

CATEGORY SHIFT OF NOUN PHRASES FOUND IN THE TRANSLATION OF *ROMEO AND JULIET* NOVEL

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Abstract

The aims of this study to identify and clasify the kinds of category shift in Indonesian translation *Romeo and Juliet* novel by William Shakespeare. The data was taken from 2 novel which is the English version and the translation version or Indonesian that has same tittle, *Romeo and Juliet*. The data were collected using the observation method, which was realized by reading the novel, identifying the category shift, underlining the noun phrase of category shift, and finding the meaning of the words. The data was analyzed by applying the qualitative and descriptive methods. The main theory applied in this study is the theory of translation shift proposed by Catford (1965) and translation process proposed by Larson (1998) which was used to analyze the study aims. The results showed that all of the category shift that proposed by Catford is found in the translation novel. The structure shift occurred in the highest frequency, with consist of 45 or 45% out of the total 100 cases and the second most occurrence is unit shift which consists of 25 cases or about 25%. The third is intra-system shift which consists of 20 or 20% and the lowest is class shift which consists of 10 cases or 10% out of the total 100 cases.

Keywords: *Category shift, noun phrase, novel, translation*

Introduction

Language is the key to communication. If the speaker and the audience do not understand each other's purpose in their conversation. It will lead them to misunderstanding moreover both of them use different language, so they need a tool to help them by translating every meaning of their sentence. Translation can help it or as a tool to deals with it. Translation is called as an activity of transferring the meaning of a text from source language into target language. Translation process consist of three steps, they are analysis, transfer and restructuring (Nida,1982:33). It means translator needs to analyze the source text according to the grammatical form and finds the meaning and restructuring the words to make a perfect translation text. Others expert who works on this field also state translation is about transferring meaning from one language to another language or translation involves of two language it is source language and target language. Doing translation is interesting because there is many thing can be found but this activity is not just about transferring words the most important thing is the meaning or the message behind the text, and how it is conveyed well to the readers or not. According to Larson (1998: 3) when translating a text, the translator's goal is an idiomatic translator who makes every effort to convey their meaning convert source language text into the natural form of the recipient language. Margono in Jayantini (2016) he state that translation is principally involves of three aspects they are, science, knowledge and art. Those principals are things that need to be considered by the translator. The translation of a

text from the source language into target language can not be exact equivalents since each language has its own grammatical structure therefore some phenomenon can be found in the target text. Shift is one of the phenomenon in the translation text.

There are several studies which concern about translation shift and related to this study, first written by Fitria (2020) entitled 'Translation Shift in English into Indonesian Subtitle of Guzaarish Movie'. This research aims to find out the types of shift and to know the most dominant type of shifts found in the English to Indonesian subtitle of Guzaarish movie. And the second is a study written by Sipayung (2021) entitled 'Translation Shifts on Reference by Machine Translation in Descriptive Text'. Objectives of this study are to describe the translation shifts (based on the theory of Blum-Kulka about kinds of shift and Halliday and Matthiesen on cohesion theory), which are done by machine translation in descriptive texts. The third study is study written by Dahlan & Latif (2019) entitled 'The Category Shifts in English-Indonesian Translation on the fourth-semester students of English Language Education Study Program, Khairun University which consists of two classes, 78 students'. This study aims to identify and to classify shifts in English-Indonesian translation. Those study above are related to this study, discuss the same topic translation shift but has different problems of study and this study use the different data source not from movie, interview or machine translation but from novel. Translation is usually carried out in printed materials such as books, newspapers, periodicals, and novels. People of all

ages like printed translated materials especially book and novel, both of that printed materials are loves by many people.

This study used novel as the data source, it is a popular novel that loved by teenagers and never get old, it is a novel written by William Shakespeare and has been edited by Sylvan barnet and got publish on May 1998, and also the Indonesian translation was translated by Fatimah, Ifa Nabila and Ratna Ofvilia published on January 2018. The Indonesian version and the English version has the same title *Romeo and Juliet* and the genre romance and tragedy. This novel chosen as the data source because in the process of translation two languages involved two languages (English-Indonesian) both of the languages are widely different in structure and cultural background. Since it involves two languages that are different in structure and background, the occurances of category shift, especially in the translation of noun phrases may often occur. The translation novel contains many shifts and interesting to be analyze. Novel is a fictitious prose narrative of book length, typically representing character and action with some degree of realism. And this study will identify the category shift in the noun phrase, Catford in Darso (2018:12) states that a phrase, as a part grammatical sentences, consists of group of words. The phrase to be focused on this study is noun phrase. Simple noun phrase is any group words, which consists of determiner and head. In the translation novel there is phenomenon called translation shift it is because of the different grammatical structure therefore translation shift can be occur in the translation text. Translation shift is a method to involving

substitution the elements of the source language that can be converted to the target language without changes significance. According to Catford (1965:73), shift means departures from formal correspondence in the process of going from the source language to target language.

