

## CATFORD'S TRANSLATION SHIFTS USED IN TRANSLATING THE ANIMAL FARM NOVEL

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### ABSTRAK

Penelitian ini untuk membuktikan apakah “translation shifts” masih relevan dipakai untuk pengalihan pesan dan produk terjemahan dengan strategi ini menghasilkan terjemahan yang relatif akurat, jenis dan strategi pergeseran apa yang dapat membantu penulis menyampaikan pesan dari Bahasa sumber ke Bahasa sasaran. Penelitian ini menggunakan penelitian kualitatif deskriptif dengan mengumpulkan dan menganalisis versi Bahasa Indonesia dan Inggris dari *Animal Farm Novel* menggunakan teori dari JC Catford: Level Shift, Category Shift (Class Shift, Structure Shift, Unit Shift, Intra System Shift). Hasil analisis menunjukkan bahwa dari 233 data yang diambil terdapat 38% pergeseran unit, 25% pergeseran struktur, 18% pergeseran intra-sistem 15% pergeseran level dan 3% pergeseran kelas kata. Berdasarkan data yang dianalisis, penerjemah secara dominan menggunakan kategori pergeseran terjemahan yang diterapkan dalam menerjemahkan novel *Animal Farm*. Sebagai pendukung penulis juga menambahkan Analisa linguistic-ellipsis oleh (Halliday and Hassan, 1976) dan analisa penerjemahan berdasarkan teori penilaian penerjemahan oleh (Nababan et.al., 2012). diharapkan penelitian ini akan dapat meningkatkan wawasan penerjemah pemula dalam memahami teori-teori pergeseran terjemahan dan teori pendukung lainnya guna meningkatkan kemampuan mereka dalam menerjemahkan bahasa baik dari bahasa sumber ke bahasa sasaran dan juga sebaliknya.

**Kata kunci:** Pergeseran terjemahan, ellipsis, penilaian penerjemahan, animal farm.

### ABSTRACT

The purpose of this research is to demonstrate that the translation shifts strategy is relevant to be employed in rendering thoughts and messages in translation process despite cultural differences. The research is using a descriptive qualitative method by collecting and analysing both the Indonesian and English versions of *Animal Farm Novel* using the theory by JC Catford: Level Shift, Category Shift (Class Shift, Structure Shift, Unit Shift, Intra System Shift). The result of this research shows that there were 233 data points which were analysed qualitatively to determine the types of shift and what strategies were employed. 38% of data are using unit shift, 25% structure shift 18% Intra-system shift followed by level shift with 15% of occurrence. The class shift took last place with 3% of occurrences. The author is assumed to have used the translation shift theory as a means to dissect the problems encountered and evaluate the accuracy of the product of translation, the author also adds the linguistic-ellipsis theory by (Halliday and Hassan, 1976) and the translation quality assessment theory by (Nababan, dkk., 2012). It is hoped that this research paper will be of great use in furthering language development in terms of translation and can be another basic influence for translators to learn more about the translation shift theory to hone their translation skills.

**Key words:** translation shifts, ellipsis, translation quality assessment, animal farm

## INTRODUCTION

Translation is a process, a process of transferring message, thoughts or even meaning from source language to target language, (Newmark, 1988:7) stated, “*translation is a craft consisting in the attempt to replace a written message and/or statement in one language by the same message and/or statement in other language.*” Catford also states that (Catford, 1995:20) “*Translation is the replacement of textual material in one language (ST) by equivalent textual material in another language (TT).*”

Translation is not only just a matter of conveying the meaning of a language into another. Translation conveys meaning, moral and immoral issues. Translation is a means of communication by itself, or it addresses the current one with two reciprocal languages. There are several aspects pertaining to structural, linguistic or cultural aspects that need to be taken into consideration to make the translation acceptable and palpable. Translators are thus required to provide their readers with a ‘accurate’ representation of the original, free of ‘distortions’, without imposing their personal values, or those of their own culture, on the intellectual products of other nations, such as structural, linguistic, or even cultural, in order to get the translation acceptable and readable to the *Target Text (TT)*, the researcher with regard to the difficulties and problems encountered by translators in understanding theories of translation, would like to highlight the application of the translation theory by Catford, “*The Translation Shift*” which will be employed to analyse the *Animal Farm* novel by George Orwell translated by *Bakdi Soemanto* (*Animal Farm*). Translation variations, strategies, and analysis will be elucidated in this thesis, followed by an explanation of the shifting about the sentences, words, phrases, or even clauses in question.

The purpose of this research is to investigate how the translation shift is used in rendering meaning inside the novel and how it helped the author in delivering the message from ST to the TT despite cultural differences between both languages (English to *Bahasa Indonesia*). The novel *Animal Farm* was chosen as the subject of research because it is still one of the best novels with a lasting message of freedom, rebellion, and politics. Since its initial publication in 1945, *Animal Farm* has been a popular and critically regarded book. Time an American news magazine named it one of the 100 best English-language books in 2005, and it is ranked number 31 on the Modern Library List of the Best 20th Century Novels.

