

## SHIFTS IN INDONESIAN TRANSLATION OF RED QUEEN NOVEL

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### Abstract

Shift may occur in translating the text from source language into target language, especially when the two languages have different characteristics both linguistically and culturally. This study aims to describe the kinds of shift in the Indonesian translation of Red Queen novel, a novel written in English by Victoria Aveyard in which it was translated by Nuraini Mastura. A descriptive qualitative approach was used in collecting and analyzing the data. The data were specifically the utterances of the main characters in the novel both in the original novel written in English and its Indonesian translation. The data were analyzed referring to Newmark's theory of transposition or shift of translation. This study reveals that all kinds of transposition or shift occur in translation of Red Queen novel. They are automatic transposition, no grammar equivalence, different ways to express idea, and lexical gap replaced by grammar structure.

Keywords: translation, transpositions or shifts, Red Queen Novel

### Abstrak

Pergeseran dapat terjadi dalam menerjemahkan teks dari bahasa sumber ke bahasa target, terutama bila kedua bahasa tersebut memiliki karakteristik yang berbeda baik secara linguistik maupun budaya. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mendeskripsikan jenis pergeseran terjemahan novel Red Queen, novel berbahasa Inggris karya Victoria Aveyard, yang diterjemahkan ke dalam bahasa Indonesia oleh Nuraini Mastura. Pendekatan kualitatif deskriptif digunakan dalam mengumpulkan dan menganalisis data. Data tersebut secara khusus adalah ucapan-ucapan tokoh utama dalam novel baik dalam novel aslinya yang ditulis dalam bahasa Inggris maupun terjemahannya dalam bahasa Indonesia. Analisis data mengacu pada teori Newmark tentang transposisi atau pergeseran terjemahan. Penelitian ini mengungkapkan bahwa semua jenis transposisi atau pergeseran terjadi dalam terjemahan novel Red Queen, yaitu transposisi otomatis, tidak ada persamaan tata bahasa, cara berbeda untuk mengekspresikan ide, dan celah leksikal yang digantikan oleh struktur tata bahasa.

Kata kunci: terjemahan, transposisi atau pergeseran, novel Red Queen

## A. INTRODUCTION

Translation plays an important role in rendering a text from one language into an equivalent version in another language, despite the differences in many aspects of both languages may have. Translation makes it possible for a text to be consumed not only by the people where the text comes from but also by the people from different places. For instance, if an author from England makes a novel, the novel can be read and understood not only by people from English-speaking country such as UK, USA, Australia, and so on but also the non-English people through translation. The translation makes it possible by rendering the text from its original language into another language.

Translation also plays an important role in language teaching. It helps learners to understand the connection between languages and be able to explore the potential of the languages. It is considered to be a motivating activity in learning a language. A research by Carreres (2006) showed that learners overwhelmingly perceive translation is conducive to language learning; it is a very effective language learning activity; and it is the most effective methods to learn a language.

Despite of the importance of translation, in fact translation is undoubtedly one of the most difficult tasks that require many skills and efforts in terms of translation either as an action or as a result of an action. As stated by Chikita (2013) in doing a translation, the translator should be capable of not only

translating the meaning from SL into the TL, but also delivering the authentic message. To be able to deliver the authentic message, ones should consider both linguistic aspect and pragmatic aspect.

In addition, in order to be able to exchange the same exact information of both SL and TL, a good translation should meet the requirements of good translation. Referring to Tytler, Munday (2010) proposes three rules for achieving good translation: the translation should give a complete transcript of the ideas of the original work, the style and manner of writing should be of the same character as that of the original, and the translation should have all the ease of original composition.

Related to that idea, in doing translation a translator may face certain problem. Some of the most challenges of translation are different language structure, idiom and expression, compounds words, missing names, two-word verb or the multiple meanings a word may have. These challenges demand a deep understanding of both grammar and culture.

Furthermore, Soemarno (1988:15) stated that, a translator would face many kinds of difficulties in their work; for example difficulties related to the meaning; lexical meaning, grammatical meaning, contextual or situational meaning, textual meaning and sociocultural meaning. Those meanings can be easy to translate (translatable) but can also be difficult to translate or even cannot be translated (untranslatable).

