AN ANALYSIS OF ENGLISH-INDONESIAN TRANSLATION SHIFT IN THE GARDEN OF THE PROPHET BY KAHLIL GIBRAN

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Abstract
This study was conducted in order to find out the types and the most dominant types of translation shifts that are used to translate English Noun Phrases in the Garden of the Prophet by Kahlil Gibran into Sri Kusdyantinah’s work of Taman Sang Nabi. The methodology used here is the qualitative research method, where the qualitative method is used to describe the data. The subject of this research is Kahlil Gibran’s work entitled the Garden of the Prophet and its translation in Bahasa Indonesia Taman Sang Nabi by Sri Kusdyantinah. The technique of collecting data is by identifying noun phrases found in the Garden of the Prophet, then, matched with the translation results in target language Taman Sang Nabi. The next step is to classify the translation results in any translation shift classification. In this research, the researcher applied the theory of translation shift proposed by Catford in analyzing the translation of noun phrases found in the Garden of the Prophet by Kahlil Gibran as the source language and its translation Taman Sang Nabi by Sri Kusdyantinah as the target language. Therefore, the most dominant type of the translation shift used by Sri Kusdyantinah is the Unit Shift.

Keywords: Noun Phrases, Source Language, Target Language, Translation Shift

INTRODUCTION
Nowadays, translation activity is unavoidable, e.g. in the education field, literature, engineering, economics, and all varieties of language matters spreading to whole states and civilizations in this world is through translation. Intrinsically, the displacement from the original language to the object language, through the action of distributing information in all subjects from a source language needs a translation.

Reduce to the method of bridge mutual affection of the source language users and the target language users, the translation process is significant, and of necessity must be performed, because, the majority of people on the earth do not understand the words of others. In translation activity, though the outcome is not like one hundred percent the same, broadly, other language users can understand the substance. In performing this activity, one of the tricks is to solve it with a translation shift, in order to maintain its significance.

In most of western society, that most of the people influenced by communism and capitalism way of life, that humankind just needs bread for their food. While on the other hand, they actually need spiritual foods. Therefore, the prophets of the ever-living spirit have shown that the “Word of God” is the required food for the soul (Bushrui and Jenkins, 2005, p. vii). Because of his fame, there are many works of Kahlil Gibran, often as the subject of literary research of the students of Indonesian University (e.g., Hamdani, 2018; Fajar Kurniawan, 2010; Nuruddinityah, 2017; Nahdhiyah, 2015; Asep Rohmatullah, 2007; Syaifudin, 2018; Utari, 2016). However, most of their research was focused on the moral values in Gibran’s works.

Another previous studies, however, are focused on the translation shift in general, not about the translation shift of Gibran’s
works (e.g., Permana, 2017; Kantiastuti, 2014; Khansa, 2016; Denny, 2018; Alzuhdy, 2014; Saputri, 2014; Setybudi, 2016; Herman, 2014; Saputri, 2014). Noun phrases (e.g., Monalisa 2015), and Translation shift of noun phrases (e.g., Baity 2014, Wulandari 2014). Thus, the findings of these just focused on the studies of translation shift itself, or the noun phrases itself, or the translation of noun phrases but not about the translation shift of the noun phrases in Gibran’s works. This study, therefore, contributes to addressing this gap in literary research by investigating the noun phrases translation shift of the Garden of the Prophet by Kahlil Gibran.

The subject of research is the Garden of the Prophet, as the work of Kahlil Gibran. The topic of this research is the translation shift, where here is the translation shift of noun phrases in the Garden of the Prophet as a source language into its translation in Bahasa Indonesia, Taman sang Nabi that was translated by Sri Kusdyantinah (1993) as a target language. The Garden of the Prophet is one of the works of Kahlil Gibran, a Lebanese writer, Middle East.