**This study will also examine translation techniques utilized in translating *Animal Farm* and describe the influence of translation approaches on translation accuracy from Indonesian to English. It employs a qualitative research method. Content analysis was used to collect study data, which were then qualitatively examined in order of priority.** It is hoped that this research paper will be useful for future language development in terms of translation and will be of great assistance to translators to understand more about the translation shift theory to empower their translation competence, in addition to a high level of linguistic sensitivity, as the translator should explain and transmit the writer’s message and intention, original thoughts and opinions as exactly and faithfully as possible in the translated version. Hopefully, the article will shed light on the problems encountered by translation novices, as well as provide recommendations on how to overcome the difficulties.

## METHODS

The design of this study is the descriptive qualitative research method involving collecting and analysing non-numerical data

(e.g., text, video, or audio) to understand concepts, opinions, or experiences. The chosen method can be used to gather in-depth insights inside the problem, generate new ideas, and to get a better understanding of the phenomenon. The translation analysis of this novel is based on the translation theory by JC Catford. The data are taken from the novel entitled *The Animal Farm* written by George Orwell and published in 1945, data also taken from Indonesian-translated novel by *Bakdi Soemanto* with the same title of *Animal Farm* and published in 2015. In order to identify the problem, the researcher used the method to collect data by observation and note taking technique.

The data is collected through several steps or stages:

1. Reading the English novel and then the Indonesian version (Bakdi Soemanto)
2. Putting some notes towards the sentences, phrases or clauses related to the translation shift theory. Highlight them in colours.
3. Highlighting words, phrases, and clauses and collecting them for further analysis.
4. Inserting the data in a table and listing it.
5. Finding words, clauses, or complex noun phrases found in the source language to be compared with the Indonesian translation to examine the structure.
6. Comparing the data by using the theories mentioned by (Catford, 1965).

## DISCUSSION

(Catford, 1965) Translation shifts occur both at the lower level of language, i.e. the lexicogrammar, and at the higher thematic level of text. Catford (1978: 73) states that by shift we mean the departure from formal

correspondence in the process of going from the source language to the target language.

The overall idea of making the translation readable and palatable is becoming a major concern for translators. The implementation of a translation shift theory is stated inside the data and analysed using the JC Catford theory of translation shift. Moreover, by (Catford, 1965) definition, there are two main types of translation shift, level shift and category shift. Most shifts occurring in the *Animal Farm* Novel are categorized as shifts, such as Structure Shift, Class Shift, Unit Shift, and Intra-System Shift. We can find the elucidation of the translation theory in the data analysis below.

**Table 1. Level Shift**

### 1. Data 1

Source Text	Target Text
“Still, it <b>had been decided</b> to build the walls...” (p. 29)	<i>Tetap saja, sudah diputuskan bahwa kali ini tembok-tembok itu akan dibangun...</i> ” (p. 74)

(Catford, 1965:3) stated that a level shift is a source text item at one linguistic level which has a target text translation equivalent at a different level. (Catford, 1965:3) Accordingly, level shift happens when the target text has a different level than that of the source text. Following the table analysis above.

The grammatical form (have + V3) is represented by “*had been decided*” while the lexical form is represented by “*sudah*”. We can assume there is a shift from grammar to lexis as the “Have + V3” formula is equivalent to lexis. In this case, the level shift occurred as the TT is translated into a different level from the ST. There is no ellipsis occurring inside

the data as there is no omission of words, phrases or clauses during the translation process from the ST to the TT.

As for the translation assessment, by Nababan. In terms of accuracy, the translation is considered accurate and scored level 3 as it follows the rules, norms, or culture of the TT. We can see that the option to translate ST “*had*” into TT “*sudah*” is accurate as it still preserves or retains the meaning and message of the sentence. The score for this level is 3 as there is no error in the translation inside the data. The score parameter was based on the acceptability of the translation by (Nababan, 2012: 51), to show whether the ST has been naturally translated into the TT and has fewer grammatical errors, or adhering to the principles of Indonesian grammar. The readability component of the translation shift into the TT is achieved in this way, making it easier for readers to infer the meaning.

## 2. Data 2

Source Text	Target Text
“...by chasing him round and round a bonfire when he <b>was suffering</b> from a cough...” (p. 32)	“... <i>dengan mengejanya berputar-putar mengelilingi api ungun saat si kambing sedang batuk...</i> ” (p. 85)

Level shift occurs when the target text has a different level from that of source text. Inside the data ST “*was suffering*” with structure to be + ing form (suffix-a bound morpheme) is translated into TT “*sedang, tengah atau lagi*” As the Catford approach emphasizes the text contents with the grammatical structure, of which the formula: (present progressive) is a verb tense which is used to show that an

ongoing action is happening now, either at the moment of speech or now in a larger sense and can be translated with equivalent lexis. There is a shift from grammar to lexis in conformity to the theory of Catford that a level shift is a source text item at one linguistic level which has a target text translation equivalent at a different level (Catford, 1965:3).

