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ABSTRACT

This research investigates the translation shifts of English noun phrases in the short story entitled "The Black Cat" (1843) by Edgar Allan Poe into Indonesian as "*Kucing Hitam*" (2010) which was translated by Maggie Tiojakien. It was focused on the types of translation shifts and the change of meaning in the translation shifts. This research was mostly qualitative supported by descriptive quantification. The data were obtained from an online source at http://pinkmonkey.com/dl/library1/cat_.pdf and from anthology entitled *Kisah-kisah Tengah Malam* which was published by PT Gramedia Pustaka Utama in 2010. The data were analyzed by applying translation shift theory proposed by Catford (1965) and supported by Fabb's (2005) Tree Diagram as a tool. The result showed that the most frequent shift that was used by translator was *structure shift* (59%). It was because the differences of grammatical structure between English and Indonesian. Besides, the change of meaning mostly took place in *implicitation* (34,4%). It means that the translator tends to use the words in the target language text with words having more general meaning than the source language text in order to fit the context of the story.

Keywords: *Translation Shift, Noun Phrases, Change Of Meaning*

INTRODUCTION

There have been numerous researches dealing with translation shift (Vossoughi and Pourebrahim, 2010; Akbari, 2012; Mahasari, 2012; Hosseini-Maasoum and Davtalab, 2012; Banhegyi, 2012; Julianti, 2012; Hosseini-Maasoum and Shahbaiki, 2013). Nevertheless, none of the research mentioned above concerned with horror genre. Hence, this research is going to analyze a horror short story in order to enrich the research of translation shift in genre fictions.

Translation shift means "departures from formal correspondence in the process of going from the SL (Source Language) to the TL (Target Language)" (Catford, 1965:73). In addition, Newmark (1988:85) illustrated translation shift as one of the procedures in translation that consists of grammatical change from SL to TL. In other words, translation shift takes in a change of grammar after translation process from SL to TL occurs. According to Catford (1965:73), translation shift has two major types. Those are level shift and category shift. Level shift means a shift from grammatical unit in SL to a lexical unit in TL. Meanwhile, category shift is a shift from formal correspondence in translation involving structure shifts, class shifts, units shifts (rank changes), and intra system shifts.

A short story is chosen because it adequately contains many noun phrases to be analyzed. Actually, noun phrases occur in each clause or sentence of the source language text. In other words, the quantity of noun phrases in short story sufficiently represents the data that will be analyzed. The short story entitled "The Black Cat" by Edgar Allan Poe and its translation in Indonesian "*Kucing Hitam*" by Maggie Tiojakin were selected to be analyzed in this research.

In fact, the translation of genre fiction, especially short story, is a significant work. It can be "an introduction of a new vision injecting a different literary style into another language" (Newmark, 1988:171). Additionally, Nurhayati (2013) noted that genre fiction translation is an entrance way to enter international

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literature. It is also very important for the readers who only understand their mother tongue. Moreover, the various translation of genre fiction will also enrich Indonesian literature. It means that translation of genre fiction has a great effect into international literature to bridge the boundaries of the country and culture.

This research is expected to give some significances both theoretically and practically. Practically, it is expected that readers of this research can understand the process of translation shift and the effect of translation shift into the meaning. Moreover, it can facilitate another researcher to conduct further research. Theoretically, it is expected that this research can enrich research of translation shift.

This study focused on the types of translation shifts (Catford, 1965) and concerned with the change of meaning which occurred in Edgar Allan Poe's "The Black Cat" into Indonesian as *"Kucing Hitam"*.

METHODOLOGY

This research was mostly qualitative supported by descriptive quantification. According to Creswell (2009:178-180), qualitative procedures work in text and image data. In addition, Sugiyono (2012:3) explained that qualitative method is used to obtain the data which has deep meaning. Since the data were taken from short story which automatically is text, qualitative method is the suitable procedure to be applied in this research.

The data of this research were collected from the sentences or clauses which contain the noun phrases in the short story "The Black Cat" (1843) by Edgar Allan Poe and its Indonesian translation entitled *"Kucing Hitam"* translated by Maggie Tiojakin. "The Black Cat" was retrieved from http://pinkmonkey.com/dl/library1/cat_.pdf and it contains seven pages. However, *"Kucing Hitam"* is one of thirteen masterpiece short stories by Edgar Allan Poe which is collected in an anthology entitled *Kisah-kisah Tengah Malam*. All of them were translated by Maggie Tiojakin. The

anthology is published by PT Gramedia Pustaka Utama in 2010.