The reason that makes the writer interested to analyze the Garden of the Prophet is first, that as far as the researcher knows, there is no one thesis on this kind of analysis, especially in the Faculty of Teacher Training and Education of the Tanjungpura University Pontianak. Thus, it is expected that the results of this library research can contribute to the teaching of English in the Faculty of Teacher Training and Education at the University of Tanjungpura Pontianak, especially those related to the teaching of linguistics, cross-cultural understanding, and grammar.

The study of this literature review is composed of two primary parts, namely the translation shift and then noun phrases. The writer focuses on the translation shift, which consists of two parts of shift, there are first is a level and other is category, and then category shift that is divided into four sub-parts, namely the structure, the class, the unit, and the intra-system (Catford in Kantiastuti, 2014, p. 2).

Although widely criticized by modern translation scientists, especially in relation to contemporary translational studies, the theory introduced by Catford still surviving and being used today, because it is indeed a translation shift that cannot be avoided in every translation activity.

### Translation Shift

When in doing a translation, if the translator cannot found an equivalent pattern both for origin language into object language, the translator must shift the translation in the object language, so the result bridge the same understanding for both language. (Catford, in Kantiastuti, 2014, p. 2). The shift here could involve the change parts or all of the grammar form of the source language to the target language. It could be involved in the replacement one-word class with others but still maintaining the meaning of the message.

Translation shift is some alteration or “modification” which occurs in translation. By “modification”, we mean going from formal correspondence in the process of looking for the same meaning with other words from the source language to the target language. Catford states that "shifts in translation" mean moving or shifting from formal correspondence in the process of transferring text from the source language (SL) to the target language (TL) so the translation results are acceptable. Whereas Newmark (2002, pp. 26-85) use the term "transposition" to reach a certain level of "naturalness" in an attempt to produce an acceptable translation.

Catford stated that correspondence formal refers to the similarity of linguistic categories in two different languages (units, classes, structures, structural elements, etc.), can exchange places in "positions that are the same. However, more often, there is a change or shift in translation, because there is no close similarity in the two languages involved. This change or shift is called the translation shift. In this study, the writer is
using the classic theory of translation shifts conducted by Catford (1978) and utilized his steps in analyzing of the Garden of the Prophet prose fiction work by Kahlil Gibran from English into Indonesian translation titled *Taman Sang Nabi* by Sri Kusdyantinah.

**Level Shift**

In a level shift, means a shift of level we mean that in a source language item at a certain linguistic level has a different level of translation equivalent in the target language. Level shifts, however, can only occur between the levels of grammar and lexis. A level shift focuses on the changing of the grade from grammar to lexis or reversely (Kantiastuti, 2014, p. 2).

The following examples show these shifts.

SL: Joko has gone fishing.
TL: *Joko sudah pergi memancing*

According to the language rule of English, the word “has” combined with the V3 form of the verb “go,” specifies that the act of “going” has started before the time of speaking and the effect of the action still continues at the time of speaking. As opposed, in Bahasa Indonesia, we do not recognize the rule like that, therefore the form “has + V3” in English, which is a grammar level that is translated into the lexis level “sudah” in Indonesian (Catford in Supriyanto, 2016, p. 4).

**Category Shift**

What means by category shift, when there is occurs a transformation in translation that equivalent to the word level or even in morpheme level, from an equivalent form between the source language and target language (Alzuhdy, 2014, p. 188).

As explained earlier, what is more, common is that in the effort to achieve the sameness between the source language and the target language there are transformations in the form. The category shift can be divided into four types: (1) the structure shift, (2) the class shift, (3) the unit shift, and (4) the intra-system shift (Catford in Alzuhdy, 2014, p. 188).

**Structure Shift**

The structure shift is a transformation in grammar that can occur at all ranks grammatically. A structural shift is a change between the source language and the target language. In this case, there is no need to shift or shift anything because each word in the language shifting this structure occurs because of changes in the position of the grammar or words order inside the sentence. In this case, sometimes the translator follows a certain style of writing in the grammar of object language, or sometimes depend on his own taste of writing. Here are the following examples:

SL: Stolen jewelry
TL: *Perhiasan yang dicuri*

We can see that the arrangement of words in each translation change. There is no change other than the shift in wording, but some still get additional words, or omission of some sentence elements, word changes become phrases and phrase changes become words. In principle, structure shift only focuses on the analysis of shifting the wording in the translation (Alzuhdy, 2014, p. 188).

