

CHAPTER IV

FINDINGS AND DISCUSSION

This chapter present the analysis and the result of the study about Translation Shift of English Noun Phrases into Indonesian in *The Hunger Games: Catching Fire* Novel. This analysis and result consisting of findings, and discussion of the study, in order to answer the research question previously has been stated in Chapter I.

4.1 Findings

The analysis of the data shows that there are 290 noun phrases found in the translation of english noun phrases into indonesian in *The Hunger Games: Catching Fire* novel which is classified into 5 types of translation shift. The detail of the data is shown in the table below:

No.	Types of Translation Shift	Frequency	Percentage
1.	Level Shift	0	0%
2.	Structure Shift	177	61,03%
3.	Class Shift	23	7,93%
4.	Unit Shift	44	15,17%
5.	Intra-system Shift	46	15,86%
Total		290	100%

Table 4.1. The occurences of translation shift in *The Hunger Games: Catching Fire* novel

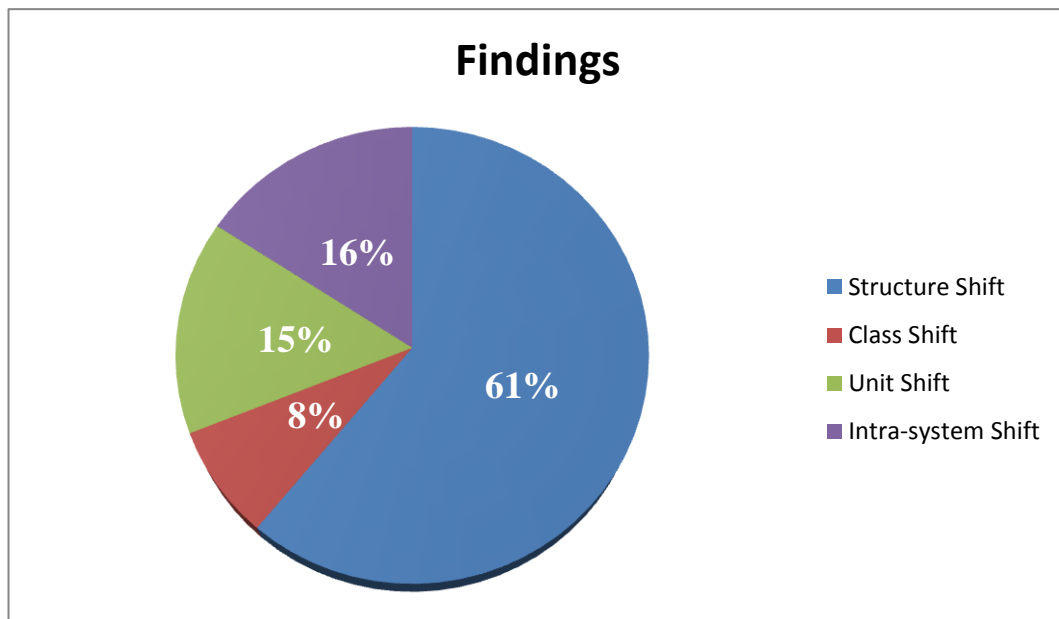


Chart 4.1. The occurrences of translation shift in *The Hunger Games: Catching Fire* novel

From the table and chart above, it can be seen that only four out of five translation shift proposed by (Catford, 1965) which occur in the translation of 290 noun phrases in the novel. The shifts are *structure shift*, *class shift*, *unit shift*, and *intra-system shift* which consists of 177 noun phrases (61%) belong to structure shift, 23 noun phrases (7,93%) belong to class shift, 44 noun phrases (15,1%) belong to unit shift, and 46 noun phrases (15,8%) belong to intra-system shift. The structure shift become the most dominant shift, following with intra-system shift in a second place, unit shift in third place, and class shift in the last place.

The translation shifts occur in the Bahasa Indonesia translation of *The Hunger Games: Catching Fire* Novel because of some factors. The first factor is the different grammatical rules between English and Bahasa Indonesia. The second factor is the necessity to get the naturalness so the translation can

acceptable to the readers of the target language. The third factor is the important of delivering the message by clarifying the meaning so the readers of the target language can easily and clearly understand what is meant by the author.

4.2 Discussion

This sub-section will discuss each type of the translation shift which occur in the process of translating english noun phrases into indonesian noun phrases in *The Hunger Games: Catching Fire* Novel.