In addition, Baker (1998:23) proposed that the difficulties in the process of translating text were related to; on-equivalence at the word level, equivalence above word level and equivalence at grammatical level, textual equivalence (thematic and cohesion) and pragmatic equivalence. Under the consideration of these kinds of barrier or problem in translating text from one language into another, Ones also must consider the reason why such thing could happen. Which is obviously the barrier exist due to different cultural and grammatical systems of both SL and TL as Moentaha (2006:12) stated, every language has its specific grammatical and lexical systems.

Many experts had provided many procedures, strategies, and technique to deal with the problem stated in the preceding paragraphs and one of them is translation shift. The translation shift is defined by Catford as the departures from formal correspondence in the process of going from the SL to the TL. The shift can occur when a translator is translating a text from SL to TL by concerning some adaptations namely structural adaptation which causes the shift of form and semantic adaptation which causes the shift of meaning (Nida and Taber, 1982)

Nowadays, the translation of literary works from English into Bahasa Indonesia is so massive as we can see in a bookstore that the number of translated works are very huge. Based on this fact, the researchers found that it is important to conduct a research on translation field

especially on the shift occur in the translation process so both reader and translator can take benefit. The translator can understand the way shift occur so it can help them to improve the quality of translation and the reader can get a good quality work done by the translator.

This translation shift idea also raises the researchers' curiosity to find out how the shift occurs from English text into Indonesia text in modern literary work - novel in this case - as the representation of the way a translator deal with different structures and culture between the two, English and Indonesian. This research was conducted in order to reveal the shift occur in the novel *Red Queen* into its Indonesian translation under the same title.

## **B. LITERATURE REVIEW**

### *Translation*

Nida and Taber (1974: 12) mention that the best translation does not sound like a translation. By mean that the reader will hardly recognize the work as a translated work because the quality of translation that successfully transfer the idea from the SL into the TL

Translation had been defined by many experts. Catford (1965 : 1) defined translation as a process of substituting a text in one language for another text. Similar to but with more details, another expert, Larson (1998: 3) defined it as a process to transfer meaning of a source language (SL) into meaning in a target language (TL), He further describes that

translation involves studying lexicon, grammatical structure, communication situation, and cultural context of a SL text, analyzing the meaning of those aspects, and then reconstructing the meaning in appropriate form in TL.

In a specific way, Hatim and Munday (2004:6) define translation as “the process of transferring a written text from source language (SL) to target language (TL)”. In this definition, same as Catford (1965) and Larson (1998), they emphasize translation as a process

In a similar term, Nida and Taber (1982:12) propose another definition of translation. According to both experts, “Translating consisting of reproducing in the receptor language the closest natural equivalence of source language message, first in terms of meaning and secondly in terms of style.”

As what the experts stated above, the term translation is defined as a process to transfer meaning in one language as a source language into another language served as a target language, not only in terms of meaning, but also in terms of style, including grammatical, lexical, and cultural context. It is clear enough that the core of translation lies on the form and meaning. However, due to different cultural issues and structural form of both SL and TL, shift sometimes happen in the result of translation. Catford (1965:73) defines the concept of shift in term of the departures from formal correspondence in the process of going from the SL to the TL.

He further describes that there are two majors of shift, level shift and category shift. Level shift, it means that a

SL item at one linguistics level has a TL translation equivalent at a different level. Category shift, it departures from formal correspondence in translation. The category-shifts are divided in the order structure-shift, class-shift, unit-shift, and intra-system-shift.

### **Translation Shift**

The term shift has been proposed by many experts. But in this research the researcher only discuss two theories. They are the theories from Catford (1965) and Newmark (1988). According to Munday (2008:60) the term ‘shift’ was originally introduced by Catford in his book “A Linguistic Theory of Translation” and the term has been used by many researchers who deal with translation study. The concept of Catford would be presented in the following paragraphs.

Catford (1965:73) in his book entitled “A Linguistic Theory of Translation” states that ‘by shifts’ ones mean departures from formal correspondence in the process of going from the SL to the TL. In addition, he points out two major types of ‘shift’ which include level shifts and category shifts.