The omission of “suffering” inside the data also suggests that there is an ellipsis occurring inside the data, as according to Halliday and Hasan 1976. (Halliday, 1994:309) states that ellipsis is a clause or a part of a clause or a part of a verbal or nominal group, which may be presupposed at a subsequent place in the text by the device of positive omission by saying nothing where something is required to make up the sense. The meaning of “suffering” according to the *Kamus Inggris-Indonesia* by (Jhon M. Echols and Hasan Shadily P. 567) is translated into a noun “(pen)deritaan ” so the omission of suffering does not alter the meaning nor distort the message to the TT as the meaning is implicitly represented by “*sedang*”. The implicit “*he*” is explicitly translated into «*si kambing*” as it is anaphorically referred to as “*the old ram*”, one of the devoted followers of Napoleon.

According to *Artikula Theory* (Hasan Alwi, et.al. 2010) *Artikula ‘Si’ yang Menominalkan, ikhtisar pemakaian artikula si: 1. Di depan kata untuk menghususkan orang yang melakukan sesuatu atau terkena sesuatu: si pengirim, si alamat, si terdakwa. 2. Di depan nomina untuk dipakai sebagai timangan, panggilan, atau ejekan; yang disebut itu mempunyai sifat atau mirip sesuatu: si belang, si bungsu, si kumis.* Source : *Artikula Theory* (Hasan Alwi, et.al. 2010).

These statements underline the need to translate “*he*” into “*si*” in the target language to make it more natural. Cleaving to the translation assessment by Nababan, there are three aspects that need to be highlighted when assessing the quality of a translation result: accuracy, acceptability, and readability. (Nababan, Nuraeni, and Sumardiono, 2012: 44). In terms of accuracy, the translated text is not that accurate as there is an omission of “*suffering*” in the TT “*sedang*”. The point for this level is 2 as it is less accurate. Moreover, the same situation occurs following the acceptability level. The omission of “*suffering*” has made the TT less accepted as not all words are translated correctly. The point for this level is also 2, as it becomes less acceptable. Last but not least, the assessment point for the readability level is 3, as in terms of readability, the omission of “*suffering*” is suitable as there is no need for extra effort to digest the meaning or accept the overall translated message.

### Tabel 2. Structure Shift

#### 3. Data 3

Source Text	Target Text
ST: “...you can sing it better for yourselves. <b>It is called</b> the Beasts of England” (p. 4)	TT: “... <i>kalian akan bisa menyanyikannya sendiri dengan lebih baik. Lagu itu berjudul the Beasts of England</i> ” (p.105)

A structural shift happens in the translation of a passive voice ST “*it is called*” as the subject gets the action into an active sentence in TT “*berjudul*” where the subject is the person or thing responsible for the verb’s activity. According to (Catford, 1965:77), a structure-shift involves a change in grammatical structure between

the source text (ST) and the target text (TT). For example, changes from active to passive, finite to infinite, or rearrangement of the clause constituents. It is the most common form of shift that appears in the translation process since it deals with the shift at the grammatical level.

There is no ellipsis in the data because there is no omission of words, phrases, or clauses throughout the translation process from the ST to the TT.

The above analysis meets its quality parameter in which, according to (Nababan, et.al, 2012: 44), “word meaning, technical terms, phrases, clauses, sentences, or source text are translated accurately into target text; no meaning distortion takes place.” The score for this level is 3 as the information was accurate in the TT. The translation was included in the acceptable translation level, as all the words are translated correctly. The score for this level is 3, as there is no error in translation found inside the data. In terms of the readability level the realization of a translation shift theory makes it easier for readers to grasp the meaning of the translated sentences, as the translation from the ST to the TT is appropriate and there is no need to fritter away or exert energy and time moving from one dictionary to another to find out the meaning, thus requiring no extra effort to digest the information. The point for this level is 3.

#### 4. Data 4

Source Text	Target Text
“...told them that he had some serious news <b>to report...</b> ” (p. 31)	“... <i>ia punya suatu berita serius untuk dilaporkan...</i> ” (p. ...)

We can see that there is a structure-shift taking place inside the above data, as,

according to (Catford, 1965:77), it is the common form of shift and a shift in grammatical structures. Moreover, there is a structure-shift involving a change in grammatical structure between the source text (ST) and the target text (TT). A structure shift occurs in the translation of the active phrase “*to report*” in the ST and a passive phrase “*dilaporkan*” in the TT. According to (Catford, 1965:77), a structure-shift involves a change in grammatical structure between the source text (ST) and the target text (TT). It is the most common form of shift that appears in the translation process since it deals with the shift at the grammatical level. We can see that there is a shift inside the translation into the TT, as the target text is translated into a passive form (*di*) while the ST is in an active form (*to + verb*). There is no ellipsis occurring inside the data as there is no omission of words, phrases or clauses during the translation process from the ST to the TT.