4.2.1 Translation Shift of English Noun Phrases into Indonesian in the translation of *The Hunger Games: Catching Fire* novel

As stated in the previous chapter that “shift” is the departure from formal correspondence in the process of going from the source language to the target language (Catford, 1965:73). Shifts occur when the source language text is translated into different grammatical or phonological form in the target language text. The findings of this study shows that there are four types of shifts which occur in the process of translating 290 noun phrases in *The Hunger Games: Catching Fire* Novel. Those are *structure shift*, *class shift*, *unit shift*, and *intra-system shift* which is the part of category shifts.

4.2.1.1 Category Shifts

According to Catford (1965: 75), category shifts refer to unbounded and rank-bounded translation. The first being approximately normal or free translation in which source language and target language equivalents are up at whatever rank is appropriate. It is clear that category shift is unbound, which might be normal of free translation, depending on what rank is appropriate. It includes *structure shift*, *class shift*, *unit shift*, and *intra-system shift*.

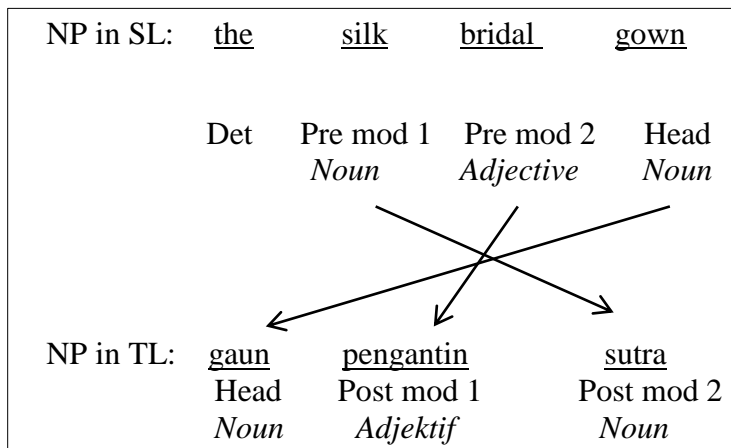
4.2.1.2 Structure Shifts

These are amongst the most frequent category shifts found in the novel; there are 177 noun phrases found that has a structure shift in the process of the translation of the novel. Structure shift is the change of grammatical position of source language in its translation in target language, they occur in phonological and graphological translation as well as in total translation (Catford in Riska, 2014). The following English-Indonesian instance is an example of structure shift found in *The Hunger Games: Catching Fire* novel:

Data 1:

SL: In my nightmare, I'm dressed in **the silk bridal gown**, but it's torn and muddy. (p.156)

TL: Dalam mimpi burukku, aku mengenakan **gaun pengantin sutra**, tapi sudah robek-robek dan kotor kena lumpur. (p.162)



The data above is a noun phrase which has the constitution of determiner (*the* as the article), premodifier 1 (*silk* as an noun), premodifier 2 (*bridal* as an adjective), and the head (*gown* as a noun). This phrase is translated into Indonesian, *gaun pengantin sutra*, which can be categorized into a noun phrase too with a head (*gaun* as a noun), postmodifier 1 (*pengantin* as a noun) and postmodifier 2 (*sutra* as an adjective). Based on the explanation above, it is known that there is an occurrence of translation shift in this example in which the grammatical structure in the source language is changed in the target language.

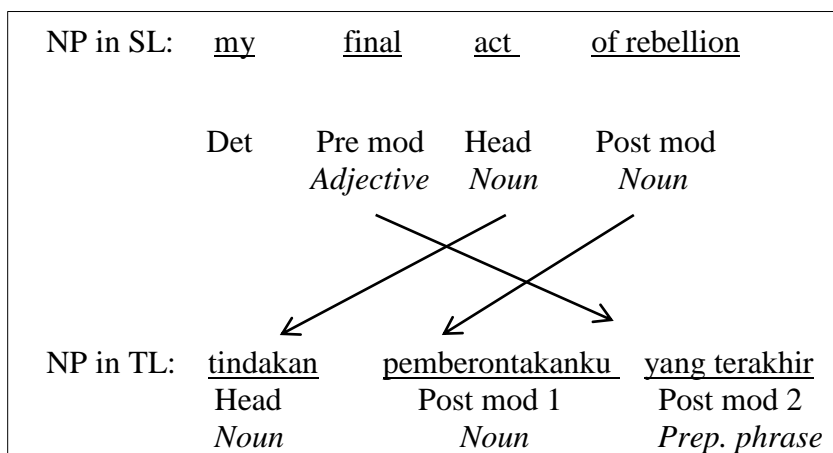
It can be drawn using the numbers, then the source language is the (1), silk (2), bridal (3), gown (4), meanwhile in the target language, it can be drawn like, gaun (4), pengantin (3), sutra (2). This structure can be seen from the example described using the arrows. The positions of words between the source language and the target language are not the same. In the source language, the word (*gown*) is placed at the back whereas the translation of gown in Indonesian (*gaun*) is placed in front of the modifier. Based on theory of translation proposed by Catford (1965), the type of translation shifts in the example is namely **structure**