#### **1. Level Shifts**

By a shift of level we mean that a SL item at one linguistic level has a TL translation equivalent at a different level. Shifts from grammar to lexis and vice-versa are the only possible level-shifts in translation and such shifts are, or course, quite common.

#### **2. Category Shifts**

The term 'rank-bound' translation only to refer to those special cases where equivalence is deliberately limited to ranks below the sentence, thus leading to 'bad translation' = i.e. translation in which the TL text is either not a normal TL form at all, or is not relatable to the same situational substance as the SL text. In normal, unbounded, then, translation equivalence may occur between sentences, clauses, groups, words and (though rarely) morphemes. Changes of rank (unit shifts) are by no means the only changes of this type which occur in translation; there are also changes of structure, changes of class, changes of term in system, etc. Some of these – particularly structure changes – are even more frequent than rank changes.

#### a. Structure Shifts

These are amongst the most frequent category shifts at all ranks in translation; they occur in phonological and graphological translation as well as in total translation. In grammar, structure-shifts can occur at all ranks.

#### b. Class Shifts

Catford (1965) defines a class as 'that grouping of members of a given unit which is defined by operation in the structure of the unit next above.' Class shift, then, occurs when the translation equivalent of a SL item is a member of a different class from the original item.

#### c. Unit Shifts

unit-shift means the 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 TL

#### d. Intra-System Shifts

Catford (1965) use the term intra-system shift for those cases where the shift occurs internally, within a system; that is, for those cases where SL and TL posses systems which approximately correspond formally as to their constitution, but when translation involves selection of a non-corresponding term in the TL system.

Newmark (1988) refers to a similar concept of shift. He called it transposition. Newmark provided a newer concept that cover several Catford's original theory with a different term and brought up some new perspective. In Newmark's model of shift (1988), transposition, there are four types of shift. They are listed as follows:

1. The First Shift – Automatic transposition. It is an obligatory and automatic transposition, it is caused by grammatical structure of the target language. It offers the translator no choice. One type, the change from singular to plural or vice versa. Another type is in the position of adjective.

Example:

a. Singular to plural or vice versa

SL : Shoes (Plural)

TL : Sepatu (Singular)

b. The position of adjective

SL1: white car

(adjective + noun)

TL1: mobil putih (noun + adjective)

SL2: lucky enough (adjective + adverb)

TL2: cukup beruntung (adverb + adjective)

The examples above show the first type of transposition. It is engaging English as the source language and Indonesian as the target language. The translator can possibly make less mistakes because the grammatical structures are clear both in the SL and the TL. For instance: if someone wants to form a noun phrase in English, they must notice that the correct form is adjective + noun or noun + noun e.g: blue bird (adjective + noun) or police office (noun + noun) so if ones want to translate into Indonesian in this case, the should use the correct order which is noun + adjective e.g.: burung biru (noun + adjective) not biru burung (adjective + noun)

## 2. The Second Shift – no grammar equivalent

It is required when an SL grammatical structure does not exist in the TL. The example of this kind of shift is as follow:

In Bahasa indonesia, placing adjectives in the foreground and followed by the subject is possible but in English is not the case. For example:

SL (Bahasa Indonesia) :  
Takut aku

TL (English) :  
I'm scared

## 3. The Third Shift – different ways to express idea

Literal translation is grammatically possible but may not accord with natural usage in the TL. For instance : In English, noun or noun phrase becomes verbal in Bahasa Indonesia, e.g. ....*for the pursuit of the* ..... translated into .... *Untuk mengejar* .....

For this kind of shift, Vinay and Darbelnet made a list of several transpositions as listed below (cited from Newmark: 1988):

### 1) SL verb, TL noun

Example

SL : I shout over (English)

TL: Seruku (Bahasa Indonesia)

### 2) SL verb group, TL verb

Example:

SL : They are walking (English)

TL : Mereka berjalan (Bahasa Indonesia)

### 3) SL complex sentence, TL simple sentence

Example

SL : Because it was raining, the football match was cancelled. (English)

TL : Hujan membuat pertandingan bola tersebut ditunda. (Bahasa Indonesia)

However, the fact that the transposition can be in many ways regarding the SL and the TL. It can be vary depends on the SL and the TL. So the list is not a fix form.