As for the translation assessment, in terms of translation accuracy, the translation is considered accurate and scored level 3 since it complies with the rules, practices, or culture of the TT. We can see the option to translate:

Source Text	Target Text
“...told them that he had some serious news <b>to report...</b> ” (p. 31)	“... <i>ia punya suatu berita serius untuk <b>dilaporkan...</b></i> ” (p. ...)

The translation of ST “*to report*” into TT “*dilaporkan*” is really accurate as it preserves the meaning and message of the sentence. In terms of acceptability, the translation was included in the acceptable translation level because all the words were appropriately translated. The score for this level is 3 as there is no error in

translation. The score parameter would be based on the acceptability of the translation as mentioned by (Nababan, 2012. 51), whether the ST is naturally translated into the TT and has fewer grammatical errors, and hewing to the principle of Indonesian grammar. The shift translation into TT is well-presented in terms of readability, making it simple for readers to make out their meaning for themselves right away.

### Class Shift

As explained by Catford, class shift is a shift that occurs when the translation equivalent of a SL item is a member of a different class from the original item. Meaning that SL has a different class from TL (Catford, 1965: 78). The given example of this shift also occurs inside the data:

**Tabel 3. Class Shift**

#### 5. Data 5

Source Text	Target Text
“...stood in a corner of his bed bedroom, and let fly a charge of number 6 shots into the <b>darkness</b> ” (p. 5)	“... <i>berdiri di sudut kamar tidurnya dan membunyikan tembakan sebanyak 6 kali ke arah <b>gelap</b></i> ” (p. 13.)

The translated text of “*Darkness*” was translated into “*gelap*” here we can find a shift or a change of a word class from the original item, just as stated by (Catford, 1965). The shift of a noun “*darkness*” into an adjective “*gelap*” as stated inside the KBBI on page 455 “*gelap*” *adj: kelam tidak ada cahaya, tidak terang*.

The omission of the word “*the*” is included inside the nominal ellipsis as a deictic, as mentioned by (Halliday and Hassan, 1975: 147), who stated that “the common noun can be omitted and the function of the head

taken on by one of these other elements". The word functioning as a deictic is mostly of the class of determiner, demonstrative, possessive, and indefinite determiner, and also includes articles as mentioned by (Halliday and Hassan, 1976:155).

In terms of accuracy, the translation is considered accurate and scored level 3 as it follows the rules, norms, or culture of the TT. The ST is translated into the TT accurately and has less distortion or deletion of meaning inside the message, as mentioned by (Nababan, 2012.51). Regarding acceptability, the translation was included in the acceptable translation level, as all the words were translated correctly. The score for this level is 3 as there is no error in translation found, as the score parameter was based on acceptability of translation, as to whether the ST is naturally translated into the TT and is grammatically flawless or hewing to hewing to the principle of Indonesian grammar as mentioned by (Nababan, 2012. 51). The final aspect would be readability. The shift translation into the TT is well delivered, the point for this level is 3 according to (Nababan, 2012.51): The message was naturally rendered as the interpretation of words, technical terms, phrases, clauses, sentences, or texts, preserving the meaning of the ST.

#### 6. Data 6

Source Text	Target Text
ST: "...several nights a week, after Mr. Jones was <b>asleep</b> ..." (p. 6)	TT: "... <i>beberapa malam dalam seminggu, setelah pak jones tertidur</i> ..." (p. 15)

Shift represents some changes occurring in a translation process. Translation shifts occur both at the lower level of language,

i.e. the lexicogrammar, and at the higher thematic level of text. (Catford, 1978: 73) states that by shift we mean the departure *from formal correspondence* in the process of going from the source language to the target language. Further, he states that basically, in shift of translation, or transposition he says, it is only the form that is changed. In addition, he urges the translation shift is done to get the natural equivalent of the source text message into the target text (1978: 76). Translation shifts also occur when there is no formal correspondence to the syntactic item to be translated (Machali, 1998: 3). According to (Bell, 1991: 33), *to shift* from one language to another is, by definition, to alter the forms.

A shift in class can occur from a noun into an adjective, verbs into adjectives, etc. In this case, there is a shift in the word class of "*asleep*", which is an adjective in the word class, translated into "*tertidur*", as according to (KBBI page 1.701), *tertidur* (v) *tidak sengaja tertidur*. Based on the explanation, it is a verb in the word class. Hence, the shift from adjective to verb is represented inside the data and is considered to be a change or shift in word class.

There is no ellipsis occurring inside the data as there is no omission of words, phrases or clauses during the translation process from the ST to the TT.