**Class Shift**

In English, generally, we know there are eight classes of words or parts of speech. The first four-word classes are called major classes or content words because it is a word that carries semantic information in sentence structure. The last four are called minor classes or structure words because it has more role in forming correct sentence structure grammatically, that is *Noun, Verb, Adjective, Adverb, Preposition, Pronoun, Conjunction, and Interjection* (Decapua in Alzuhdy 2014, p. 189).

The transformation of class occurs when there is a change in the class of word, as the result of the prevalence of expressions in the object language, or because of the idiomatic meaning of the original language. For example:
Many houses on the coast were swept away by the flood.

The Using of the noun as a generic reference

In point to something in general. In English, we can state that as a generic reference by using the word single object, for example:

SL: A cat is a clever animal
TL: Kucing (adalah) binatang yang cerdik.

That sentence does not mean just one cat, therefore it only reveals the generally accepted concept that cats are animals that clever. That statement, in Indonesian we can actually translate formally equivalent becomes “Seekor kucing adalah seekor binatang yang cerdik.” Nevertheless, this expression is not common in Bahasa Indonesia, so carried out the transformation becomes “Kucing (adalah) binatang yang cerdik.” (the word “adalah” is arbitrary). From that example, determiner “a” has not appeared in Indonesian translation.

The use of plural nouns after plural determiner words.

The singular and plural forms are in Indonesian and English so that they correspond to each other. For example:

SL: Housing in the city is high priced
TL: perumahan di pusat kota sangat mahal.

From the above example we know, that the word “housing” has formal transformation with words “perumahan”. However, when plural number precedes the plural signatures, which indicate that the noun is in behind there, are more than one, then there are differences in the governance system the second language of the language. There is a fixed rule in English, that every time there is a determiner that is more than one, the reference refers to the countable nouns, which indicates the number, so the form of the noun must be in plural form. The difference in this grammar system causes it to occur intra-system shifts in translation.

SL: Many houses on the coast were swept away by the flood
The word “houses” it must be in the plural in the English grammar system, because of the plural words in front of it, i.e. “many”, in order to fulfill linguistic rules (concordance). Conversely, there are no rules like this in Bahasa Indonesia, just using a marker to shows a plural in noun phrases, but the noun that follows it cannot be plural (just in the form of a repetitive word). So, the expression “banyak rumah-rumah” it becomes ambiguous or inappropriate (Alzuhdy, 2014, p. 191). Another example is as shown below.

SL: There were five students and two teachers who came late yesterday
TL: Ada lima siswa dan dua guru yang datang terlambat kemarin.

Therefore, the shift, in this case, is the intra-system shift, which is required by the grammar system of the target language. It is impossible to translate there were five students and two teachers who came late yesterday into ada lima siswa siswa dan dua guru guru yang datang terlambat kemarin, but the acceptable and understandable translation in Bahasa Indonesia is ada lima siswa dan dua guru yang datang terlambat kemarin.

The difference in the concept of plurality in certain words.

The Intra-system shift occurs when one translates words that are viewed differently by the two-nation communities of the two language users. The distinction is because one side understands the object as a unit, while the other side understands it as two parts that become a unit (Alzuhdy, 2014, p. 191). Consider the example below:

SL: a pair of scissors
TL: sebuah gunting

These three nouns in Bahasa Indonesia (celana, gunting, and kacamata) are a single object, while in English it is considered as two objects that function as one according to its purpose. So if the plural number of words is used in bahasa Indonesia or use the word rephrase the translation into English needs to be done carefully:

SL: dua celana
TL: two pairs of trousers

However, this concept will be different if the object in question is a pair of objects that are empirically visible and not united with one another, even though normally used together as a whole, so that both in Indonesian and English, these objects are considered as two separate parts (Alzuhdy, 2014, p. 191). For example, as shown below.