Translation shift is the varied change in the translation process from the source language to the target language, which is obvious when the text combined into multiple languages. Beside thinking about understanding of meaning through translations shift we learn about how to breakdown different levels of units into fascinating translation grammatical structure. Catford (1965:73) state that there are two main types of shift, level shift and category shift, level shift in which a language level SL item (such grammar) has equivalent TL at different levels, such as lexical, meanwhile category shift consist of 4 categories there are ; Structure shift, the change in this type is a change that occur in the grammatical structure of the source language and the target language. The change of structure must occur because it is to adjust the structure of target language and to make the text sounds natural in the target language, example ; SL : toy factory TL : *pabrik mainan* (Alzuhdy,2014). Next, Class shift This type of shift is a change that occur in the grammatical class of type of the class word after the text get translate into another language, example in source language the word is a verb but after the text get translated the word class become adjective. Simple example; SL : She gives you a **ring** (noun) TL : *dia menelpon kamu* (verb) (Rini,2015). The third Unit Shift, this type of shift

is a change that can occur due to existence changes in the level of morphemes, words, phrases, clauses and sentences when text translated into target language. this types also called as rank scale fro lower to higher and vice versa. Example; SL : You have to **be at your strongest** for him. TL : *Kamu harus **sehat demi dia***, (Kantiastuti,2014). And the last category is Intra-system shift, Change on this type occur internally inside the system of the language because one system in the source language has different (non-correponding system) in the target language. In other word, 'plural' noun in source language become 'singular' noun in target language. example ; SL : Dogs,are in an intelligent animal (dogs=plural) TL : *Anjing adalah hewan yang cerdas* (anjing=singular), (Alzuhdy,2014).

This data was analyzed by using several steps like reading the 2 novel English and Indonesian version, finding the meaning and categorize it. Those steps used to found the data, while doing this research there some things that become constraint, one of it is the language of the Original version, it use an old English language therefore the researcher must put some effort to deals with the old English words style because it is little bit hard to understand the writing because it is different with the modern English. However the researcher is very confident and excited to provide this study therefore more people will happy to learn about translation.

Method

This study used descriptive-qualitative method and to arrange the data of kinds and the most dominant category shift that occur in Indonesian Translation *Romeo and Juliet* novel written by William Shakespeare that has been translated into Indonesian by Fatimah, Nabila and Ofvilia, the category shift were analyzed by using the theory proposed by J.C. Catford (1965) about translation shift especially category shift and supported by theory of translation process proposed by Larson (1998). The observation and note-taking technique were used to analyze the data take the noun phrase in English that has different meaning in Indonesian then transcribe them and vice versa, identify the noun phrase category shift in the translation text and analyze the types of category shift occurred. There were some steps in collecting the data the data by reading the English and Indonesian novel, identifying the noun phrase that category shift occurred then finding the meaning of the words and classify it to category shift based on the theory of category shift by Catford (1965).

Discussion

There are 100 data of total occurrences of category shift in the noun phrase on the *Romeo and Juliet* novel. This section is examine what kind of category shift and the occurrences that appeared in the noun phrase of *Romeo and Juliet* novel. The category shift consist of several types they are; structure shift, class shift, unit shift and Intra-system shift.

Table 1. Category Shift found in the noun phrase of *Romeo and Juliet* novel

No	Category Shift	Occurance	Percentage
1	Structure Shift	45	45%
2	Class Shift	10	10%
3	Unit Shift	25	25%
4	Intra-system Shift	20	20%
TOTAL		100	100%

From the table above it can be seen that there are 100 data of noun phrases in the English-Indonesian *Romeo and Juliet* novel written by William Shakespeare and translated into Indonesian by Fatimah, Nabila and ofvilia. The dominant data came from structure shift which consist of 45 data or about 45%, the second highest data that found in this novel is unit shift which consist of 25 data or about 25% and then followed by intra-system shift which consist of 20 data or 20% and the lowest occurrence of category shift in the *Romeo and Juliet* novel is class shift with total data 10 or 10%.