As for the translation assessment by Nababan, in terms of accuracy, the translation is considered accurate and scored level 3 as it follows the rules, norms, or culture of the TT. We can see that the option to translate "*asleep*" into " *tertidur*" is really accurate as it preserves the meaning and message of the sentence. Regarding the acceptability

of the translation, it was included in the acceptable translation level, as all the words were translated correctly. For example, the translation of "asleep" into "tertidur" the score for this level is 3, as there is no error in translation occurring inside the data. The score parameter was based on the acceptability of the translation, as mentioned by (Nababan, 2012: 51), indicating the ST is naturally translated into TT and has fewer grammatical errors, adhering to the principles of Indonesian grammar. In the readability aspect, the translation shift into the TT is well delivered, as both accuracy and acceptability are at the highest level. The message was naturally rendered, preserving the meaning of the ST.

### Unit Shift

(Catford, 1965) defined unit shift as a change of the rank that departures from formal correspondence in which the translation equivalent of a unit at one rank in the source language is a unit at a different rank in the target language, it can be in the form of a word to phrase shift, phrase to word shift, or phrase to clause.

**Tabel 4. Unit Shift**

7. Data 7

Source Text	Target Text
"...many years ago, when I was a little pig..." (p. 4)	"...bertahun-tahun silam tatkala saya masih bocah..." (p.10)

A unit shift occurs in the translation of a noun phrase "a little pig" in the ST into a noun "bocah" in the TT in which Catford **further** defines unit shift as "changes of rank" The translation equivalent of a unit at one rank in the SL is a unit at a different rank in the TL, 1965: 79). Additionally, according

to Chesterman, this type of translation involves one of the main syntactic strategies, i.e. unit shift, quoted a term from (Catford, 1965): "The units are: morpheme, word, phrase, clause, sentence, paragraph. A unit shift occurs when a ST unit is translated as a different unit in the (TT, 2000: 95).

The omission of the numerative element in the nominal group is expressed by numerals or other quantifying words, which are classified into three subcategories: ordinals, optional, cardinals, and indefinite quantifiers (Halliday and Hasan, 1976:161) 'a' (quantifier) representing 'one' and the head 'pig' of a phrase "a little pig" becoming "bocah" in the TT, which refers cataphorically to the next sentences inside the novel that mention "I had known that tune in my infancy,..." translated into TT as "Saya tahu lagu saat saya masih bocah,..." so the "little pig" is related with "infancy" which according to the *Kamus Inggris-Indonesia* by (Jhon M. Echols and Hasan Shadily P. 320) Infancy is translated into "masa kecil" while, according to the Oxford Advanced Learner's Dictionary (P. 609), infancy is "the state or period of being a very young child", so here the translator, translates it into the TT "bocah" which is an early stage of childhood in Bahasa Indonesia. Therefore, the translation from the ST to the TT is quite acceptable.

According to (Nababan, Nuraeni, and Sumardiono, 2012: 44), there are three aspects that need to be highlighted when assessing the quality of a translation result: accuracy, acceptability, and readability. In terms of accuracy the translation is considered accurate and scored level 3 as it is in compliance with the rules, norms, or culture of the TT and the information is well delivered. Moreover, the ST is translated



into TT accurately and have less distortion or deletion of meaning inside the message, as mentioned by (Nababan, 2012.51). The phrase in ST “*a little pig*” translated into TT “*bocah*” to emphasize the meaning of a pig’s childhood following the cataphoric reference inside the sentence.

Regarding acceptability, the translation was included in the acceptable translation level, as all the words were translated correctly. The score for this level is 3 as there is no error in translation occurring inside the data. As mentioned by (Nababan, 2012. 51), the score parameter would be based on acceptability of translation, whether the ST is naturally translated into the TT and has fewer grammatical errors, or complying with the principles of Indonesian grammar. The last aspect would be readability. The shift translation into TT is effectively handled, making it easier for readers to understand what is being said. The point for this level is 3 according to (Nababan, 2012.51) the parameter would be that the translation is easy to understand by the reader and already in accordance with the Indonesian grammar principle. For example, the ST “many years ago” is translated into TT “*bertahun-tahun silam*” and it is really natural. For example, the use of “*silam*” to translate “*ago*” is very much accepted by the reader.

#### 8. Data 8

Source Text	Target Text
“...but they saw clearly that <b>it was their duty</b> to prepare for it.” (p. 6)	“... <i>mereka bisa melihat dengan jelas bahwa tugas merekaalah untuk bersiap-siap menghadapinya.</i> ” (p. 14)

(Catford, (1965) defined unit shift as a change in the rank that departures from formal correspondence in which the translation equivalent of a unit at one rank in the source language is a unit at a different rank in the target language. It can be in the form of a word to phrase shift, phrase to word shift, or phrase to clause. Inside the data occurs a unit shift at clause rank from ST “*It was their duty* (clause) to TT “*tugas merekaalah*” (phrase). According to the *partikel penegas* or affirmative particle theory (Hasan Alwi et al. 2010), the category of *partikel penegas* comprises words that are not subject to form modifications and only serve to display the elements that accompany them. *Particle penegas* are classified into four types: *-kah, -lah, -tah, pun*” (Tata Bahasa Baku Bahasa Indonesia p. 313.) The TT “*merekalah*” is categorized as *partikel-lah* in declarative sentences and is used to give emphasis. (Tata Bahasa Baku Bahasa Indonesia p. 309).