#### 4. The Fourth Shift

It is the replacement of a virtual lexical gap by a grammatical structure. The example of this kind of shift is as follow:

SL : Dia mencolekku (Bahasa Indonesia)

TL : He is teasing me by tapping my shoulder from behind. (English)

### C. METHODS

In this research, the writer used qualitative descriptive method. The writer read the novel, analyzed and then identified translation shift forms which appear in *Red Queen* Novel.

#### *Research Object*

The researcher got the data from the novel *Red Queen* both in English and Indonesian version. *Red Queen* novel is a novel written by an American author, Victoria Aveyard. It was published in February 2015. The Indonesian version (translated version) was named by the same title with the original one published in 2016. It was translated by Nuraini Mastura. The researcher focused on the main character's utterances.

#### *Research Instrument*

In collecting the data, the researcher used a note-taking as an instrument of the research. It was used to get the data after reading the novels. The researcher read both English and Indonesian version of

the novel *Red Queen* and took notes of the words, phrases, or clauses that most likely to contain any shift.

#### *Data Collection Procedures*

The researcher in this study used some steps in collecting the data as follows:

1. Read the *Red Queen* Novel

The researcher read the *Red Queen* Novel both English and Indonesian version in order to collect the data needed for the research.

2. Code the data

While reading the novels (both in SL and TL) the researcher marked the words, phrases, or sentences that are suspected to have a shift. The data found were analyzed by using Newmark's theory (1988).

3. Classify the data

researcher marked one of the coloum of transposition types based on the data.

#### *Data Analysis Technique*

After collecting data and get some information about the translation shift in the Novel, *Red Queen*, the researcher analyzed all of the data by using Newmark's theory (1988) to answer the research question of this study. Newmark's theory of transposition refers to the shift occur in translation which is divided into four shifts. They are the first shift, the second shift, the third shift, and the forth shift.

### D. FINDINGS AND DISCUSSION

After Identifying and analyzing the data, the researcher revealed the types of shift/transposition in Indonesian translation novel. All kinds of shift are classified into four kinds of shift, namely the First Shift, the Second Shift, the Third Shift, and the Forth Shift. In addition, the researcher also found some data that contain no shift. The researcher shows the result of the analysis in the following table.

Table 1 Kinds of Shift

No.	Kinds of Shift	Data
1.	First Shift – Automatic Transposition	105
2.	Second Shift – No Grammar Equivalence	166
3.	Third Shift – Different ways to express idea	344
4.	Forth Shift – Lexical gap is replaced by grammatical structure	3
5	No Shift	45
Total		663

### Kinds of Shift Occurred in the Red Queen Novel and Its Indonesian Translation

All kinds of shift occurred in the Red Queen novel and its Indonesian translation. There are 105 data of the first shift, 166 data of the second shift, 344 data of the third shift, 3 data of the forth shift, and 45 data with no shift.

### 1. First Shift – Automatic and Obligatory Transposition.

Newmark (1988) stated that the first shift is an automatic and obligatory transposition. It is caused by grammatical structure of the target language. Thus, it offers the translator no choice. The extracts below show the first shift occur in both novels.

#### Adjective + Noun into Noun Adjective

##### Extract 1:

SL : “You picked a *real winner*” (English)

TL : “Kau telah memilih *jagoan sesungguhnya*” (Bahasa Indonesia)

Extract 1 above is categorized as the automatic and obligatory transposition. The shift happens due to different grammatical structure of the source language and the target language. In the Source language the pattern is adjective + noun, adjective serves as the modifier and noun serves as the head, but in the target language the pattern is noun + adjective, the noun also serves as the head and the adjective serves as the modifier. In English, the noun phrase, consist of adjective as the modifier and then followed by noun as the Head. The adjective comes before the noun. On the other hand, in Bahasa Indonesia, the adjective which is the modifier is placed after the noun it is modified. In this case, the translator has to translate the phrase



into *jagoan sesungguhnya* (Noun + Adjective) instead of keeping the same pattern *sesungguhnya jagoan* (Adjective + Noun).