A. Structure Shift

Structure shift is a change in the grammatical structure of the source language with the target language. In the table 1 the occurrences of this category is the highest with 45 cases or about 45%. Catford ever state that he believes this shift in grammatical structure is the type of translation shift that occurs most often because changes can occur at all levels of language. Structure shift usually about the structure MH (modifier + Head) into HM (Head + Modifier).

Data 1.

SL : What say'st thou, **my dear nurse** ?

(Barnet,1998;54)

TL : *Apa yang kau sampaikan, **perawatku tersayang**?*

(Fatimah,Nabila,Ofvilia,2018;84)

On the data above, on the source language The modifier comes first before the head, which is in this case *my dear* become the modifier of the head noun *nurse*. This modifier has function to show the possession of *nurse* as the head. In this case the grammatical structure change from possessive determiner + adjective + noun (head) into Noun(head) + Possessive determiner + adjective. In simple word, the change occur on the phrase, when it translated into Indonesian, in English the grammatical structure is M+H but then it translated into Indonesian the structure become H+M. This change to make the phrase acceptable in Indonesian grammatical structure, because if the translator keep the structure from source language, the phrase will not sounds natural in Indonesian, it will be *aku tersayang suster* or *aku sayang suster* that is not accordance with the conversation.

The analysis ;

SL : My dear suster

M + H

(Barnet,1998:54)

TL : Susterku tersayang

H+M

(Fatimah,Nabila,Ofvilia,2018:84)

B. Class Shift

Class shift occurs when the translation equivalence of an SL item is a member of a different class from the original item. It is a change in word class.

SL : Gentlemen, good-den. A **word** with one of you.

(Barnet,1998;61)

TL : *Selamat siang, Tuan. Aku ingin **berbicara** dengan salah satu dari kalian.*

(Fatimah,Nabila,Ofvilia,1998;98)

The expression on the data 2, *word* is a noun in source language. The equivalent expression of *word* in Indonesian is *kata* as noun but in here, the translator use *berbicara* which is a verb in the translation text because it is an act. The situation of this conversation is where Tybalt is about to start the fight between Romeo and his cousins. This shift also an optional because there is the actual expression. Therefore, in the translation text there is class shift occur which in source language *Word* a noun change into *speak* a verb in target language or Indonesian.

C. Unit Shift

The characteristic of unit shift is seen from the change of form as the unit of linguistic that is from one unit shifts to a different unit. It may occur differently, from the lower unit to the higher unit and vice versa.

SL : O lord, they fight. I will go call the **watch**.

(Barnet,1998;113)

TL : Ya Tuhan, mereka bertarung. Aku akan pergi

memanggil penjaga malam.

(Fatimah,Nabila,Ofvilia,2018;177)

On the data above the change occur on the rank scale. The rank scale change from lower into higher. From *watch* a word in source language into *penjaga malam* a phrase in the target language, this is tottaly different if we just translate the watch it would be *nonton* or *menyaksikan* but in here the translator try to adjusts the plot of the conversation therefore the translator use *penjaga malam* to complete the indonesia translation text. This can be categorized as unit shift cause based on the Catford's study, unit shift can change the scale rank of the sentences in the source and target language from the lower to higher or from higher to lower.

D. Intra-system Shift

Intra-system shift is the type that occurs inside the system of the language. for simple example it occurs on the singular and plural form between both language. where the plural form in the source language get translated into singular form in the target language and vice versa.

SL : Thy **lips** are warm.

(Barnet,1998;116)

TL : **Bibir**mu hangat.

(Fatimah,Nabila,Ofvilia,2018;181)

In the above data, the word *lips* is plural, but it is implemented as *bibir* in the singular form in the target language. This transition occurs because of the different grammatical

systems between the two languages. Using the repeated word *bibir-bibir* to translate expressions into plural forms does not sound natural in Indonesian. Although, the word *lips* can translate into *bibir-bibir* but in here the conversation does not support to make the word *lips* into *bibir-bibir*.

Conclusion

As the result of this study, it can be conclude that all types of category shift is occur at the translation novel *Romeo and Juliet*. And the dominant category shift that occur in the translation novel is structure shift and followed by unit shift, intra-system shift and the lowest one is class shift. The structure shift become most occurrence category shift because of the different grammatical between English and Indonesian and class shift become the lowest one because almost the English noun phrase that has translated into Indonesian the word class not change. This kind of phenomenon can be categorize normal because this is to adjusts the grammatical form of the target language.

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