SL: a pair of sandals
TL: sepasang sandal
d). Different concepts of time and tenses.

Intra-system shifts can also occur when for example; in Indonesian, we can state sentences like the example, as follows.

SL: Saya sudah bertemu Budi minggu lalu
TL: I have met Budi
I met Budi last week

Both sentences are true, hence we must choose whether to express a perfective time with the form “have + V3” or emphasize when it happened in the past (V2).

Therefore, the transformation can be “I have met Budi” or “I met Budi last week”. In English, we cannot express both past and effective markers in English in one sentence to be “I have met Budi last week”, because the grammar system will state the sentence as unusual or unnatural.

Zero Shift.

It may be, although not in all text, the translation is equivalent to the level of words or even morphemes. For example:

SL: David will go to school tomorrow
TL: David akan pergi ke sekolah besok.

Every word in the original text has the same meaning with the same word in the object language, there are no differences in concepts, so there is no shift in the translation or it is called zero shift.

Noun Phrases

Noun phrases serve as general contents; they distinguish the person or thing bearing
a certain function. In other words, though, they serve as predicates, providing information about something mentioned in the front part in the sentence (Baker in Kantiaastuti, 2014, p. 24). A noun phrase consists of several words that function as a noun. A noun phrase includes a noun—a person, place, or thing—and the modifiers which show the difference of it.

Modifiers can come first or later. Those that come first might include adjectives, participles, possessive nouns, articles, and possessive pronouns.

According to Minca (2011, 46), the noun includes category words that indicate to all kinds of material things (places, animals, people, and things) and matters: dog, London, apple, fire, water, sister, etc. Anyway, a noun is a grammatically distinguish category of words, which includes those denoting all kinds of physical objects, such as animals, inanimate objects, and persons.

Furthermore, Minca (2011:46-50) explained, that dependents in the structure of the Noun Phrase are of three main types: determiners, complements, and modifiers. The determiner is a kind of dependent found only in Noun Phrase structure. It is an obligatory element in Noun Phrase with certain types of a singular noun as head: the news, some pencils, two new cinemas, etc. complements have to be licensed by the head verb: the fact that she is death, the loss of blood. Modifiers are the default type of dependent, lacking the special features. There is no limit to the number of modifiers, which can occur in a Noun Phrase: a young man from Bali who complained.

Dependents in the structure of Noun Phrase may be differentiated as inside or outside, based on they fall inside or outside of the nominal head. While determiners are always external and Complement is always internal.

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

Method of Research

This is literary research, so in conducting this research, the researcher applied the qualitative descriptive method as the research methodology. The writer analyzes the data descriptively and presented the result in the form of an explanation using narration supported by data presented in tables and pie charts.

This is in accordance with the opinion of Fraenkel and Wallen (2012, 426), that qualitative research a study that investigates the quality of (1) relationships, (2) activities, (3) situations, or materials.

The Subject of Research

The subject of this research is the work by Kahlil Gibran entitled the Garden of the Prophet and its translation by Sri Kusdyantinah entitled Taman Sang Nabi.

Kahlil Gibran's work in the source language is in the form of the e-book; consist of 16 parts, in which the number of pages is 27 pages. While its translation in Bahasa Indonesia by Sri Kusdyantinah is Taman Sang Nabi in the form of the printed book, consist of 16 parts and 67 pages.

The technique of Collecting Data

In collecting data, the writer took the following procedure:

1. Identifying the English noun phrases contained in the Garden of the Prophet and then marked it.
2. Identifying noun phrases translation results in its translation Taman Sang Nabi, then marked it.
3. The researcher himself took the noun phrases in the original language and its translation results in the object language.
4. The data had taken from the source language (SL) and the target language (TL), was put together horizontally in a table.

The technique for Analyzing Data

Analyzing Data

The data that has been obtained is analyzed through the following procedure:

1. Analyzing the noun phrases found in the Garden of the Prophet by Kahlil Gibran.
2). Finding the shifts used in its translation Taman Sang Nabi by Sri Kusdyantinah.
3). Finding the dominant shifts from noun phrases translation results. The researcher analyzed them based on the shifts in the results of its translation. The next step is to classify the translation results in any translation shift classification.