In translation, the *partikel-lah* function is equivalent to (it was) and does not rule as an equivalent of a morpheme to clause. It was the *partikel-lah* function that was equivalent to “it was” as it functions as the affirmation particle and simply serves to show the accompanying items.

There is no ellipsis within the data, and no words, phrases, or sentences are omitted throughout the translation process from the ST to the TT.

As for the translation assessment, by Nababan. In terms of accuracy, the translation is considered accurate and scored level 3 as it follows the rules, norms, or culture of the TT. We can see that the option to translate the ST “*it was their duty*” into the target text (TT) “*tugas merekaalah*” is really accurate

as it preserves the meaning, situation, and message of the sentence. Regarding acceptability, the translation was categorized as an acceptable translation level, as all the words were translated correctly. The score for this level is 3 as there is no error in translation occurring inside the data. The score parameter would be based on the acceptability of the translation, as mentioned by (Nababan, 2012: 44) that acceptability is an important aspect in the translation process. The term of acceptability refers to whether or not the translation that has been revealed is accepted or not according to the target languages, norms, and culture applied.

**Tabel 5. Intra-System Shift**

9. Data 9

No	Source Text	Target Text
9	"You <b>cows</b> that I see before me, how many thousands of milk have you given during this last year?" (p. 3)	" <i>Kamu, wai sapi, aku lihat sendiri berapa ribu galon susu yang telah kamu berikan selama tahun lalu?</i> " (p.6)

The (Catford theory, 1965) of intra-system shift can also be seen from the above data. According to (Catford, 1965:73), "shifts in translation" refer to the movement or shifting of formal correspondence throughout the process of transferring text from the source language (SL) to the target language (TL). Here we can see the ST "*You cows*" (Plural), is translated into the target text (TT) "*Kamu, wai sapi*" (Singular). This is related to Hasan Alwi's statement in his book that the subject "*you*" or "*kamu*" is regarded a *pesona kedua* and might be considered plural in certain situations: "*pesona kedua*

(*engkau, kamu, anda, dikau*) has a plural form. There are two kinds of plurals: (1) *kamu* and (2) with adding "*kalian*", which are distinguished by the phrase: *anda sekalian* or *kamu sekalian*. (Tata Bahasa Baku Bahasa Indonesia p. 286).

There is no ellipsis within the data, and no words, sentences, or clauses are omitted throughout the translation process from the ST to the TT.

The product (TT) should be in plural too, but if it is translated into "*kamu wai sapi-sapi*" the meaning will not be acceptable. The changes from plural to singular refer to an intra-system shift, (Catford, 1965) stated that "a finite set of alternant, among which a choice must be made" (pg. 7), for example, the system of pronouns or of numbers. The acceptability of the source text (ST) in the target text is held accountable by the intra system unit (TT).

There is no omission occurring inside the data and also includes articles as mentioned by (Halliday and Hassan, 1976:155).

Repeating the same statement by (Nababan, Nuraeni, and Sumardiono, 2012: 44), there are three aspects that need to be highlighted when assessing the quality of a translation result, which are accuracy, acceptability, and readability. In terms of accuracy, the translation is considered accurate and scored level 3 as it cleaves to the rules, norms, or culture of the TT. We can see the option to translate "*You cows*" into "*wai sapi*" which is accurate as it preserves the meaning and message of the sentence. The translation was included in the acceptable translation level, as all the words are translated correctly. The score for this level is 3, as there is no error in translation found inside the data, as mentioned by (Nababan, 2012.

51). The score parameter would be based on acceptability of translation, whether the ST is naturally translated into the TT and has fewer uncountable nouns, or following the principle of Indonesian grammar. In the readability aspect, the translation from the ST to the TT is excellent. The shift translation into the TT is properly given, making it simpler for readers to understand the content. The point for this level is 3 according to (Nababan, 2012.51).