The data which were used in this study are noun phrases of short story "The Black Cat" and "*Kucing Hitam*". Several steps were conducted in collecting the noun phrases. First is close reading the short story "The Black Cat" by Edgar Allan Poe as source language text (SLT) to find out the occurrence of the English noun phrases. Second is underlining noun phrases in the source language text (SLT). Third is close reading the short story "*Kucing Hitam*" which is translated by Maggie Tiojakin as target language text (TLT) in order to find out the translation of the English noun phrase in Indonesian translation. Fourth is underlining the Indonesian noun phrases in "*Kucing Hitam*". The last is listing down the English (SLT) and Indonesian (TLT) noun phrases in a table.

Several steps were taken to analyze data of this research. This research uses interactive data analysis. Based on Miles and Huberman (1984, as cited in Sugiyono, 2002:91), this analysis

contains of three steps namely reduction of data, presentation of data and drawing conclusion or verification.

The first step was reduction of data. This step is focusing on the SLT which has changing meaning in TLT. Subsequently, checking the data was conducted in order to avoid the repetition of the same data or to make sure that the SLT were noun phrases.

The second was presentation of data. The selected noun phrases applied the Tree diagram by Fabb (2005). Subsequently, SLT and TLT will be compared according to the occurrence of the change of meaning.

The last was drawing conclusion or verification. It included the types of translation shift occurred in TLT, the most frequent of translation shift occurred in TLT and the change of meaning which occurred in TLT.

FINDINGS AND DISCUSSIONS

All types of translation shift proposed by Catford (1965) were found. However, data analysis showed

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that the translation of a noun phrase not only consisted of *single translation*

shift but also combination of the types proposed by Catford i.e. *double translation shift*.

When in a noun phrase there is only one type of translation shift, it is termed as *single translation shift*, for instance, *structure shift, class shift, unit shift*, and *intra system shift*. Meanwhile, when in a noun phrase there are two types of translation shift, it is named as *double translation shift* i.e *structure and unit shift, structure and intra system shift*, and *unit and intra system shift.*. The percentage of these types is displayed in Table 4.1.

N o	Types	Frequen cy (F)		Percenta ges (%)	
1	**Single Translat ion Shift**	**14 6**		**91,2 5**	
	Structure shift		95		59
	Class shift		32		20
	Unit shift		13		8,1
			6		4

	Intra system shift				
2	**Double Translat ion Shift**	**14**		**8,75**	
	Structure and unit shift		2		1,3
	Structure and intra system shift		11		7
	Unit and intra system shift		1		0,6
	Total	**16 0**		**100**	**10 0**

Table 1 Types of Translation Shift of Noun Phrases in the Translation of "The Black Cat" into "*Kucing Hitam*"

Table 1 shows translation shift were found in the translation of 160 noun phrases of "The Black Cat" into "*Kucing Hitam*". The most frequent shift was *single translation shift* including *structure shift, class shift, unit shift*, and *intra system shift* that

was existed in 146 data (91,25%). Next, the second was *double translation shift* including *structure and unit shift*, *structure and intra system shift*, and *unit and intra system shift* that was existed in 14 data (8,75%).

The most frequent type of translation shift which was found in the translation of "The Black Cat" into "*Kucing Hitam*" was *structure shift* in 95 data (59 %). Then, it was followed by *class shift* in 32 data (20 %). In the next position, *unit shift* followed as much as 8,1% in 13 data. The next rank is *structure and intra system shift* with the percentage 7 % in 11 data. In addition, *intra system shift* was found in 6 data (4%). Afterward, it was continued by *structure and unit shift* in 2 data (1,3%). The last types that was found at least was *unit and intra system shift* which was in 1 data (0,6%).

The example [a] shows the example of the most frequent type of translation shift namely structure shift.