Classifying the Data
According to the data found, the researcher classified them in accordance with the theory of translation initiated by Catford (1978, p. 73).
1). The data were classified based on the translation results according to the types of shifts, they are the level shift, the category shifts, and the Zero shift.
2). The Category Shift furthermore classified into four types, they are the shifts in structure, the shifts in class, the shifts in a unit, and the shifts in the intra-system.

Interpreting the Data
In interpreting the data, the researcher uses these following steps:
1). The noun phrases from the original language and its translation result in object language grouped in accordance with the type of shifts.
2). Every type of shift found, presented in tables that contained both noun phrases from the source language and its translation, with number and percentage.
3). Every type of shift found, presented in pie charts graphic which contained number and percentage.

Presenting the Data.
1). The data were presented using tables and pie charts.
2). The tables consisted of the translation shift results of the noun phrases in Bahasa Indonesia, the number of the data, and the percentage.
3). The pie chart covered the types of translation shift results of noun phrases translation shift, with the percentage.

Discussing the Data
To discuss the data found, the researcher just took the sample from the data. The discussions from the researcher are about the translation shift used in the object language. That is, the choice of words in the translation results is purely the decision of the translator. Sometimes, the translator likes to use the non-formal language or formal language, or sometimes use the target language with a different meaning from it should be the real meaning.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION
As the result analysis of the noun phrases that included in the category shift, 134 of noun phrases translation shift found. Which are further, divided into the following sub-sections; i.e., 33 is included in the structure shift, 8 is included in the class shift, 81 is included in the unit shift, both upward rank shifts and downward rank shifts, and finally 12 is included in the intra-system shift. The Intra-system shift, further divided into ((B) plural usage of nouns after plural words (2 noun phrases), and (C) the concept of the difference of plurality in certain words (10 noun phrases).

To describe the noun phrases found in accordance with the translation shift type, the following is an illustration in the form of the tables and pie charts that compares noun phrases in the source language and translation in the target language. For more details, the findings presented in table form as shown below:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Num</th>
<th>Type of Translation</th>
<th>Total</th>
<th>%</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>Level Shift</td>
<td>23</td>
<td>13.29</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.</td>
<td>Category Shift</td>
<td>134</td>
<td>77.47</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.</td>
<td>Total</td>
<td>173</td>
<td>100</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table 1: The Occurrence of the Translation Shifts
Besides that, these results also presented in the form of Pie Charts, so readers can see its description in a colorful percentage. Therefore, when the result presented in the pie chart, can be shown as follow.

![Figure 1: The Occurrence of the Translation Shifts](image)

The noun phrases found in the of the Garden of the Prophet, both in the source language and its translation in Bahasa Indonesia, found several category shifts by the translator to get a natural translation. The following table below is the classification of category shift based on the types of data.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Num</th>
<th>Type of Category Shift</th>
<th>Total</th>
<th>%</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>Structure Shift</td>
<td>33</td>
<td>24.62</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.</td>
<td>Class Shift</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>5.97</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.</td>
<td>Unit Shift</td>
<td>81</td>
<td>60.45</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.</td>
<td>Intra-system Shift</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>8.96</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Total</td>
<td>134</td>
<td>100</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

From table 2 above, it can be seen that the unit shift is in the highest found in translation shift, reaching 81 noun phrases or 60.45% of the total occurrence. However, it is being followed by the structural shift that reached 33 noun phrases or 24.62%, intra-system shift 12 noun phrases or 8.96%, different meaning occurs 5 times or 4% and the lowest in the class shift that 8 noun phrases or 5.97%. The data proved that the noun phrases of the source language are translated using all the shifts in Catford theory.