#### 10. Data 10

Source Text	Target Text
“Boxer was an enormous beast, nearly <b>eighteen hands</b> high, and as strong as any two ordinary horses put together” (p. 1)	“ <i>Boxer adalah seekor binatang yang begitu besar, tingginya hampir <b>delapan belas depa</b>, dan sekuat dua ekor kuda biasa bersama-sama” (p. 3)</i>

The changes from plural to singular refer to an intra-system shift, (Catford, 1965) stated that “a finite set of alternant, among which a choice must be made” (pg. 7), for example, the system of pronouns or of numbers. The intra system unit is done to consider the acceptability of the source text (ST) in the target text (TT). The ST phrase “eighteen hands” is translated into TT as “*delapan belas depa*”. We can see here that the change from plural to singular happened with the translation of the plural noun “hands” into the singular word “*depa*,” which is a traditional measuring method that employs particular portions of the body. According to Hasan Alwi et al. 2010, “*depan belas depa*” is considered to be *numeralia ukuran* or size numeral:

“*Numeralia* is a term for counting the number of entities” (Tata Bahasa Baku Bahasa Indonesia p. 286). *Numeralia ukuran* is defined as “*a noun that expresses size, whether in terms of weight, length, shortness, or number*” (Tata Bahasa Baku Bahasa Indonesia p. 287).

There is no ellipsis occurring inside the data as there is no omission of words, phrases or clauses during the translation process from the ST to the TT.

As for the translation assessment, by Nababan. In terms of accuracy, the translation is considered accurate and scored level 3 as it follows the rules, norms, or culture of the TT. We can see the option to translate the ST “hands” into TT “*depa*” it is appropriate as it preserves the meaning and message of the sentence. According to the *KBBI (Kamus Besar Bahasa Indonesia)*, “*depa*” is a unit of measurement of the use of arms, (n) “*Length across both hands expanding from the point of the left middle finger to the tip of the right middle finger*” (Tata Bahasa Baku Bahasa Indonesia p. 286). The acceptability of the translation was included in the acceptable translation level, as all the words were translated correctly. The score for this level is 3, as there is no error in translation inside the data. The score parameter was based on the acceptability of the translation, as mentioned by (Nababan, 2012. 51), showing transferability and translation, the perception of sensual phenomena and the drive to portray them in the form of an artwork, abiding by the principles of Indonesian grammar. The ST messages are well written in terms of readability, making it easy for readers to understand the meaning.

**RESULT:**

In view of the analysis, the following table represents the frequency of occurrence of each kind of shift in the *Animal Farm* novel. There are 233 data collected and studied and then classified based on Catford's model of shift. Moreover, in addition, the chart detailed the quantity and percentage of each shift that occurred in the translation of the *Animal Farm* novel.

**Table 1. Frequency of Translation Shift**

Translation Shifts		Qty	%
	Level Shift	36	15%
Category Shift	Structure shift	58	25%
	Intra system shift	42	18%
	Unit Shift	89	38%
	Class Shift	8	3%
Total		233	100%

Based on the table from the collected data out of 233 examples, the unit shift makes up 39% of the occurrence. The second most frequent shift is the structure shift with 24% of occurrence, followed by the intra system shift with 19% of occurrence, and by the level shift with 15% of occurrence. The class shift took last place with 4% of occurrences.

**Table 2. frequency of ellipsis**

Detail	The Ellipsis	
	Ellipsis	No Ellipsis
Quantity	211	22
Percentage	91%	9%
Total Percent	100%	

(Halliday and Hassan, 1976:143), "ellipsis is something that is left unsaid, but it is in fact referred to something understood, where understood is used in the special sense of going without saying" According to the ellipsis frequency table above, the findings showed that 91 percent of the 233 data contained ellipsis or omission.

**Translation Quality Assessment Instrument**

The translation quality is based on the (Nababan et al Theory, 2012). The theory Allowing us to examine the translation in three dimensions: accuracy, acceptability, and readability. There are parameters that are utilized to evaluate the translation. The scale goes up to three, and the greater the score, the better the quality of the translation. The table below shows:

**Table 3. Translation Accuracy Assessment Instrument**

Trans-lation Cate-gory	Score	Quality Parameter
Accurate	3	The meaning of words, technical terms, phrases, clauses, sentences, or language texts in the source language is precisely transferred into the target language; there is no meaning distortion.
Less Accurate	2	The majority of the meanings of words, technical terms, phrases, clauses, sentences, or the source language text have been translated accurately into the language target. However, there are still meaning distortions or translation double meanings (taxa) or omitted meanings that jeopardize the message's integrity..
Not Accurate	1	The meaning of words, technical terms, phrases, clauses, sentences, or language texts in the source language is incorrectly transmitted or erased (deleted).

The instrument used to determine the level of accuracy of the translation uses a scale of 1 to 3. The greater the rate score, the more accurate the translation is generated. In

contrast, the lower the translation score, the lower the level of accuracy of the translation.

**Table 3.1 Translation Acceptability Assessment Instrument**

Trans-lation Cate-gory	Score	Quality Parameter
Acceptable	3	The translation feels natural; commonly used technical terms are used and familiar to the reader; phrases, clauses, and sentences used is in accordance with the rules of the Indonesian language.
Quote Accept-able	2	In general, the translation feels natural; nonetheless, there is a minor concern with the usage of technical terms or a grammatical error.
Not Acceptable	1	The translation does not feel natural or feel like a translator's work; the technical phrases used are unknown to the reader; the phrases, clauses, and sentences utilized do not adhere to the rules of the Indonesian language.

