thing that shows picture on the wall*.

b) The same meaning components can occur in several surface structure lexical items (forms).

For example, there is the word *sheep* in English, but the words *lamb*, *ram* and *ewe* also include the meaning of the word *sheep*. They include the additional meaning components of young (in *lamb*), adult and male (in *ram*), and adult and female (in *ewe*).

c) One form can be used to represent several alternative meanings.

For example:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>English</th>
<th>Indonesian</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>John found a book <em>on</em> mathematic</td>
<td>John menemukan buku matematika</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>John found a book <em>on</em> Tuesday</td>
<td>John menemukan buku <em>pada</em> hari selasa</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>John found a book <em>on</em> sale</td>
<td>John menemukan buku <em>di tempat</em> obral</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
d) A single meaning may be expressed in a variety of forms.\textsuperscript{33}

For example, the meaning ‘the cat is black’ may be expressed by the following:

\textit{the cat is black, the black cat, and the cat, which is black} depending on how
that meaning relates to other meanings.

2. Grammatical aspects

a) Parts of speech are language specific. Each language has its own division of the
lexicon into classes such as nouns, verbs, adjectives, etc.

b) Grammatical constructions also vary between the source language and the
receptor language. The order, for example, may be completely reserved.\textsuperscript{34}

Larson’s theory about this cause of translation shift goes along with
Catford’s theory about translation shift itself.

\textsuperscript{33} Mildred L. Larson (1984), \textit{op.cit.} p.6-9
\textsuperscript{34} Mildred L. Larson (1984), \textit{op.cit.} p.18-19
CHAPTER III
RESEARCH FINDINGS

A. Data Description

In the previous chapter, the writer has explicated the theory of translation shift, especially unit shifts and also the units itself and their relations to grammatical hierarchy. In this chapter, the writer is going to clarify more on the research findings, the patterns of unit shifts and the factor that cause each unit shift in the unit analysis.

The unit of analysis in this research is a short story written by Joanne Kathleen Rowling, under the title The Tale of the Three Brothers and its Indonesian translation, Kisah Tiga Saudara which was translated by Nina Andiana and Listiana Srisanti. The Tale of the Three Brothers is the fifth story in the short stories collections by J.K. Rowling, The Tales of Beedle the Bard, and can be found on page 87. This book was published by Children’s High Level Group in association with Bloomsbury Publishing, in 2008.

Meanwhile, Kisah Tiga Saudara was included in the translation of The Tales of Beedle the Bard, Kisah-Kisah Beedle si Juru Cerita, and can be found on page 117. This book was published by Gramedia Pustaka Utama, in 2009.

After comparing and examining both the Source Text (ST) and the Target Text (TT), the writer collected and classified the data where some of units in ST are shifted to different units in TT.
The writer found 5 shifts from morpheme to word, 4 shifts from word to phrase, 3 shifts from phrase to word, 2 shifts from phrase to clauses, 1 shift from clause to word, 1 shift from clause to phrase, and 1 shift from clause to sentence.

The details of the data found are as follows:

1. **Morpheme (bound) to Word**

   *Combative* (suffix) :: *suka bertempur* (verb)
   *Humblest* (suffix) :: *paling rendah hati* (adverb)
   *Wisest* (suffix) :: *paling bijaksana* (adverb)
   *Enable* (prefix) :: *bisa membuat* (verb)
   *Gladly* (suffix) :: *dengan senang* (adverb)

2. **Word to Phrase**

   *Once* (Adverb) :: *pada zaman dahulu* (adverb phrase)
   *Dead* (Noun) :: *orang yang sudah mati* (noun phrase)
   *Invincible* (adjective) :: *tak terkalahkan* (verb phrase)
   *Son* (noun) :: *anak laki-laki* (noun phrase)

3. **Phrase to Word**

   *Oldest brother* (noun phrase) :: *Sulung* (noun)
   *Second brother* (noun phrase) :: *Tengah* (noun)
   *Third and youngest brother* (noun phrase) :: *Bungsu* (noun)
4. Phrase to Clause

*each for his own destination* (adverb phrase) :: *masing-masing menuju tujuan mereka sendiri-sendiri* (adverb clause)

*before her untimely death* (adverb phrase) :: *sebelum gadis itu meninggal dalam usia muda* (adverb clause)

5. Clause to Word

*They found* (main clause) :: *ternyata* (conjunction)

6. Clause to Phrase

*… that he had been cheated out of* (adverb clause) :: *… telah kehilangan* (verb phrase)

7. Clause to Sentence

*…, where he boasted loudly of the powerful wand he had snatched from Death himself* (adjective clause, dependent) :: *Di sana dia membanggakan keras-keras kehebatan tongkat sihir yang telah diperolehnya dari kematian sendiri* (sentence, independent)
B. Data Analysis

The data analysis is divided into two parts. The first part is the explanation of the patterns of the shift. In the second part is classification and explanation about the factors that cause or affect each unit shift to occur.