shift that is the change of the position of word structure in both languages without changing the meaning of the message of the source language. Structure shifts occur because the structure or grammatical systems of English and Bahasa Indonesia are different.

Data 2

SL: Or perhaps **my final act of rebellion** forced their hand. (p.354)

TL: Atau mungkin **tindakan pemberontakanku yang terakhir** ini membuat mereka tak bisa berbuat apa-apa. (p.279)



In the example above, the English noun phrase “my final act of rebellion” is translated into the Indonesian noun phrase “tindakan pemberontakanku yang terakhir”, thus, there is a shift occurring in the process of translation, namely, structure shifts. It is the grammatical change between the structure of the source language and that of the target language.

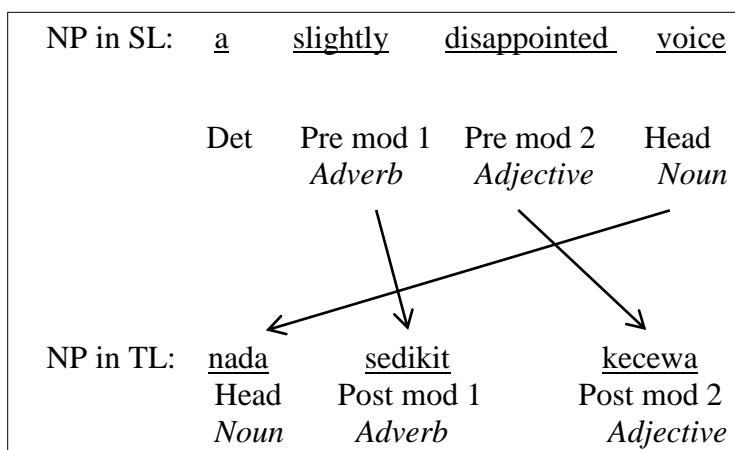
This translation has the same technique as the previous example. English noun phrase can be classified using numbers, namely, my (1), final (2), act (3), of rebellion (4). The positions of these numbers in the target language are changed, such as tindakan (3), pemberontakanku (4), yang terakhir (2). The head in the SL

are after the modifier, while the head in the SL are before the modifier. The change of the position structures in both languages can be seen from the example drawn using the arrows. According to the translation theory of translation proposed by Catford, the type shifts of this example is structure shift that changes grammatically between the structure of the source language and the target language. Structure shifts occur because the structure or grammatical systems of English and Bahasa Indonesia are different.

Data 3

SL: "Oh. That's a shame," says Wiress in **a slightly disappointed voice**. (p.212)

TL: "Oh. Sayang sekali," kata Wiress dengan **nada sedikit kecewa**. (p.223)



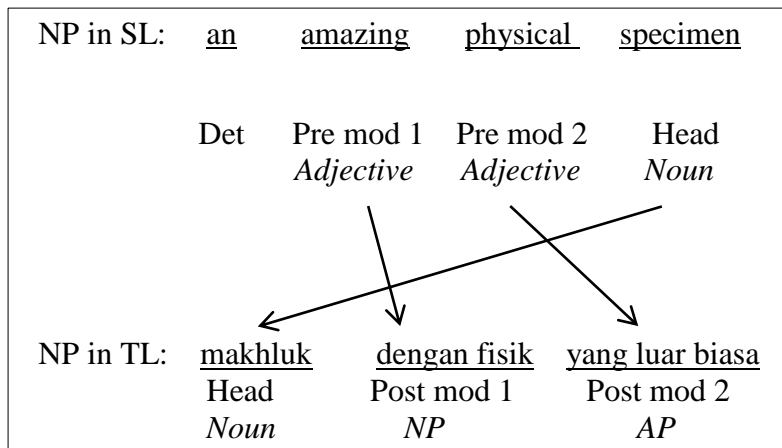
By looking at the example above, the English noun phrase “*a slightly disappointed voice*” is translated into the Indonesian noun phrase “*nada sedikit kecewa*”, thus, there is a shift occurring in the process of translation, namely, structure shifts. It is the grammatical change between the structure of the source language and that of the target language.

