CATEGORY SHIFT OF NOUN CLAUSE IN CITY OF FALLEN ANGELS NOVEL AND ITS TRANSLATION

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ABSTRACT

Every language has its own grammatical system, and this makes shift when translating cannot be avoided. Catford (1965) introduces two kinds of shifts in translation: level shifts and category shifts. He further explains that there are four categories in category shift, including structure shift, class shift, unit shift and intra-system shift. The aim of this article to analyze the translation shift in the novel "City of Fallen Angels" by Cassandra Clare and its Indonesian by Meda Satria. The writers focus on the category shifts in noun clause that be found in the novel "City of Fallen Angels" by Cassandra Clare and its translation. The data were analyzed by applying the qualitative descriptive method. The result shows that there are 134 data, it can be classified as follows: 57 data of unit shift (42%), 44 data of structure shift (33%), 19 data of class shift (14%), and 14 data of intra-system shift (11%). Eventually, it comes to conclude that unit shift is the most dominant type of category shift that occurs in noun clause, especially noun clauses in the novel "City of Fallen Angels" by Cassandra Clare

Keywords: Translation, Category Shift, Noun Clause

ABSTRAK

Setiap Bahasa memiliki sistem tata bahasanya masing-masing, hal ini dapat menyebabkan pergeseran terjemahan (translation shift) Catford (1965) menyebutkan ada 2 jenis shift salam penerjemahan: level shifts dan category shifts. Category shifts dibagi lagi menjadi 4 sub bagian yaitu: structure shift, class shift, unit shift dan intra-system shift. Tujuan penulisan artikel ini adalah untuk menentukan category shift dan menganalisis pergeseran terjemahan (translation shift) kalimat yang mengandung noun clause dalam novel "City of Fallen Angels" oleh Cassandra Clare dan terjemahannya oleh Meda Satria. Metode yang digunakan dalam penelitian ini adalah deskriptif kualitatif. Hasil dari penelitian ini ditemukan 134 data category shift yaitu Unit shift sebanyak 57 data (42%), Structure shift 44 data (33%), Class shift 19 data (14%) dan Intra shift 14 data (11%). Berdasarkan data di atas dapat disimpulkan bahwa kategori Unit Shift lebih dominan dalam penggunaan kalimat noun clause yang terdapat dalam novel "City of Fallen Angels" oleh Cassandra Clare.

Kata kunci: penerjemahan, pergeseran kategori, klausa nomina

INTRODUCTION

Translation is the process of transferring meaning from the Source Language into the Target Language. Translation functions as a mean to transfer equivalent message from one language to another language, so that communication of human keeps going on, especially in international communication. Translation must take into account constraints that include context, the rules of grammar of the two languages, their writing conventions, and their idioms. During the process of translation, translation shift is inevitable. It's because the structure of one language is different from another language.

The concept of shifting helped us a lot to learn how a unit of different level can be brought down to create interesting structures. Translation shift is the focus of analysis because the translator has shifted the forms to keep the meaning constant so that the messages can be communicative and natural. According to Catford (1965: 73), there are two kinds of translation shift, namely level shift and category shift. A level shift focuses on the changing of level from grammar to lexis or vice versa, while category shift focused on all kinds of grammatical changes. Category shifts are obviously more comprehensive and easier to be analyzed in the translation. That is the reason why the writers focus only on category shifts in the novel "City of Fallen Angels" by Cassandra Clare and its Indonesian by Meda Satria.

Several studies have been previously conducted to analyzed this issue. First, I Wayan Suardana,I Gusti Agung Sri Rwa, Ni Wayan Suastini (2022), in their attempt to analyse category shifts of noun phrases in the movie of Joker, found that the structure shift is the most common category shift. They concluded structure shifts occur when the grammatical positions of the source language and the target language different. In the source language (English), the noun phrase's head (noun) appears after modifiers, but in the target language, it appears before modifiers (Indonesian). Second, Ekasani, K. A. ., Yadnya, I. B. P. ., Artawa, K., & Indrawati, N. L. K. M. . (2018), They focus in category shifts in the translation of verb phrases in English cookbook into Indonesian by using Catford (1965) and also verb phrases by Quirk (1976) and Brinton (2010). The finding of the analysis showed that there were two category shifts occur in the cookbook namely unit shift and class shift.