1. Patterns of the shift.

Below is the table and explanation of the patterns of unit shifts in English Indonesian translation of *The Tale of the Three Brothers*.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No.</th>
<th>Patterns of the Shift of English Grammatical Units to Indonesian Grammatical Units</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>Morpheme (bound)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.</td>
<td>Word</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.</td>
<td>Phrase</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.</td>
<td>Clause</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

a). Shift of Morpheme to Word

a. **ST**: So the oldest brother, who was a *combative* man, asked for a wand more powerful than any in existence. (Page. 89)

**TT**: Maka si sulung, yang *suka bertempur*, meminta tongkat sihir yang lebih hebat daripada semua tongkat sihir yang ada. (Page. 119)

The word *combative* is a combination of the word *combat* and suffix –ive. The word *combat* itself means a fight (Noun) or to fight against enemy (Verb), while suffix –ive means ‘tending to or having the nature of’. When this suffix is combined with the word *combat* (combat + ive), it makes this word an adjective and has meaning ‘ready and willing to fight or argue’. Readers can find many
words in English which are the combination of a word and suffix –ive, such as in communicative (communicate + ive), expressive (express + ive), conclusive (conclude +ive), etc.

Most of these English words, the combination of a base and suffix –ive, have been widely adopted into Indonesian words, with some changes in form, and called ‘kata adopsi’. Thus, these words will automatically have exact equivalent when translated into Indonesian. For instance the words communicative: komunikatif, imaginative: imaginatif, productive: produktif.

But there are some English words which do not have Indonesian adopted words. So, these words were translated to Indonesian words that have similar meaning with the English words. For example the words deceptive: (yang) menipu, decisive: (yang) menentukan, conclusive: (yang) meyakinkan, etc.

There is another different case, where words do not have one exact equivalent translation. For instance, the word combative itself, where the words bertempur/berstanding/bertarung (the equivalents for combat, as the base of combative) are not sufficient and equivalent for the word combative, since these words only mean a fight/to fight. To express the full meaning component of the word combative, the word suka is used as the equivalent of suffix –ive which also means ‘tending to’. So, the meaning component in the word combative (combat + ive) can be fully expressed in its translation suka bertempur (suka + bertempur), although suffix –ive and word suka are in different grammatical units.

b. ST: The youngest brother was the humblest and also the wisest of the brothers, and he did not trust Death. (Page. 90)
The words humblest and wisest are the superlative forms of the words humble and wise. The superlatives are formed by adding suffix –est to both words (humble +est) (wise + est). Since this suffix makes superlative forms, then both of these words have meaning ‘the most’; the most humble and wise.

In Indonesian structure, there is no suffix that has the same function as the suffix -est in English, but there is prefix ‘ter-’ which is in the same unit with suffix -est: morpheme (bound). Prefix ter- is also used and added to a word to make superlative form and meaning. For example, the words: richest/terkaya (ter + kaya), tallest/tertinggi (ter + tinggi), shortest/terpendek (ter + pendek), etc.

However, prefix ter- cannot be attached to or combined with all words. For instance, prefix ter- is uncommon or inappropriate to be combined with words bahagia (happy): ter + bahagia, benar (true): ter + benar, berbahaya (dangerous): ter + berbahaya. 33

Thus, instead of using a bound morpheme which is inappropriate for some words, the word paling is used to show the superlative form and meaning. This word also means the most, just like suffix –est and can be combined with any word to show its superlative meaning. For example: paling + bahagia (happiest), paling + benar (truest), etc.