This translation has the same technique as the previous example. English noun phrase can be classified using numbers, namely, a (1), slightly (2), disappointed (3), voice (4). The positions of these numbers in the target language are changed, such as nada (4), sedikit (2), kecewa (3). The head in the SL are after the modifier, while the head in the SL are before the modifier. The change of the position structures in both languages can be seen from the example drawn using the arrows. According to the translation theory of translation proposed by Catford, the type shifts of this example is structure shift that changes grammatically between the structure of the source language and the target language. Structure shifts occur because the structure or grammatical systems of English and Bahasa Indonesia are different.

Data 4

SL: Peeta and I have been training intensely, though, and Finnick's such **an amazing physical specimen** that even with Mags over his shoulder, we climb rapidly for about a mile before he requests a rest. (p.255)

TL: Walaupun aku dan Peeta sudah berlatih keras, dan Finnick adalah **makhluk dengan fisik luar biasa** bahkan dengan Mags dibahunya, tapi setelah mendaki cepat selama sekitar satu jam dia minta istirahat. (p.270)



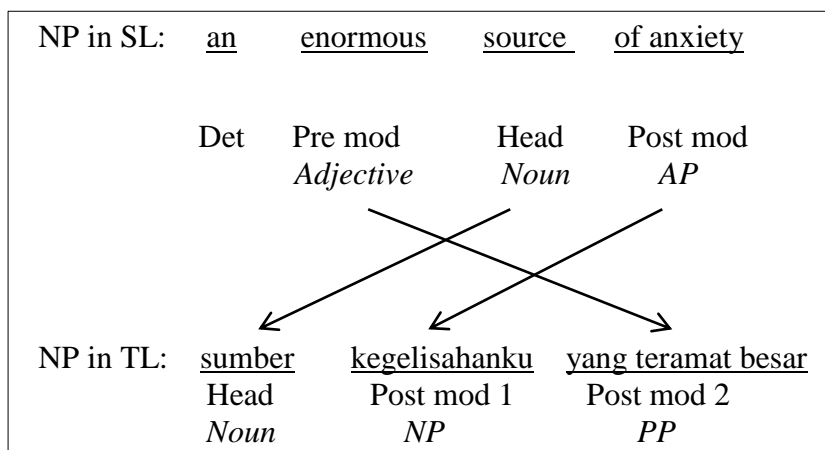
By looking at the example above, the English noun phrase “*An amazing physical specimen*” is translated into the Indonesian noun phrase “*makhluk dengan fisik yang luar biasa*”, the head in the SL are after the modifier, while the head in the TL are before the modifier. Thus, there is a shift occurring in the process of translation, namely, structure shifts. It is the grammatical change between the structure of the source language and that of the target language.

This translation has the same technique as the previous example. English noun phrase can be classified using numbers, namely, an (1), amazing (2), physical (3), specimen (4). The positions of these numbers in the target language are changed, such as makhluk (4), dengan fisik (3), yang luar biasa (2). The change of the position structures in both languages can be seen from the example drawn using the arrows. According to the translation theory of translation proposed by Catford, the type shifts of this example is structure shift that changes grammatically between the structure of the source language and the target language. Structure shifts occur because the structure or grammatical systems of English and Bahasa Indonesia are different.

Data 5

SL: The annual trip became **an enormous source of anxiety**. (p.4)

TL: Kunjungan tahunan itu menjadi **sumber kegelisahanku yang teramat besar**.
(p.6)



This translation has the same technique as the previous example. English noun phrase can be classified using numbers, namely, an (1), enormous (2), source (3), of anxiety (4). The positions of these numbers in the target language are changed, such as sumber (3), kegelisahanku (4), yang teramat besar (2). The head in the SL are after the modifier, while the head in the SL are before the modifier. The change of the position structures in both languages can be seen from the example drawn using the arrows. According to the translation theory of translation proposed by Catford, the type shifts of this example is structure shift that changes grammatically between the structure of the source language and the target language. Structure shifts occur because the structure or grammatical systems of English and Bahasa Indonesia are different.