Hence, differing from previous related studies above, this paper aims to analyze the category shift in the novel "City of Fallen Angels" by Cassandra Clare and its translation. The writers focus in noun clause. By examining the problems in translating English noun clause into Indonesian can be identified. The result of this study is expected to contribute in the literature of translation studies, particularly in the sphere of translation shift. It also serves as reference for future researchers in conducting translation analysis and for translators in providing accurate translation.

Translation

According to Catford (in Hartono,2009:2) states "Translation is the replacement of textual material in one language (SL) by equivalent textual material in another language (TL). Nida and Taber (in Hartono,2009:1) "Translating consists of reproducing the receptor language to the closest natural equivalent of the source language message, first in term of meaning and secondly in the term of style." In this statement, we understand that what should the translator do is conveying the message or content from the SL to the TL as equivalent as the TL. The translation is mainly focused on the way of performed the meaning as stated in the SL, so that the readers will have the same understanding as the original version readers. While in the process of presenting as similar as the SL to TL, translator is permitted to change the form or style of the TL into the appropriated rule used in the TL.

Pinchuck (1977: 38) defines "Translation as a process of finding a TL equivalent for an SL utterance." Levy (1967: 148) states "Translation is a process of communication whose objective is to import the knowledge of the original to the foreign reader." Those definition imply that translation is aimed to get the point of the SL which is rebuild by looking for the equivalent for the SL. According to Larson (1984:3)

"Translation consist of studying the lexicon, grammatical structure, communication situation and cultural context of the SL, analizing it in order to determine its meaning, then reconstructing the same meaning using the lexicon and grammatical structure which appropriate in the receptor language and its cultural context."

Machali (2000:9) states, "*Jika kita melihat suatu terjemahan, maka sebagai pembaca teks terjemahan itu kita membaca 'hasil' yang disajikan oleh seorang penerjemah. Dengan kata lain, kita membaca 'produk atau hasil kerjanya.*"

In other word, when we find a book, text, article, novel and etc which is translated from another language, so that is what we call by the "product", product of translation which is done by the translator. In today's world we can easily find those results of translation in the bookstore and others.

Translation Shift

Catford (1965: 73), "translation shifts are thus departures from formal correspondence in the process of going from the SL to the TL." Catford considers two kinds of shift: (a) level shift and (b) category shift.

a.   Level Shift

Level shift means that a source language item at one linguistic level has a target language translation equivalent at a different level. As pointed by Catford (1965: 73), it may occur because the translation between these levels of phonology and graphology – or between these levels and the levels of phonology and graphology – or between these levels and the levels of grammar and lexis – is impossible. Translation between these levels is absolutely ruled out by the theory, which posits 'relationship to the same substance' as the necessary condition of translation equivalence. Then, with shifts from grammar to lexis or vice versa as the only possible level shifts in translation; and such shifts are, of course, quite common. For example:

Source Language	Target Language
John is eating	*John sedang makan*

In this translation, there is a shift from grammar to lexis in which the patterns *to be +v-ing* (grammar) in the source language text is translated into lexicon *sedang* in the target language text.

b.   Category Shifts

Category shifts are departures from formal correspondence of translation. According to Catford (1965: 73), there are four fundamental categories of linguistic theory; unit shift, structure shift, class shift, and intra-system shift.

1) **Unit Shifts**

This kind of shift involves change in rank. It departs from formal correspondence in which the translation equivalent of a unit at one rank in the SL is the unit at a different rank in the TL. For example: a phrase into a clause.

Source Language	Target Language
The girl buying ice cream	*Gadis yang membeli es krim*

The girl buying ice cream, in SL is a phrase, while its translation in TL, is a clause, since it has subject (*Gadis*) and a predicate (*membeli*).

2) **Structure Shifts**

This is amongst the most frequent category shifts at all ranks in translation: they occur in phonological and graphological translation as well as in total translation. For example :

Source Language	Target Language
Old man	Laki – laki tua

Old man in the source language text is constructed of modifier (old) + head (man), meanwhile in the target language it becomes *laki – laki tua* which is constructed of head (*laki – laki*) + modifier (*tua*).

3) **Class Shifts**

For this term, Catford is following Halliday's definition on class. Class is defined as that grouping of in the structure of the unit next above. Class shift occurs when the translation equivalent of a SL item is a member of a different class from the original item. Because of the logical dependence of class on structure, it is clear that structure shifts usually entails class shifts, though this may be demonstratable only at a secondary degree of delicacy.

For example:

Source Language	Target Language
Medical student	*Mahasiswa kedokteran*

In this example, *medical* in the source language text is an adjective, meanwhile *kedokteran* in the target language text is a noun.