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33 Hasan Alwi, et al., Tata Bahasa Baku Bahasa Indonesia (Jakarta: Balai Pustaka, 1998), p. 188.
In this case, the words humblest and wisest in this text are also uncommon to be translated into ‘terendah (ter + rendah) hati’ and ‘terbijaksana (ter + bijaksana)’. So, those words are translated into *paling rendah hati* and *paling bijaksana*. So, rather than using prefix ter- as the equivalent for suffix –est, which is still in the same unit, the word *paling* is used to translate this suffix.

c. **ST**: So he asked for something that would *enable* him to go forth from that place without being followed by Death. (Page. 90)

**TT**: Maka dia meminta sesuatu yang *bisa membuatnya* melanjutkan perjalanan dari tempat itu tanpa diikuti oleh Kematian. (Page. 120)

*Enable* is a word formed by combining the word *able* and prefix *en*-. The word *able* itself is an adjective whose meaning: to have the skill, intelligence, opportunity. When prefix *en*-, means ‘to make or become’, is added before the word *able* (*en + able*), it becomes a verb and has meaning: to make it possible for somebody to do something. In its Indonesian text, this word is translated to *bisa membuat*, which consist of two words, not a prefix (bound morpheme) and a word.

The adjective *able* has its Indonesian equivalents *bisa/mampu/dapat*, which are also adjectives and each of them has similar meaning component with the word *able*. However, unlike the word *able* in the English text, the word *bisa* in Indonesian and other equivalents for *able* such as *dapat* or *mampu*, cannot be combined with any bound morpheme, like the pattern of enable (*en (prefix) + able (adjective))*.
Therefore, the word *membuat* which has the same component meaning as in prefix *en-*, is used. This word is a verb, and means ‘to make’. So, although both of them have the same meaning, but one of them is a prefix and one of them is a word.

Although, it is not always that prefix *en-* cannot be translated into Indonesian bound morpheme. For example the words encourage (*en + courage*) : *menyemangati* (men + semangat + i), enslave (*men + per + budak*), enrich (*en + rich*) : *memperkaya* (men + per + kaya). However, *enable* is a special case.

d. ST: And then he greeted Death as an old friend, and went with him *gladly*, and equals, they departed this life. (Page. 93)

**TT**: Dan kemudian dia menyalami Kematian sebagai teman lama, dan pergi bersamanya *dengan senang*, dan sebagai teman sederajat, mereka meninggalkan kehidupan. (Page. 124)

In this one, we find suffix –ly is added to the word glad (*glad + ly*). Suffix –ly is added to a word to form an adverb or an adjective, but in this case, the writer specially discusses about adverb. Words that have been combined with suffix –ly are commonly become adverb of manner, which means ‘in the way mentioned’. For example, the word gladly itself, means ‘with glad, with thanks’. Other examples of words that are combined with suffix –ly and form adverb of manner: fluently (*fluent + ly*), slowly (*slow + ly*), tightly (*tight + ly*), etc.

In Indonesian grammar, there is no similar suffix or other kinds of bound morphemes that can be combined with words (in this case *senang*, as the equivalent of *glad*), to give this kind of meaning. In the translation text above, the
translators used the word *dengan* to translate this suffix. This word is also used to show the way something is done. For example, it is used for the translation of suffix –ly in fluently: *dengan lancar* (lancar is the equivalent for fluent), and for the word gladly itself. So, both of the English suffix (-ly) and Indonesian word (*dengan*) have similar meaning, but are in different units.

**b). Shift of Word to Phrase**

a. **ST**: There were *once* three brothers who were travelling along a lonely, winding road at twilight. (Page. 87)

**TT**: *Pada zaman dahulu* ada tiga saudara, kakak beradik laki-laki, yang berkelana melewati jalan panjang berliku-liku di senja hari. (Page. 117)

The word *once* is an adverb that shows or explains of one time. The meaning of this word is ‘sometime in the past’. The word *once* can be inserted in a sentence, or in the very beginning of a sentence. Such as in _there were once three brothers_, or it can also be _once, there was three brothers_. Meanwhile, in Indonesian language, there is one simple word that can accommodate the entire meaning components as in the word *once*, that is the word *dahulu*. The word *dahulu* can be used in the beginning of the sentence.