If the analysis of the results of noun phrases translation shifts presented in the form of a pie chart, is as shown in the pie chart 4.2 below:

![Figure 2: The Occurrence of Category Shifts](image)

The noun phrases included in the Unit Shift translation shift in the work of Kahlil Gibran is as shown in the table below:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Num</th>
<th>Type of Unit Shift</th>
<th>Total</th>
<th>%</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>Upward Rank Shift</td>
<td>29</td>
<td>35.80</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.</td>
<td>Downward Rank Shift</td>
<td>52</td>
<td>64.20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Total</td>
<td>81</td>
<td>100</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

If the noun phrases included in the Unit Shift translation shift presented in pie chart form, it is as shown below:

![Figure 3: The Noun Phrases Included in Unit Shift](image)
The noun phrases that included in the intra-system shift is as shown in the table below:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Num</th>
<th>Type of Intra-system Shift</th>
<th>Total</th>
<th>%</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>the use of plural nouns after plural word</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>16.67</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.</td>
<td>the different concept of plurality in certain words</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>83.33</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Total</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>100</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table 4: Noun Phrases in Intra-system Shift

If the noun phrases that included in the intra-system shift presented in the pie chart form, is as shown in the pie chart below:

Figure 4: Noun Phrases in Intra-system Shift

Discussions

The Level Shift.

According to Kantiastuti (2014, p. 13), level shift involves a change in grammatical structure between the original language and the object language. Level shifts are the transformation from grammar to lexis, as shown by the example below.

SL: the harbour
Page: 2
Line: 4
TL: pelabuhan
Halaman: 5
Baris: 5

In the sentence above, can be concluded that there is a transformation of noun phrases in level, from origin language into the object language.

It is very clear that the phrase ‘the harbour’ is translated into word pelabuhan. The harbour in origin language belongs to a noun phrase that consists of ‘the’ as a determiner and ‘harbour’ as the head. Therefore, in object language is translated into pelabuhan; that belongs to noun or lexis. Therefore, a conclusion can be drawn that it is a phrase in the source language. Otherwise changed into a noun (lexis) in the target language. With the results, it concluded a level shift occurs here.

Category shift

Based on theory initiated by Catford, there are at least four kinds of category shifts (Catford 1978, p. 73 in Baity 2014, p. 5).

The first is the structural shift.

It has the second-highest frequency of occurrence of category shifts in this research of noun phrases translation from the source language and its translation in Bahasa Indonesia. This shift occurs because both of the structure of noun phrases in the origin language and object language is not at the same level. The transformation of language structure occurs when both languages have a grammar system that is far apart. This structure difference makes the translator trying to find a way so that the results of his translation can be accepted naturally.

The second type of category shift is the class shift.

The Class shift occurs when the translation results of an original language item is a member of a different class comparing to the result in the object language. In this research, the class shift has the lowest frequency that occurs in the effort of the translator. It shows that the translator tries his best to maintain the class of expression in the source language. It can also mean that there are only limited cases where
The certain class expression in English has to be changed into a different class in Bahasa Indonesia because most of the noun phrases in both languages officially have the identical parts of speech in the language systems. Therefore, it is not significant for the translator to change the word classes.

The third type is the unit shift. It has the highest frequency of occurrence when noun phrases of origin language translating into the object language. The unit shift occurs when the equitation of a word in the source language is part of a different language level in the target language. The point here is that if in the source language it is a phrase, it could be that in the target language it is only a word, and vice versa. So, also if it happens to words clauses to phrases, or clauses to words, or word to a phrase, phrase to a clause, etc. Here we know there are two kinds of transformations, namely from the top level to the bottom level (downward rank shift), and from the bottom level become top-level (upward rank shift). In this research, the occurrence of unit shift is the highest, which contributed to 61.19% of the translation shift found. Sometimes that is really no correlation between the original text in a source language and the object text in the target language.

The fourth type is the intra-system shift. The Intra-system shift occurs internally within the system of a language. For example, illustration, when the source language plural becomes a target language singular, because of the use of determiners indicating plurality in the noun-phrase patterns. Overall, the transformation that occurs in this category is the second-lowest. From the data, it is seen that there are some differences in terms of the internal systems of both languages. The difference of the internal system is in the plural and singular form.