4) Intra-system Shifts

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

For example:

Source Language	Target Language
Trousers	*Celana*

Trousers in the source language text is a plural form. It is translated into *celana* in the target language text in a singular form.

Noun Clause

"A clause is a part of a sentence" (Murphy, 1998: 182). According to Azar (2003 : 239), "a clause is a group of words containing a subject and verb." There are two kinds of clause; independent clause (main clause) and dependent clause (subordinate clause). "An independent clause is a complete sentence, while a dependent clause is not a complete sentence which must be connected to an independent clause" (Azar, 2003 : 239). Frank (1972 : 228) states that "the full predication in a dependent clause is altered in such a way that the clause must be attached to another clause, an independent clause."

There are three types of dependent clause, named according to their function in the sentence. They are :

1) Adjective Clause

   The students who gets the highest grade will receive ann award.

   (*who gets the highest grade* modifies the noun *student*).

2)   Adverbial Clause

The The concert was cancelled because the singer became ill.

(*because the singer became ill* is adverbial clause of cause that modifies the verb *cancelled*).

3)   Noun Clause

I don't know whether they still live there.

(*whether they still live there* functions as the object of *know*).

According to Azar (2003: 240-265) there are some forms of noun clause.

1. Noun Clause beginning with a Question Word

   Example: I don't understand *what he said*

2. Noun Clause beginning with Whether or If

   Example: I wonder *if/whether he needs help.*

3. Noun Clause beginning with That

   Example: I think *that he is a good teacher*

4. Noun Clause beginning with question word followed by Infinitives

   Example: I don't know *what to do*

METHOD

The research uses qualitative research. The writers will be focus to analyze the category shift of noun clause in the novel "City of Fallen Angels" by Cassandra Clare and its translation by Meda Satria. The data is taken from page 1- 47 in English version then analysis it by using Catford's theory which introduces two kinds of shifts in translation: level shifts and category shifts. He further explains that there are four categories in category shift, including structure shift, class shift, unit shift and intra-system shift.

ANALYSIS AND DISCUSSION

The writers found 54 data classified into each category shift as follows: 17 Structure Shift, 16 Unit Shift, 11 Class Shift, and 10 data of Intra-system Shift. The writers will analyze 7 data randomly from the data findings.

a. Data Number 7

SL	TL
Fine, you know that **vampires** *don't* need to have sex to reproduce, but I bet you don't really know how it works. (Clare, page: 8)	Baiklah, kau tahu bahwa *vampir tidak* perlu berhubungan seks untuk berkembang biak, tapi aku berani bertaruh kau tidak benar-benar tahu bagaimana prosesnya. (Satria, hal:12)

Analysis :

Vampires in SL has similarity in writting with the TL *vampir*. In translating *vampir* the TL adapted the writing **vampires** from SL, but still considering the culture of the TL. From the explanation. The writer can conclude that in translating **vampires** into *vampir*, it may use adaptation method. Besides, **vampires** in SL is a plural form while it is translated into singular form *vampir* in TL. This translation shift belongs to intra-system shift.

b. Data number 27

SL	TL
What if I could offer you way to turn what you regard as a curse into **an advantage**? (Clare, page: 22)	Bagaimana kalau kutawarkan kepadamu cara untuk mengubah yang kau anggap kutukan itu menjadi *keunggulan*? (Satria, hal: 30)

Analysis :

In the SL, the noun phrase **an advantage** has the constitution of determiner (**an)** + noun (**advantage)**. Meanwhile in TL it is translated into a word *keunggulan* which is constructed by prefix *(–ke*) + the basic word (*unggul*) + suffix (*–an*). Therefore, it is known that translation shift occurs in this data, because the noun phrase in the SL text is translated into a clause in the TL text. And based on the

Catford's theory of shift, the type of shift is called a unit shift. There is no loss or gain of information in this translation.

c. Data number 30

SL	TL
She shrugged, a very exspressive shrug that made him wonder if perhaps **her accent** was French. (Clare, page: 24)	Camille mengangkat bahu, gerakan yang sangat ekspresif yang membuat Simon bertanya-tanya apakah mungkin *aksen wanita itu* adalah aksen Prancis. (Satria, hal: 33)

Analysis :