Nevertheless, the translators did not use this particular word as the possible equivalent of the word *once*. Instead, they had chosen a phrase or a group of words *pada zaman dahulu* as its translation, put at the beginning of a story, also means ‘one time in the past’. This act of choosing how to translate one word is considerable for the aesthetic value, as long as it doesn’t change the meaning of the source text.
b. **ST**: So Death picked up a stone from the riverbank and gave it to the second brother, and told him that the stone would have the power to bring back the *dead*. (Page. 90)

**TT**: Maka Kematian memungut sebutir batu dari tepi sungai dan memberikannya kepada si tengah, dan memberitahunya bahwa batu itu akan memiliki kekuatan untuk mengembalikan *orang yang sudah mati*. (Page. 120)

The word *dead* is a noun in English that means ‘people who have died’. Its translation in Indonesian language takes form of a phrase, because there is no simple word in Indonesian which has same meaning as the word *dead* in English. Thus, to get the same meaning as stated in the source text, the form of this word needed to be shifted to different form or unit.

So, one of the most possible and proper equivalent in Indonesian is by translating this word into a phrase. The phrase *orang yang sudah mati*, which is used by the translators, essentially has similar meaning with the meaning components of the word *dead*, ‘people who have died’. This phrase is a noun phrase, with *orang* as head, and *yang sudah mati* as modifier.

c. **ST**: …, where he boasted loudly of the powerful wand he had snatched from Death himself, and of how it made him *invincible*. (Page. 91)

**TT**: Di sana dia membanggakan keras-keras kehebatan tongkat sihir yang diperolehnya dari Kematian, dan tentang bagaimana tongkat sihir itu membuatnya *tak terkalahkan*. (Page. 121)
Invincible is a simple word means: too strong to be defeated or incapable of being conquered. Although this word is a simple word, which is not being added any prefix or suffix, it carries a negative meaning in it.

Meanwhile, in Indonesian language, there is no any word that comprehends the same meaning components as in the word *invincible*, not one with a negative meaning. Therefore, in the target text, the translator used a phrase to translate this word, *tak terkalahkan*.

*Terkalahkan* is the opposite of the word invincible, it means ‘being conquered’. This word becomes the head of the phrase. Then to give the same meaning as the word invincible, the word *tak* is used as the modifier (another form of *tidak*). This word always used to give the negative meaning. It is similar with the word not in English. *Tak* (not) *terkalahkan* (being conquered) is similar to the meaning components of the word invincible, ‘incapable of being conquered’.

d. **ST**: It was only when he had attained a great age that the youngest brother finally took off the Cloak of Invisibility and gave it to his *son*. (Page. 93)

**TT**: Barulah ketika telah mencapai usia sangat lanjut, si bungsu membuka Jubah Gaib-nya dan memberikannya kepada *anak laki-lakinya*. (Page. 124)

The word *son* means ‘male child’. It means that this word refers to two meanings, a child who is a male. There are two words in Indonesian, and each of them carries one of the two meaning components in the word *son*. The first one is the word *laki-laki* and the other one is the word *anak*. None of these words encompass both meanings of the word *son*, *laki-laki* only refers to male and *anak*
only refers to *child*. When someone says *laki-laki*, then it doesn’t have to be a child, it refers to male at any age. Also, when someone says *anak*, then it can refer to both girl (daughter) and boy (son).

Using one of these words, laki-laki or anak, will not encompass the whole meaning of the word son. Thus, using a phrase that can express this full meaning is a step to keep its source text message, although the form is shifted from word to phrase. The phrase used in the translation text is *anak laki-laki*. Where anak (son) is the head of the phrase, and laki-laki (male) is the modifier.

c). Shift of Phrase to Word.

a. ST: So the *oldest brother*, who was a combative man, asked for a wand more powerful than any in existence. (Page.89)

TT: Maka si *sulung*, yang suka bertempur, meminta tongkat sihir yang lebih hebat daripada semua tongkat sihir yang ada. (Page. 119)

*Oldest brother* is a phrase, with *brother* as the head and *oldest* as the modifier. This phrase, if it is translated literally into Indonesian, will have *saudara tertua* as the equivalent, which is also a phrase. *Saudara* is the equivalent for *brother* and occupies position as the head of the phrase, while *tertua* is the equivalent for *oldest*, and works as the modifier.

Actually, besides saudara tertua, there is another possible translation of this phrase, it is *abang tertua*. Here, the writer is only going to emphasize the head of both phrases, *abang* and *saudara*, because the modifier is the same (tertua(oldest)).
The word *saudara* is more general than the word *brother*, because it may refer to female and male, while brother only refers to male. But the same like brother, it can refer to an older or a younger one of siblings. Meanwhile, the word *abang* is similar to *brother*, in the sense that this word refers to male only. However, unlike the word *brother*, which refers to both older and younger sibling, abang only refers to older one of the siblings.