The instrument for assessing the degree of translation acceptance serves as a guideline for the assessor in establishing the level of translation acceptance. The supplied scale ranges from 1 to 3. Each score represents the level of acceptance of the translation. The third tool employed is one for determining the level of readability of the translation, which is also based on a scale of 1 to 3.

**Table 3.2 Translation Readability Assessment Instrument**

Trans-lation Cate-gory	Score	Quality Parameter
Read-able	3	The interpretation of words, technical terms, phrases, clauses, sentences, or texts. Readers can readily understand words, technical terminology, phrases, clauses, sentences, or translated writing.
Less Read-able	2	In general, the reader can understand the translation; but, certain passages must be read more than once to fully comprehend the translation.
Not Read-able	1	It is difficult for readers to understand the translation.

Read-able	3	The interpretation of words, technical terms, phrases, clauses, sentences, or texts. Readers can readily understand words, technical terminology, phrases, clauses, sentences, or translated writing.
Less Read-able	2	In general, the reader can understand the translation; but, certain passages must be read more than once to fully comprehend the translation.
Not Read-able	1	It is difficult for readers to understand the translation.

The instrument used to evaluate the level of correctness of the translation uses a scale of 1 to 3. The greater the rate's score, the more accurate the translation will be achieved. In contrast, the lower the translation score, the lower the level of accuracy of the translation.

**Translation Quality Assessment**

With regards to the table instrument above, the Animal Farm translation quality can be assessed as follows:

**Table 4. The Accuracy Level**

Detail	Quantity	Percentage
Accurate	210	90%
Less Accurate	20	9%
Not Accurate	3	1%
Total	233	100%

The above table shows us that the translation accuracy level is expressed at a higher percentage. From the 233 data analysis, we can see that the accuracy level is 90% of the overall 233 data. This means that, **in terms of accuracy, the translation is categorized as high as indicated by the percentage of accuracy, which reaches 90%.**

**Table 4.1 The Acceptability Level**

Detail	Quantity	Percentage
Acceptable	218	94%
Less Acceptable	15	6%
Not Acceptable	0	0%
Total	233	100%

Based on the table explanation above, we can see that the acceptable level of the novel is also higher than the other acceptability levels with 94% of shared level and, according to (Nababan, 2012), that the translation runs naturally with commonly used technical terms and familiar words, phrases, clauses, and sentences according to the principles of Indonesian grammar.

**Table 4.2 The Readability Level**

Detail	Quantity	Percentage
Readability	222	95%
Less Readable	11	5%
Not Readable	0	0%
Total	233	100%

According to the table above, the most readable level is 95%, followed by the least readable level of 5%. The highest readability level indicates that the novel is simple to comprehend in terms of vocabulary, technical terminology, phrases, clauses, sentences, and translated text.

### Translation quality conclusion

Based on the three translation quality assessments by (Nababan, 2012), in terms of accuracy, acceptability, and readability, the rendering of message in the novel has met the three assessment requirements as detailed in the table, with the accuracy level even stated in a higher number of 9%. The same holds true for the acceptability level, where that most translations are readable, with an acceptability level of 94% as shown in the table. While the last essential assessment, the readability level, is also favourable with a

percentage of 95%, indicating that the novel is able to transmit the content in a satisfactory manner as its readability score is fairly high. Furthermore, the majority of the scores given for the three quality assessments; correctness, acceptability, and readability, are 3, which is a perfect score according to Nababan, indicating that the messages were expressed naturally and indicating.

### CONCLUSION:

Translation is an act through which the content of a text is transferred from the source language to the target language. (Foster, 1958), as according to (Foster, 1958:6), the only good translation is one “which fulfils the same purpose in the new language as the original did in the language in which it was written”. While Catford added the term “process and product” inside the definition, “Translation is a process and a product. (Catford,1995)”. He also stated the definition of a translation shift: “by ‘shifts’ we mean departures from formal correspondence in the process of going from the SL to the TL (Catford, 1965: 73)”.

The major highlight of the definition in essence that both translation and translation shift would be the transfer process and change in conveying messages from the source language to the target language appropriately. The translation shift, on the other hand, has helped the author to deliver the message to the TL while retaining its originality and purpose. The data found and the most dominant technique that is applied in this study is unit shift with a percentage of 38% (89 data). The second is structure shift with the percentage of 25% (58 data). The third is intra system shift with 18% (42 data). The fourth is level shift with 15% (36 data) and the last is class shift with 3% (8 data). We can see from the analysis that the contribution of the unit shift inside the novel is greater than any other shift.

The statistics show that the unit shift has been utilized more than other shifts, unit shift

accounts for 38%, class shift 3%, intra-system shift 18%, structure shift 25%, and level shift 15. It is possible to conclude that the unit shift is the most effective change in enhancing the meaning of the interpretation, whereas the level shift with the lowest rate is the least effective.

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