The following are Further Discussion of Each Type of Category Shift.

The structure shift
Structure shifts that are found in the Garden of the Prophet and its translation Taman Sang Nabi occur in noun phrases translation. It was found that 33 of the noun phrases translation results included in the structural shift. In a “structure shift”, there is a change in the position of the words in the sentence. This can be furthered clarified in the following are an example.

SL: between earth and sky
Page: 2
Line: 8
TL: antara langit dan bumi
Halaman: 5
Baris: 11
In the source language, the word ‘earth’ comes first, while its translation the word bumi in the target language comes later. The wording in the sentence of the source language changed when translated into the target language. Therefore, the order of word was changed, which means the structure or position of the word was changed. So here, the shift has occurred here, which means the translation results are included in the category shift, the structural shift. The reason why the translator translates it as so, hence this is merely based on the preferred choice of the translator. It is not merely related to the rules in Bahasa Indonesia. However, the use of the phrase langit dan bumi or bumi dan langit in the Indonesian language rules is balanced. Indonesian users can accept and understand both habits of using this phrase.

The class shift
The second translation shift in the category shift is the class shift. Of the entire noun, phrases found, eight noun phrases translation shift results included in the class shift. The transformation that occurred in the class shift is because the similarities in both the source language and in the target language are members of different word classes. Or in other words, it is a change in
word class. This is because of the “logical dependence of class on structure” (Catford in Kantiastuti, 2014, p. 2). The following is an example of the structural shift.

SL: their curve
Page: 3
Line: 30
TL: melengkung
Halaman: 8
Baris: 3

One translated, the noun phrase in the origin language becomes a verb in the target language. So, the reason why the translator translates it as so is because of arbitrary. As we know, that curve in English has its own translation in Indonesia, there is kurva, which is a loan word from English and is already prevalent in Bahasa Indonesia, and in English, that is a noun. However, the translator using translation melengkung in Bahasa Indonesia, where it is a verb in the classification of words in Bahasa Indonesia. Therefore, there is a translation shift that occurs here, in the class shift.

The unit shift

The third translation shift in the category shift is the unit shift. This kind of shift is the highest part of the translation results in this research. However, before we discuss it furthermore, it needs to explain in advance that the transformation included in the unit shift is twofold, namely downward rank shift or from high caste to the lower and upward rank shift or from the lower caste to the higher caste (Alzuhdy, 2014, p. 189). Where in detail, that is 29 of noun phrases translation results that included in Upward Rank Shift (URS), and 52 into the Downward Rank Shift (DRS). For Upward Rank Shift (URS), the researcher took the example as below.

URS
SL: the countless nebulae
Page: 2
Line: 15
TL: jutaan bintang yang menjelma
Halaman: 6
Baris: 9

The group of words “the countless nebulae” is a noun phrase in English, therefore it become a clause when translated into Bahasa Indonesia jutaan bintang yang menjelma, because we found word menjelma there, where menjelma in Bahasa Indonesia is a verb. Therefore, here the Unit Shift is to occur in translation result, in the type of the Upward Rank Shift (URS).

When the translation shift that included in the category of the unit shift has decreased grade, then it is included in the downward rank shift, as indicated in the sample below.

DRS
SL: upon the sea
Page: 4
Line: 13
TL: lautan
Halaman: 9
Baris: 2

The noun phrase ‘upon the sea’ is a noun phrase, while its translation, lautan is a word. Therefore, here causes it to occur the Unit Shift for noun phrases in translation result in the type of Downward Rank Shift (DRS). The result of this noun phrase analyzing, the kind of changes occurs in the unit, which is from phrase to word. Then there was a shift in the unit or the unit shift here. According to the theory, when the translation shifts from a noun phrase to a word occur, so here it happens what is called a downward rank shift in the translation results.