**(Possessive Pronoun + Noun) into (Noun + Possessive Pronoun)**

**Extract 2:**

SL : “Was *my brother your sacrifice?*” (English)

TL : “Apakah *kakakku* merupakan *pengorbananmu?*” (Bahasa Indonesia)

In English, the way to express ownership is by putting an adjective pronoun (my, your, our, their, his, her, its) in front of the noun. On the other hand, the way to express the same idea in Bahasa Indonesia is by tagging pronoun in the back of the noun. So the phrase *my brother* is translated into *kakakku* and the phrase *your sacrifice* is translated into *pengorbananmu*

**Extract 6:**

SL : “What about my life—?”

TL : “Bagaimana dengan *kehidupanku?*”

In English, the possessive pronoun is placed in front of the noun like the data above, *my life*, it is the combination of possessive pronoun and noun. On the other hand the form in the TL is different from what exist in the SL. In the TL, the possessiveness is shown by tagging a suffix in the end of the noun. So the phrase *my life* is translated into

*kehidupanku*. It is categorized as the automatic and obligatory transposition.

**Change from singular to plural or vice versa**

**Extract 3:**

SL : “The black-market trade, the one we help keep running, smuggles everything from *grain* to *lightbulbs*. Who’s to say they can’t smuggle people?” (English)

TL : “Pasar gelap, yang kita bantu agar bertahan, dengan menyelundupkan segalanya dari *biji-bijian* sampai *bohlam*. Siapa bilang mereka tidak bisa menyelundupkan orang.” (Bahasa Indonesia)

The word *grain* is singular in English and it can be translated into *biji* which is singular in Bahasa Indonesia. But the translation will not fit in the context in Bahasa Indonesia so it should be translated into the plural form in Bahasa Indonesia which is *biji-bijian*. In contrast, the word *lightbulbs* is a plural form in English but it is translated into singular form in Bahasa, *bohlam*. The findings above are categorized as the automatic and obligatory transposition.

**Extract 4:**

SL : “I accept the terms.”

TL : “Aku menerima persyaratannya.”

The shift occurred in the data above is the first shift. The word *terms* which is a plural form in English is translated into *persyaratan* which is a singular form in Bahasa Indonesia.

#### Extract 5:

SL : "Like stand on my own two feet?"

TL : "Seperti berdiri di atas kakiku sendiri?"

The word *feet* is plural but it should be translated into singular form in the TL, *kaki*. It is considered as the first shift. The change from plural in SL into singular in TL is caused by the TL structure.

#### Position of adverb

#### Extract 7:

SL : "I miss them terribly,"

TL : "Aku sangat merindukan mereka,"

The adverb in the SL is commonly placed in the back of the verb (to modify the verb) and in front of the adjective (to modify the adjective). In the TL, the adverb that modifies a verb is placed in front of the verb not in the back. The grammar difference makes the data to be translated from I miss them *terribly* into Aku *sangat* merindukan mereka.

In Newmark (1988) it is stated that the First Shift is an obligatory and automatic transposition. It is caused by grammatical structure of the target language. It offers the translator no choice. The first shift is commonly occurred in the translation from English to Bahasa Indonesia because the fact that both languages have different grammatical rules. This kind of shift is the third most frequent shift in the

translation of Red Queen novel from English into Bahasa Indonesia. It happens because the character's utterances contain less of the cause of the shift which is the different grammar like the case of singular word in the SL to be a plural word in the TL or vice versa and the case of word order. The researcher found that the causes of the automatic transposition are rarely occurred in the data.

## 2. Second Shift – No grammar equivalence

Based on Newmark's theory (1988) Second shift is required when an SL grammatical structure does not exist in the TL. After analyzing the utterances of the main character of the novel, there are 167 of data found that are categorized as the second shift, the change happened due to no grammar equivalence in the target language (TL). Some of the findings are presented below.