Still, the using of the phrase *abang tertua* would be less appropriate than the phrase *saudara tertua*, considering that the translation (only the head) would also be used for the phrases *second brother* and *third and youngest brother*. It would not be appropriate as the translation for phrase *third and youngest brother* particularly, since the phrase in the source text means that the brother is the last one. Meanwhile, if it was translated to abang ketiga, it could mean that this brother has younger brother.

Nevertheless, instead of using one of these phrases, the translators has chosen to translate the English phrase to Indonesian simple word, *sulung*. The word sulung is commonly and specifically used in Indonesian language to refer to the first of the siblings, so it does not need another modifier. Although this word can refer to both male and female, (oldest brother or oldest sister), but in the context of the short story (tale of the brothers), it is very clear that this means brother.

b. **ST:** Then the *second brother*, who was an arrogant man, decided that he wanted to humiliate Death still further, and asked for the power to recall others from Death. (Page. 90)
Second brother is a phrase, just like the phrase oldest brother. The head of this phrase is also the word brother. However, different from the latter mentioned, the word second, the modifier of this phrase, is not an adjective, but an ordinal number.

If this phrase was translated literally into Indonesian, then it would have a phrase as the equivalent, saudara kedua. Nevertheless, just like the case of oldest brother, it was also translated into a simple word, tengah.

This word is actually uncommon to be used in this context. Unlike the word sulung which certainly refers to the first one of the siblings, the word tengah doesn’t refer to any number of siblings in the family. This word is similar to the word middle in English, which means: ‘a point between the beginning and the end of something’. In Indonesian, tengah is a noun that usually used such as in: di tengah kota (in the middle of the city), di tengah meja (in the middle of the table), etc.

Using this word in this context, however, doesn’t change the meaning or the message of SL text. Because from the context of the story is obvious, that this word refers to second brother, who is actually ‘in the middle’, between oldest brother and youngest brother. So, although it does not literally mean the same as the phrase second brother, but the word tengah encompasses the meaning of the phrase second brother.
c. **ST:** And then Death asked the *third and youngest brother* what he would like. (Page. 90)

**TT:** Kemudian Kematian menanyai si *bungsu*, apa yang diinginkannya. (Page. 120)

*Third and youngest brother* is also a phrase. The head of the phrase is the word *brother* and the modifier is *third and youngest*. *Third* is an ordinal number, while *youngest* is an adjective, and is the conjunction between the two modifiers.

This phrase can also have a phrase equivalent in Indonesian if it was translated word-for-word. However, just like the two cases above, the translation of this phrase is also a simple word, *bungsu*.

In some ways, this word is much similar to the word sulung. It is commonly used in Indonesian language. It also may refer to both male and female, so it can be a sister or a brother. But the meanings of both words are far different. If sulung means the first one of siblings, then bungsu always means the last one of the siblings. The meaning and using of this word is clear. Therefore, although this word is used to translate a phrase, it encompasses the meaning of the phrase.

d). **Shift of Phrase to Clause**

a. **ST:** In due course, the brothers separated, *each for his own destination*. (Page. 91)

**TT:** Pada satunya, ketiga kakak-beradik ini berpisah, *masing-masing menuju tujuan mereka sendiri-sendiri*. (Page. 121)
Each for his own destination is a construction consists of a group of words. It is classified as a phrase because it has no subject or predicate in it. Precisely, there is no any verb in it which can function as a predicate. This group of words can be classified as: Each (pronoun), for (preposition), his (pronoun), own (adjective, pronoun), destination (noun).

However, the translation of this phrase in Indonesian language masing-masing menuju tujuan mereka sendiri-sendiri is a clause. That is because the preposition for is translated to verb menuju in Indonesian. This verb functions as the predicate of the clause, and the words masing-masing (pronoun) functions as the subject.

This phrase can also be translated to a phrase if for was translated to untuk in Indonesian, its literal translation which is also a preposition (kata depan). In that way, the unit in Indonesian would not have a predicate. Nonetheless, the phrase masing-masing ‘untuk’ tujuan mereka sendiri-sendiri doesn’t give specific meaning as in phrase masing-masing ‘menuju’ tujuan mereka sendiri-sendiri.