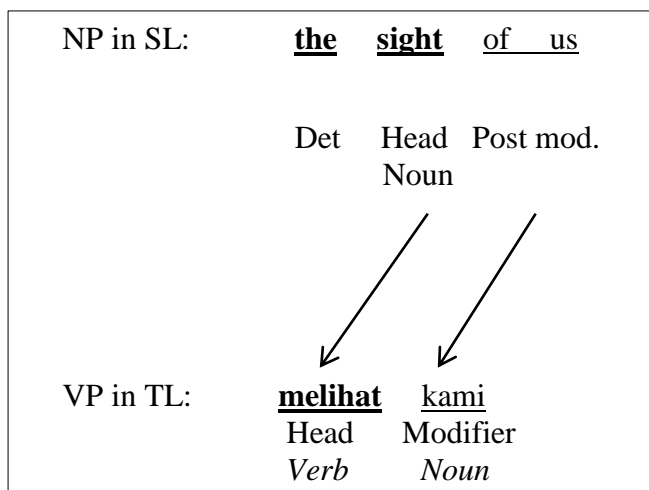
4.2.1.3 Class Shifts

A class refers to any set of items having the same possibilities of operation in the structure of a particular unit. Class shift occurs when the translation equivalence of a source language item is a member of a different class from the original item (Catford, 1965: 78). It is a change in word class. There are 23 translation of noun phrases which belong to class shifts in *The Hunger Games: Catching Fire* novel, here are some examples:

Data 6

SL: But in others—particularly 8, 4, and 3—there is genuine elation in the faces of the people at **the sight of us**, and under the elation, fury. (p.68)

TL: Tapi di distrikdistrik lain—terutama distrik 8, 4 dan 3—ada kegembiraan sungguhan di wajah orang-orang yang **melihat kami** dan di balik kegembiraan itu ada kemarahan. (p.69)

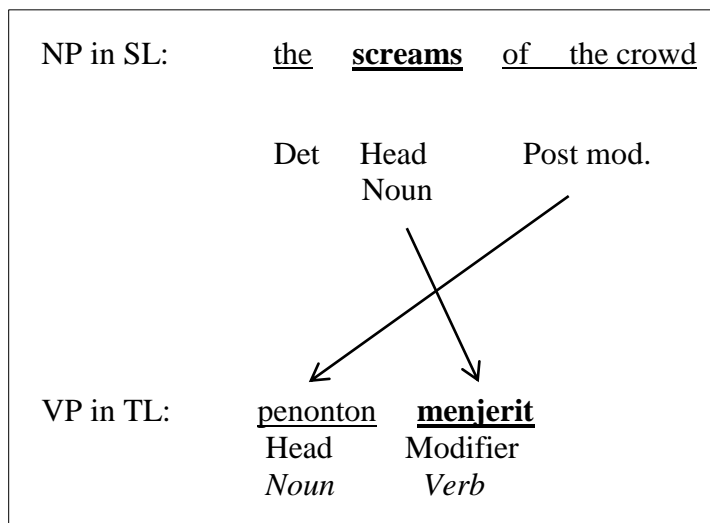


As viewed from the example above, it can be seen that the noun phrase in the source language has the constituents of a determiner (*the* as the article), head (*sight* as a noun), and post modifier (*of us*). The English noun phrase is translated into the Indonesian verb phrase which has the constituents of head (*melihat* as a verb) and modifier (*kami* as a noun). In the example, it can be seen that the noun phrase is an object, meanwhile, its Indonesian translation is the predicate that has a function as a verb phrase. By looking at the categorization above, there is a change in grammatical class and it occurs when the equivalent translation of the source language item is a component of a different class in the target language head (noun to verb). According to the theory of translation proposed by Catford, it is called **class shift** in which a shift of one source language item translated into the target language which belongs to a different grammatical class. The factor causing the shift is the necessity to get the naturalness so the translation can acceptable to the readers of the target language.