#### Extract 8:

SL : "Shut up, Lucas (English)

TL : "Tutup mulutmu, Lucas" (Bahasa Indonesia)

The combination of verb and preposition that form a phrasal verb does not exist in the TL (Bahasa Indonesia). In the SL (English), it is common to form a phrasal verb by combining verb with adverb or verb with preposition. On the other hand, In the TL (Bahasa Indonesia) one can only form a phrasal verb (*frasa verbal*) by combining verb with adverb or verb with adjective but never verb with preposition. In this case, in extract 8, *Shut up* is a phrase made of a verb (Shut) and a preposition (up). Given the fact that in the

TL (Bahasa Indonesia) the combination of verb + preposition does not exist so the translator tried to translate the phrasal verb *shut up* into *tutup mulutmu*. The translated version fits the context well and expresses the same idea. The shift in these sentences is categorized as the change happened due to no grammar equivalence in the target language (TL).

**Extract 9:**

SL : “As long as I get to see my family” (English)

TL : “Selama aku bisa menemui keluargaku” (Bahasa Indonesia)

The *as + adjective + as* form is commonly used in English. But it does not exist in Bahasa Indonesia. It means there is no way to translate word by word. So in this case, the translator decided to translate the form *as long as* into *selama* which express the same idea.

**Extract 10:**

SL : “This is it,”

TL : “Ini dia”

*To be* does not exist in the TL but it is commonly used in the SL. The use of *to be* is shown in the data above. *This is it* is translated into *ini dia*. The *to be* does not have an equivalent word so it was not translated. The case is categorized as the change happened due to no grammar equivalence in the target language (TL).

**Extract 11:**

SL : “I’m not working there, Will. They—”

TL : “Aku tidak bekerja disana, Will. Mereka -”

The use of *be + verb -ing* form in the SL is to express a progressive or continuous event. It shows that something is started in the past and still has not finished in the present time. In the SL the form to be (am) + verb-ing (working) is used to express a continuous event. To be able to maintain the meaning as well as the structure seemed to be quite hard for the translator since there is no equivalence for the grammar. In the TL the verb form does not change based on the time of the event. So the form Verb-ing or anything equal to that does not even exist in the TL. Moreover to be does not have any equivalence in the TL. So the sentence “*I’m not working there, Will. They—*” was translated into “*Aku tidak bekerja disana, Will. Mereka -*”. The shift occurred in this case is the change happened due to no grammar equivalence in the target language (TL).

**Extract 12:**

SL : “I will never make the mistake of loving you ever again.”

TL : “Aku tidak akan pernah berbuat kesalahan dengan mencintaimu lagi.”

The word *loving* is called gerund in the SL. It is a verb that serves as a noun. It appears when the verb is following a preposition. So it turns from a verb *love* into a gerund *loving*. In the TL, such case does not exist. A verb can

still be a verb even if it is following a preposition. The sentence “I will never make the mistake of loving you ever again.” Is translated into “Aku tidak akan pernah berbuat kesalahan dengan mencintaimu lagi.” The shift occurred in this case is the second shift.

The second shift is required when an SL grammatical structure does not exist in the TL. This kind of shift becomes the second most frequently occurred in the translation of Red Queen novel from English into Bahasa Indonesia. It is possibly be the second most frequently occurred because there are many data found in English that have no grammar equivalent in Bahasa Indonesia. It is an obvious thing since the two languages certainly have many differences in terms of grammar.

### **3. Third Shift – literal translation is grammatically possible but may not accord to natural usage in the TL**

In this kind of shift, Literal translation is grammatically possible but may not accord with natural usage in the TL. This kind of shift occurs 344 times in the data found. Here are some of the data of the third shift

#### **Extract 13:**

SL : “You leave him alone” (English)

TL : “Jangan usik dia” (Bahasa Indonesia)

It is possible to translate the sentence *You leave him alone* to ‘Kau tinggalkan dia sendiri’ but the translation does not appear to fit the sense. In this case, the translator chose to translate into

*Jangan usik dia* which is more common to use in Bahasa Indonesia. This change is categorized as the Third Shift, different way to express idea.

#### **Extract 14:**

SL : “I’m not a fan of the schedule change” (English)

TL : “Aku tidak suka dengan perubahan jadwal yang ada” (Bahasa Indonesia)

The translator translated the sentence into ‘Aku tidak suka dengan perubahan jadwal yang ada’ instead of translating it into ‘Aku bukan seorang fans dari perubahan jadwal’ which is the original translation from the source language since the first version sounds more natural in Bahasa Indonesia then the second one. Afterall, they both carry the same meaning.