The word untuk could mean something else, while the word menuju carries more specific meaning which goes along with the word tujuan (destination). Moreover, if the meaning of the clause is put together in the whole context of the story, it is clear that this does not change the meaning or the message of SL text.

b. ST: To his amazement and his delight, the figure of the girl he had once hoped to marry before her untimely Death appeared at once before him. (Page. 92)
Before her untimely death in the source text is a phrase or a group of words without any subject or predicate in it. The words can be classified as: before (preposition), her (pronoun), untimely (adjective), and death (noun). There is no any verb in it. That is why this construction is categorized as a phrase. This phrase functions as an adverb phrase, because it explains the predicate that comes before it, ‘had once hoped to marry’.

Meanwhile, its Indonesian translation is a dependent clause, since it possesses both subject and predicate. The possessive pronoun her is translated and shifted to personal pronoun in the TL and become the subject of the clause, while noun death is translated to a verb (meninggal) and become the predicate.

The English phrase is adverb phrase because it explains the verb before it. The clause in Indonesian also functions as adverb clause, because it modifies the predicate of the clause before it, ‘pernah diharapkannya untuk dinikahinya’. Though the forms of the source and the target text are different, but both of them have the same meaning.

e). Shift of Clause to Word

a. ST: They were halfway across it when they found their path blocked by a hooded figure. (Page. 89)

TT: Mereka sudah tiba di tengah jembatan ketika ternyata jalan mereka dihalangi oleh sosok berkerudung. (Page. 119)
In the source text, *they found their path blocked by a hooded figure* is a clause. *They* is the subject, *found* is the predicate (verb) and *their path blocked by a hooded figure* is the complement. Nevertheless, the translation of the subject and the predicate of the clause (*they found*) to the Indonesian text is a word (*ternyata*). Actually, if it was translated literally, this clause would have the equivalent *mereka (they) menemukan (found)*’.

The word *ternyata* is a simple word and classified as a conjunction in Indonesian language. Literally, this word is not precisely similar to the clause *they found*. But the translators had chosen the conjunction *ternyata* instead of clause *mereka menemukan*. However, the meaning component of the word is not very much different.

When the word *ternyata* is translated back to English, it is similar to ‘turn out’. The verb ‘turn out’ means ‘to be discovered to be’. The verb find (found) also means ‘to discover somebody/something unexpectedly’. Therefore, although the word chosen and the form of SL and TL texts are different, that does not influence the meaning of the text.

f). Shift of Clause to Phrase

a. ST: He was angry that he had been cheated out of three new victims, for travelers usually drowned in the river. (Page. 89)

   TT: Dia marah telah kehilangan tiga korban baru, karena para pengelana biasanya tenggelam di sungai. (Page. 119)

   *He was angry that he had been cheated out of three new victims* is a sentence comprises of two clauses, *he was angry* and *he had been cheated out of*
three new victims. The first one is an independent clause and it is also the main clause of the sentence. The second one is a dependent clause, because it explains further about the main clause. The second clause is combined with the first one using conjunction ‘that’.

*He had been cheated out of three new victims* is a clause because it has subject (*he*) and predicate (*had been cheated out*). But the translation of this dependent clause to Indonesian text is *telah kehilangan*, which is a phrase. The subject *he* in the dependent clause of English text is omitted or it is not translated. Only the verb phrase *had been cheated out* is translated into Indonesian verb phrase *telah kehilangan*.

If in the English text, *he was angry that he had been cheated out of three new victims* is comprised of two clauses, then its Indonesian translation, *dia marah telah kehilangan tiga korban baru*, is a single clause. This is because the translation of the minor clause is a phrase, and this phrase is automatically being the part of the main clause, not a part of a minor clause. The phrase functions as the compliment in the clause. Here, the clause in the English text is shifted to phrase in Indonesian text.

g). Shift of Clause to Sentence

a. ST: Leaving his enemy dead upon the floor, the oldest brother proceeded to an inn, where he boasted loudly of the powerful wand he had snatched from Death himself, and of how it made him invincible. (page. 91)

TT: *Di sana dia membanggakan keras-keras kehebatan tongkat sihir yang telah diperolehnya dari Kematian sendiri, dan tentang bagaimana tongkat sihir itu membuatnya tak terkalahkan.* (Page. 121)
The source language text ‘where he boasted loudly of the powerful wand…’ is a dependent clause, because it operates in a structure of a larger unit. It operates in the sentence ‘leaving his enemy…’ as an adjective clause. It explains the object of preposition in the main clause, ‘the oldest brother proceeded to an inn’. It is connected to the clause before it by the subordinating conjunction ‘where’.