The Intra-system Shift

Intra-system shifts occur due to the differences in the grammar system in English and Bahasa Indonesia. It could be singular in English but could be plural Bahasa Indonesia. According to Catford in Alzuhdy (2014, p. 190) there are four sub-categories in the intra-system shift, namely: (A) the uses of the nouns as a general reference, (B) the use of plural nouns after plural words, (C) differences in plural...
concepts on certain words, and (D) the different concepts of time and tenses.

In this research, there were just two subcategories of four types of the intra-system shift that experienced translation shift in noun phrases translation results, namely (B) the uses of plural nouns after plural words, with 2 noun phrases found, and (C) the different concepts of plurality in certain words, with 10 noun phrases found.

All of this explanation about the uses of plural nouns after plural words and the different concepts of plurality in certain words is shown in Table 4. 5 and Table 4. 6 below:

SL: these shores
Page: 2
Line: 10
TL: pantai ini
Halaman: 6
Baris: 1

In English as a source language, these shores is a noun phrase. These a determiner to point out of plural form, so the word after the determiner should be in a plural form. On the other hand, in Bahasa Indonesia, pantai ini is a translation result of these shores in the source language, where it is impossible to translate it to pantai pantai ini ini in Bahasa Indonesia, but just pantai ini is enough. There is no difference in Bahasa Indonesia whether it is singular or plural, so, pantai ini can be singular or plural, depend on its context. Therefore, the results of the translation are enough to be pantai ini, no need to make it as pantai pantai ini ini, because there are no rules or habits like that in the target language.

Besides the uses of plural nouns after plural words, there are also translations in the intra-system shift, which are included in the different concepts of plurality in certain words. It can occur when translates words that are viewed differently by the communities of the two languages. This difference is because one side understands the object as a unit, while the other side understands it as two parts that become one, as shown below.

SL: your lips
Page: 5
Line: 27
TL: bibirmu
Halaman: 11
Baris: 21

In the target language, the phrase “your lips” is translated into bibirmu, not bibir-bibirmu. Translating the expression from plural form using the repeated word as bibir-bibirmu is unacceptable in Bahasa Indonesia. In this case, “lips” are considered as plural in the source language, but for the user in the target language, bibir is considered singular. Therefore, here occurs the intra-system shift, precisely in the different concepts of plurality.

Zero Shift in translation.

Furthermore, in the analysis of this translation shift, the researcher also found that there were several noun phrases in the source language, which did not experience translation shifts when translated into the target language. This condition is called a zero shift. There are 16 noun phrases translation shifts, which included in zero shift, as shown below.

SL: Life is deep, high, and distant
Page: 5
Line: 21
TL: Kehidupan itu dalam dan tinggi dan jauh
Halaman: 11
Baris: 9

The phrase from the original language changed to a phrase in the target language, as well as its wording is the same. Every word in the source language has its own equivalence in the target language. All of the words in the noun phrase “life is deep and high and distant” has its own equivalence in Kehidupan itu dalam dan tinggi dan jauh. Therefore, there is no translation shift here, that why it is called zero Shift in the translation results.
CONCLUSIONS AND SUGGESTION

Conclusions
After analyzing the noun phrases found in the Garden of the Prophet and the translation results in its translation, some conclusions are (1) Translation shift used by Sri Kusdiyantinah in translating the Garden of the Prophet by Kahlil Gibran into Bahasa Indonesia entitled *Taman Sang Nabi* are both of the level shift and the Category Shift, where all of the sub-category shifts were found in the translation shift results. (2) The most dominant type of translation shift used is Unit Shift because, from 134 of the category Shift group, there are 81 translations of noun phrases, which goes into this category of translation shift. While other noun phrases translation shift is, 33 belongs to structure shift, 8 to class shift, 12 to intra-system shift, and the last 16 noun phrases did not experience a shift in its translation.

Suggestions
Based on the conclusions above, the researcher recommends the following suggestions: (1). The job of translating is not as simple as seen, so the translator should mastering the rules of languages, both in the source language and the target language. (2). English and Indonesian have their own rules. Therefore, in translating activity, patterns must be sought so that the translation results can be received and understood by the target language users.

REFERENCES