#### **Extract 15:**

SL : “I’m sorry I did this to you,”

TL : “Maafkan aku yang telah menimpakan semua ini kepadamu.”

The sentence above can possibly be translated into its literal meaning. In this case, the sentence “*I’m sorry I did this to you,*” can be translated into “*Maafkan aku melakukan ini kepadamu*”. But the literal translation is not fit perfectly into the context so that the translator try to express the idea by translating the sentence into a longer sentence, “*Maafkan aku yang telah menimpakan semua ini kepadamu.*”. The case is categorized as the third shift, different way to express idea.

#### **Extract 16:**

SL : “How?”

TL : “Bagaimana mungkin?”

The kind of shift occurred in the extract 16 is the third shift. The a word in SL is translated into two words in the TL. The word *how* that can be translated into *bagaimana*, is translated into *bagaimana mungkin* instead. The reason can be vary but the researcher assume that the translator did it in order to add certain effect into the word so it can be more expressive.

**Extract 17:**

SL : “Not to us, I mean,”

TL : “Bukan ancaman bagi kami, maksudku”

The third shift occurs in the data. Instead of translating the sentence into its literal meaning, which is possible, the translator choose to translating it into another way to make it natural in the TL. The sentence “*Not to us, I mean,*” is translated into “*Bukan ancaman bagi kami, maksudku*”. The translator added the detail in the translated version by adding the word *ancaman* which is not mentioned in the SL version.

**Extract 18:**

SL : “What did your mother learn of the bomb?”

TL : “Apa yang diketahui ibumu tentang bom itu ?”

The third shift occurs in the data above. The word *learn* which literally means

*belajar* in the TL is translated into the word *diketahui*. It is to make the translation to be more natural. The literal meaning which is “*Apa yang ibumu pelajari dari bomb tersebut*” will appear unnatural in the TL so the translator translate it into “*Apa yang diketahui ibumu tentang bom itu ?*” instead.

It is stated in Newmark (1988) that the third shift is kind of shift that occur when the literal translation is grammatically possible but may not accord with natural usage in the TL. For instance : In English, noun or noun phrase becomes verbal in Bahasa Indonesia, e.g. ....*for the pursuit of the* ..... translated into .... *Untuk mengejar...*

The example above shows that in order to make the sentence appear naturally in the TL, the translator chooses to change the word from a noun into a verb. The literal translation is possible in this case but the translation result appears unnatural, it may look or sound strange because it is not common in the TL.

This kind of shift is the most frequently occurred in the translation of Red Queen novel from English into Bahasa Indonesia. The researcher assumes that the reason why this kind of shift becomes the number one most frequently occurred because the sense of language in both languages is different in many ways. The way to express same ideas can be vary in different languages and it is also the case between the two, English and Bahasa Indonesia. In order to satisfy the reader, the translator tend to make a change as the way to make the translation work appear naturally in the target language

(TL). This finding is similar to the finding in the research written by Maula (2015) which revealed that the change when literal translation is grammatically possible but may not accord to natural usage in the TL is also the most frequent shift occur in her object of the research.

#### 4. Forth Shift - the change using grammatical structure as a way to replace lexical gap.

The forth shift occur when there is a replacement of a virtual lexical gap by a grammatical structure. In this case, the translator will use an alternative by using several words to explain the idea. Here are some data that contain the forth shift.

##### Extract 19:

SL : “You also participated in *Queenstrial*?” (English)

TL : “Kalian juga berpartisipasi dalam *pemilihan Ratu*?” (Bahasa Indonesia)

The word *Queenstrial* is a made up word. It seems to be a special word that the writer (Victoria Aveyard) made up to put in her novel. It does not even exist in English. This word is considered as a lexical gap in Bahasa Indonesia since it has no equivalent word. So the Indonesian translator (Nuraini Mastura) chooses to put *pemilihan Ratu* in the translated version which has similar meaning to the original word.

##### Extract 20:

SL : “Why don’t you just use the *’lec papers* I get you?” (English)

TL : “Kenapa Ayah tidak menggunakan *kertas-kertas listrik* yang kuberikan ?” (Bahasa Indonesia)

The words *’lec papers* is considered as a lexical gap since it has no equivalent in Bahasa Indonesia. The translator seemed to look for the meaning of the words and then try to use a phrase *’kertas-kertas listrik*’ to express the same idea. Based on this reason, the researcher categorize the shift as the forth shift.