So, structurally this clause is obviously a dependent clause. While the translation of the Indonesian text, Di sana dia membanggakan keras-keras kehebatan tongkat sihir… is an independent clause or a sentence, it stands alone and separated from the sentence before it. So the translator changed the unit of clause in English text to sentence unit in Indonesian text.

However, changing the unit of the source text in the target text, in this case, does not change the meaning of the text. Both the dependent clause and the sentence (independent clause) still have the same meaning. The adverb di sana in Indonesian sentence also refers to inn, exactly like the English dependent clause refers to.

The using of the word keras-keras in Indonesian translation is also needs to be examined. Keras-keras is the translation of the English word loudly. However, the using of this translation is not reasonable in this context. Instead of using the word keras-keras, using the phrase ‘dengan pongahnya’ as the equivalent of ‘loudly’ is more reasonable.
2. Cause of Unit Shifts

Here is the explanation of each factor that causes unit shifts in the translation of *The Tale of the Three Brothers*. This is based on the theory of characteristics of language that affect translation by Mildred L. Larson.

1. Lexical aspects

a) **Meaning components ‘packaged in the lexical items of a language are different to another language.**

a. **Combative :: suka bertempur**

Suffix –ive in the word *combative* carries its own meaning, ‘tending to’. Meanwhile, there is no similar suffix or other form of bound morpheme in Indonesian language that has the same meaning as suffix –ive. This is because *meaning components in the lexical items of a language are different to another language*. So, the shift must be conducted so that the meaning of the SL text can be conveyed although the form is changed.

b. **Gladly :: dengan senang**

Suffix –ly which means ‘with’ also doesn’t have any equivalent in indonesian. There is no any bound morpheme that carries the meaning of suffix ly. *Meaning components of lexical items in languages are different*. So, in order to convey the message of the source text, change of form or unit shift in this case is must be conducted.
c. **Dead :: orang yang sudah mati**

The word _dead_ also does not have any equivalent in Indonesian. There is no word that comprises the whole meaning of the word dead. One of the ways in translating this word, so that the meaning can be conveyed, is to change its form. So the shift occurs because the difference of meaning components packaged in the lexical items of both languages.

d. **Invincible :: tak terkalahkan**

There is no word in Indonesian language that comprises the meaning ‘incapable of being conquered’ of the word _invincible_. This is because meaning components packaged in the lexical items of the two languages are different. To keep the meaning of this conveyed in Indonesian, the form or unit needs to be changed.

b) **The same meaning components can occur in several surface structures lexical items (form).**

a. **Son :: anak laki-laki**

The form of _Son_ is shifted to different form because there is no same form in Indonesian that can convey exactly the meaning components of the word _son_. Both of the word _anak_ and _laki-laki_ include the meaning of the word _son_. So the shift occurs because there is no exact equivalent and same meaning components can occur in several surface structure lexical items.
c) A single meaning may be expressed in a variety of forms.

a. *Once :: pada zaman dahulu*

   Although the word *once* can be translated to its equivalent word *dahulu* but the translators translated this word to phrase *pada zaman dahulu*. So, actually, the unit shift is not conducted because there is no equivalent, but the translator chose to translate it to different form. This is because *single meaning may be expressed in a variety of forms*.

b. *Oldest brother :: Sulung*

   Actually, this phrase can be translated into the same unit in Indonesian which has same meaning. However, the translators translated it to a single word which is commonly used in Indonesian to refer to the first of sibling. So in this case, unit shift occurs based on the choice because *meaning can be expressed with variety of forms*.

c. *Second brother :: Tengah*

   Although the word *tengah* is not commonly used to refer to sibling in Indonesian, but the meaning of the English phrase is conveyed through it. It is obvious from the context that the word refers to phrase *second brother*. The shift occurs because *meaning can be expressed in a variety of forms*.

d. *Third and youngest brother :: Bungsu*
Similar to two phrases above, this unit shift also occurs because *meaning can be expressed in a variety of forms*. This phrase can actually be translated to a phrase also. Nevertheless, the usage of word *bungsu* is also acceptable because it still expressed the meaning of the phrase.

e. *Each for his own destination :: Masing-masing menuju tujuan mereka sendiri-sendiri*