The noun phrase **her accent** in the SL is translated into noun phrase *aksen wanita itu* in the TL. **Her accent** is constructed by determiner (**her**) + noun (**accent**). While in the TL, *aksen wanita itu* is constructed by noun (*aksen*) + adjective phrase (*wanita itu*). This translation shows that there is the occurrence of translation shift in this data in which her in the SL is translated into *wanita itu* in the TL. Such kind of shift namely structure shift according to Catford's theory. This shift in translation occurs because in Bahasa as the TL, it can not be translated into *wanita itu* since the noun phrase in English and Bahasa have a different structure. In English, the noun phrase constitutes as determiner + noun phrase (adjective + noun), but in Bahasa constitutes as noun + adjective phrase.

d. Data number 34

SL	TL
Walking **the beams** was meant to teach you how to balance. (Clare, page: 33)	Berjalan di atas **balok** bertujuan untuk mengajarimu menyeimbangkan badan. (Satria, hal: 45)

Analysis :

The beams in the SL ia a noun that has plural form, while it is translated into noun in the TL *balok* in singular form. Nouns in English are usually preceded by the article. In this case, noun in the SL preceded by article **the**. Different with the noun in English, nouns in Indonesia do not use any article. Therefore, this intra-system occurs if one system in the SL has its translation equivalent a different-no-corresponding-system in the TL.

e. Data number 37

SL	TL
Or maybe the gift that made her and Jace what they were had been somehow distributed **unequally** between them,... (Clare, page: 36)	Atau barangkali bakat yang membuat dirinya dan Jace seperti sekarang entah bagaimana dibagi *tidak sama rata* di antara mereka,... (Satria, hal: 50)

Analysis :

Unequally in the SL is an adverb that has negative meaning. It is constructed of prefix (**un**) + basic word (**equal**) + suffix (**-ly**). In the TL, unequally translated into adjective *tidak sama rata* that has negative meaning marked with word (*tidak*). The class shift occurs in this data because adverb in the SL translated as adjective in the TL. So, both of the data have different class of speech between the SL and the TL.

f. Data number 49

SL	TL
You want to be where **they** are and do what they do, but Clary— (Clare, page: 42)	Kau ingin berada di tempat *dia* berada dan melakukan apa yang dia lakukan, tetapi Clary— (Satria, hal: 57)

Analysis :

Based on Oxford Advanced Learner's Dictionary, the word **they** is a pronoun of people, animals, or things that have already been mentioned or are easily identified. The pronoun **they** in the SL is the third-person plural personal pronoun. It is translated into *dia* in the TL. *Dia* in the TL is the third-person singular personal pronoun. The writer can conclude that in this translation, the word **they** is translated to *dia* to avoid specifying the gender of the person referred to. From the explanation above, it can be concluded that the translation shift occurs in this data is intra-system shift. Whereas the shift occurs internally, within a system.

g. Data number 54

SL	TL
I don't see how it can take us **over the top** if we're not aloowed to tell anyone he's a vampire. (Clare, page: 47)	Aku tidak melihat bagaimana fakta itu bisa membawa kita *ke puncak* jika kita tidak boleh memberi tahu siapa pun bahwa dia vampir. (Satria, hal: 63)

Analysis :

In SL, **over the top** is a prepositional phrase that is constructed of preposition (**over**) + noun phrase (**the top**). Which is translated to *ke puncak* in the TL which is constructed of particle (*ke*) and noun ( ).   It shows that the SL is preposition phrase, but in the TL is changed into noun. So, there is a *unit shift* because a unit at one rank in the SL is a unit at a different rank in the TL based on the analysis of the text above.

CONCLUSION

According to this analysis which analyze the most dominant type of category shifts in noun clause in "City of Fallen Angels", it is found that from 54 data findings, 17 data of structure shift, 16 data of unit shift, 11 data of class shift, and 10 data of intra-system shift.

Eventually, it comes to conclusion that Structure Shift is the most dominant type of category shift that occurs in noun clause, especially noun clauses in the novel "City of Fallen Angels" by Cassandra Clare.

SUGGESTION

The writers would like to suggest that in doing any translation, the most important thing is to keep the meaning or the message of the resource text remains the same when it is being translated into the target text. Because of the divergence in cultural background of the two languages, a translator may not find the best equivalent with similar form or unit in the target text, then shift of form must be conducted.

Sometimes, change or shift of form or the structure needs to be managed in order to convey the message in a way that is acceptable in the target text. This shift may also be conducted to keep the aesthetic value of a text, especially in literary text. Nevertheless, as long as this shift does not change the meaning of the text, even make it more acceptable, then this can be used in the translation process.

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