The forth shift occur when there is a replacement of a virtual lexical gap by a grammatical structure. In this case, the translator will use an alternative by using several words to explain the idea. This kind of shift only occurs several times in the data found. It is possibly be due to most of the findings does not contain any lexical gap, it is only occur in some data. Literal translation of the findings that is accurate in content but does not appear to be natural in the target language is more frequently found, compared to the lexical gap matter. Similar to what Maula (2015) found in her research that the change using grammatical structure as a way to replace lexical gap is rarely occurred in her object of research

#### 5. No Shift – Word-to-word translation

Out of the four kinds of shift of Newmark’s, the researcher also found some data that contain no shift. This kind of case is called word-to-word translation or literal translation. According to Richards & Schmidh (2002), literal translation (LT) strategies involve translating by taking “word-to-word” from the original phrase or sentence. Larson (1984) defined LT as a translation

that follows closely the form of the source language. In more specific way, Palumbo (2009) stated that "LT is a form of translation which gives priority to lexical correspondences and results in ungrammatical sentences". In addition Palumbo (2009) that LT could equally mean "a translation that is as close as possible to the original while still ensuring not the naturalness, but the third language grammatically." The word-to-word or literal translation (LT) is occurred in the research objects. There are 45 data of the literal translation as shown in the data below

#### **Extract 21**

SL : "Right"

TL : "Benar"

Extract 21 above is categorized as literal translation. There is no shift occurred and the word was translated as the way it is. The word *right* can be translated into the word *benar* or *kanan* depends on the context.

#### **Extract 22**

SL : "Stop that, Gisa"

TL : "Hentikan itu, Gisa"

The same case occurs in the extract 22. There is no shift occurred and the sentence was translated word-to-word. The word *stop* was translated into the word *hentikan*, the word *that* was translated into the word *itu*. The literal translation occurred in the data.

Based on the findings the researcher discover that the most common shift

occurred in the research objects is the third shift, the shift that occurred when literal translation is grammatically possible but may not accord with natural usage in the TL. This result was similar to what Sunarto (2015) found in his thesis "A Translation shift analysis of noun phrase in subtitling of Ice Age 4 Movie by Sagaz Net". He used a theory of Catford to analyze the shift of noun phrase in subtitling of Ice Age 4 Movie by Sagaz Net. He found that the most common shift occurred was the level shift (Catford's model of shift) which is similar to what Newmark calls the third shift (literal translation is grammatically possible but may not accord to natural usage in the TL). Sunarto found that there were 198 out of 404 data of level shift (the third shift in Newmark's theory).

Similar case also found in the research conducted by Maula (2015). In her thesis under the title "Types Of Translation Shifts Found In 'The Adventure Of The Speckled Band' With Catford And Newmark's Theories" she found that the most frequent shift found in the novel was the third shift and the less frequent one was the forth shift. It is similar to what the researcher found.

Despite the fact that all of the objects analyzed by the researcher, Sunarto (2015), and Maula (2015) were translated by different persons, the results were similar. These results suggest that the shifts occurred in all objects of researches are necessity. It is due to the differences in ways of expressing ideas in both the SL and the TL. The translator has no choice. In order to maintain the idea and satisfy

the reader, the translator uses a natural ways of conveying ideas in the target language, even though it means the translator should change the class of the words, the word order, or even the word choices. Instead of using the literal translation, the translator decided to change the form to make it appear more naturally in the target language. It was all done to satisfy the reader and meet their expectation.

### E. CONCLUSION

This study is conducted to find out the translation shifts occurred in the novel *Red Queen* by Victoria Aveyard from English into Its Translation by Nuraini Mastura. All kinds of transposition or shift occur in translation of the novel *Red Queen* by Victoria Aveyard in which it was translated by Nuraini Mastura. They are the first shift (Automatic Transposition), the second shift (No grammar equivalence), the third shift (Different ways to express idea), and the fourth shift (Lexical gap replaced by grammar structure).

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