The English preposition *for* can be translated to its equivalent *untuk* and make the Indonesian text also in the form of a phrase, because it is not a verb. But the meaning can also be expressed when the word *for* is translated to verb *menuju*. This is because *meaning can be expressed in a variety of forms*.

f. *Before her untimely death :: Sebelum gadis itu meninggal dalam usia muda*

The shift from phrase to clause in this one is also does not change the meaning of SL text. It is purely the change of form to express the meaning, because *same meaning can be express in a variety of forms*.

g. *They found :: ternyata*

Although the Indonesian word is not the literal meaning of the phrase, but the usage of this word in this context does not change the meaning of the English text. The translators chose to translate the clause into a different form. This shift occurs because *meaning can be expressed in a different form*. 
h. *that he had been cheated out of* :: *telah kehilangan*

The English clause does not must be changed to phrase in Indonesian, because it can be translated to clause too by translating or including the subject of the minor clause. But since *same meaning can be expressed in a variety of forms*, this unit shift can be conducted.

i. *where he boasted loudly of the powerful wand he had snatched from Death himself* :: *Di sana dia membanggakan keras-keras kehebatan tongkat sihir yang telah diperolehnya dari kematian sendiri*

The dependent clause in the SL text can also be translated to dependent clause in TL. Nevertheless, for some purpose, the translators separated this clause from the clause before it which makes this clause an independent clause or a sentence. However, this unit shift does not change the meaning of SL text, because *same meaning can be expressed in a variety of forms*.

2. Grammatical Aspects

a) Grammatical constructions also vary between the source language and the receptor language. The order, for example, may be completely reserved.

a. *Humblest* :: *paling rendah hati*

Like suffix –est in English language that has meaning the most, Indonesian language also has prefix –ter that is also used to show superlative meaning. However, this prefix cannot be attached to all words, especially to *bijaksana* and *rendah hati* as the equivalent for *humble* and *wise*. This is because *grammatical*
constructions between the SL and TL vary. Sometimes in the SL, words can be combined with bound morphemes, but not in the TL.

b. Enable :: bisa membuat

Prefix –en which means ‘to make or become’ is actually can be translated into Indonesian bound morphemes, such as men- + per- or men- + -i. For example, in the 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. So the translation must be conducted according to the Indonesian grammatical construction.
CHAPTER IV

CONCLUSIONS AND SUGGESTIONS

A. Conclusions

The research of this thesis is objected to find the patterns of the shift in the translation of English language into Indonesian language. This research is done based on the theory of unit-shift by J. C. Catford. This theory of unit-shift is applied on the unit analysis, the short story *Tale of the Three Brothers* by J. K. Rowling and its Indonesian translation *Kisah Tiga Saudara* by Nina Andiana Listiana Srisanti.

Based on the theory J. C. Catford, the patterns of the unit-shifts found by the writer in the unit analysis are: morpheme to word, word to phrase, phrase to word, phrase to clause, clause to word, clause to phrase, and clause to sentence.

The writer also analyzed the cause of unit shifts based on the characteristics by Mildred L. Larson. Some of the shifts, like *combative :: suka bertempur*, *son :: anak laki-laki*, *oldest brother :: sulung*, occur because the lexical aspects. Whether because there is no similar unit with equivalent meaning or because the translators chose to translate it to different diction. This frequently happen in translation, especially in literary translation, based on efficiency or to keep the aesthetic values of the source text in the target text.

There are also some unit shifts like *enable:: bisa membuat* and *humblest :: paling sederhana* which occur because the grammatical aspects difference between English and Indonesian.
Nevertheless, none of the shifts in the target text change the meaning components of the source text, indeed some of the shifts done to keep the meaning remains the same. Therefore, the objective of translation can be accomplished.

B. Suggestions

The writer would like to suggest that in doing any translation, the most important thing is to keep the meaning or the message of the source text remains the same when it is being translated into the target text. Because of divergence in cultural background of the two languages, a translator may not find the best equivalent with similar form or unit in the target text, then shift of form must be conducted.

Sometimes, change or shift of form or the structure needs to be managed in order to convey the message in a way that is acceptable in the target text. This shift may also be conducted to keep the aesthetic value of a text, especially in literary text. Nevertheless, as long as this shift does not change the meaning of the text, even make it more acceptable, then this can be used in the translation process.
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