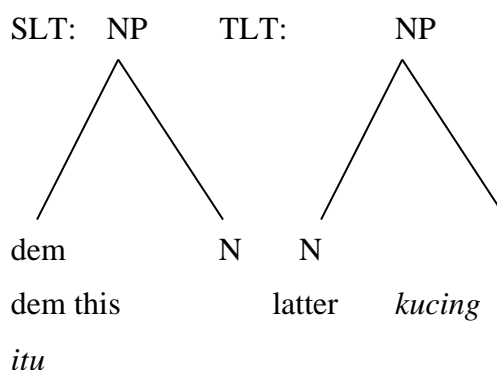[a] SLT: **This latter** was a remarkably

large and beautiful animal,

(para. 4, line 28)

TLT: ***Kucing itu*** bertubuh besar dan

indah, (para. 4, line 49)

Tree structure:

SLT: NP   TLT: NP

dem   N   N

dem this   latter   *kucing itu*

Based on the tree structure above, example [a] consisted of dem (this) + + N (latter) which was translated into N (*kucing*) + dem (*itu*). The word order of SLT which was **dem + N** changed into **dem + N** in TLT. It means that in English, the position of *demonstrative* is before or at the left of *noun*, however, in Indonesian, the position of *demonstrative* is after or at the right of *noun*. The change of *word order* is applied to get the equivalence meaning, thus, the reader can understand the message of the TLT effortlessly.

Additionally, this study elaborates the meaning changes of

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the noun phrase translations of "The Black Cat" into "*Kucing Hitam*". This study found that there are four types of meaning changes that are found according to data analysis i.e *explicitation*, *implicitation*, *substitution*, and *null change*. Table 2 presented the occurrences and the percentages of meaning changes of the translations of noun phrase in "The Black Cat" into "*Kucing Hitam*".

No	Types	Frequency (F)	Percentages (%)
1	Explicitation	31	19,4
2	Implicitation	55	34,4
3	Substitution	25	15,6
4	Null Change	49	30,6
	Total	**160**	**100**

Table 2 Types of Meaning Change that were Found in Translation Shift of Noun Phrases in The Translation of "The Black Cat" into "*Kucing Hitam*"

According to the table 2, we can see that *implicitation* was found at most in 55 data (34,4%). Then, the second type of change of meaning was *null change* in 49 data (30,6%). The third, *explicitation* was found in 31 data (19,4%). The last was *substitution* that was found in 25 data (15,6%).

The example of meaning change can be seen in example [b] in *implicitation*.

[b] SLT: … gold fish, **a fine dog**, rabbits, a small monkey, and a cat.

(para. 3, line 27)

TLT: *… ikan koki, **anjing**, kelinci, seekor kera kecil, dan seekor kucing.* (para. 3, line 47)

According to the example [b] above, *a noun phrase* "a fine dog" was translated into "*anjing*". There is implicitation in that translation shift because "fine" was not translated. Hence, the meaning of SLT had more general meaning.

CONCLUSION

The most frequent type of translation shift which was found in the translation of "The Black Cat" into "*Kucing Hitam*" was *structure shift* in 95 data (59 %). In line with Vossoughi and Pourebrahim (2010), the most common translation shift in phycology text was *structure shift*.

Hence, *structure shift* mostly was found not only in fiction text but also in non-fiction text. The translator applied *structure shift* aimed to get the equivalent meaning between the SLT and TLT. Therefore, the readers can understand easily the message of the TLT.

Moreover, in this study, *implicitation* was found at most in 55 data (34,4%). Then, the second type of change of meaning was *null change* in 49 data (30,6%). The third, *explicitation* was found in 31 data (19,37%). The last were *substitution* that were found in 25 data (15,62%). *Implicitation* mostly were found indicates that the translator tends to render the meaning of the TLT more general at most than in the SLT. It aimed to make the readers can acquire the equal meaning.

SUGGESTIONS

To expand the study concerning translation shift, there are some suggestions for further research. First, data that will be used can be from several kinds of short stories since the present study only used a short story. Hence, it can be comparative study regarding several short stories. Second, another data might be from poetry since translating poetry is one of the most difficult things in translation field. Third, further researcher can investigate the translation shift in The Holy Qur'an. However, the researcher has to be knowledgeable in Arabic which is the SL of The Holy Qur'an. Thus, the research may be a comparative study between three languages of Arabic, English, and Indonesian. It will be an interesting new research.

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