Data 7

SL: When I hear **the screams of the crowd**, I think it's because I must look stunning. (p.234)

TL: Ketika aku mendengar **penonton menjerit**, kupikir karena aku pasti luar biasa memesona. (p.248)

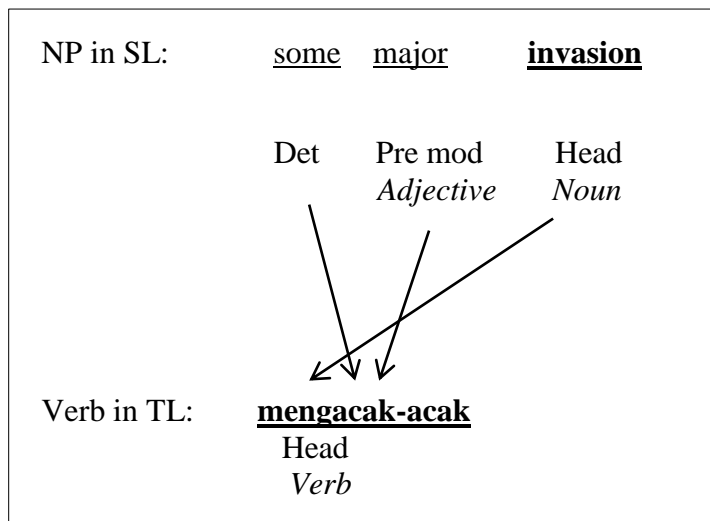


As viewed from the example above, it can be seen that the noun phrase in the source language has the constituents of a determiner (*the* as the article), head (*screams* as a noun), and post modifier (*of the crowd*). The English noun phrase is translated into the Indonesian verb phrase which has the constituents of head (*penonton* as a verb) and modifier (*menjerit* as a verb). In the example, it can be seen that the noun phrase is an object, meanwhile, its Indonesian translation is the predicate that has a function as a verb phrase. By looking at the categorization above, there is a change in grammatical class and it occurs when the equivalent translation of the source language item is a component of a different class in the target language **screams into menjerit (noun into verb)**. According to the theory of translation proposed by Catford, it is called **class shift** in which a shift of one source language item translated into the target language which belongs to a different grammatical class. The factor causing the shift is the necessity to get the naturalness so the translation can acceptable to the readers of the target language.

Data 8

SL: It seems like **some major invasion** of Haymitch's privacy. (p.182)

TL: Seakan ini bakal **mengacak-acak privasi** Haymitch. (p.190)

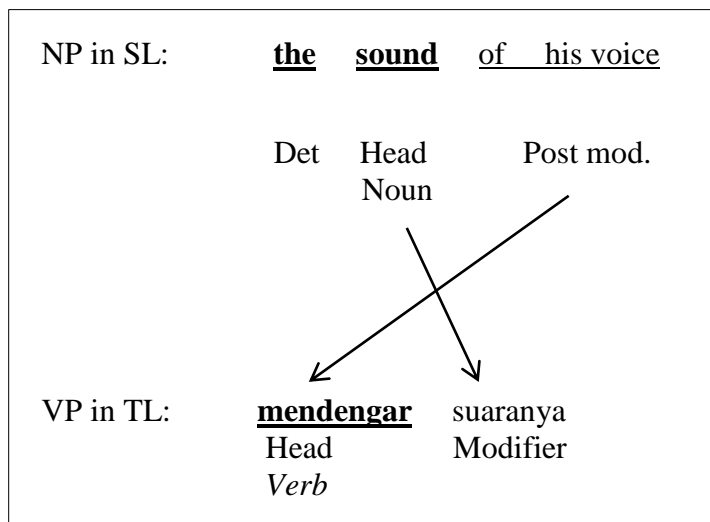


In the example above, it can be seen that the noun phrase in the source language has the constituents of a determiner (*some*), premodifier (*major* as an adjective), and a head (*invasion* as a noun). The English noun phrase is translated into the Indonesian verb which has the constituent of head (*mengacak-acak* as a verb). By looking at the categorization above, there is a change in grammatical class and it occurs when the equivalent translation of the source language item is a component of a different class in the target language head *invasion* in the SL and *mengacak-acak* in the TL ((noun to verb). According to the theory of translation proposed by Catford, it is called **class shift** in which a shift of one source language item translated into the target language which belongs to a different grammatical class. The factor causing the shift is the necessity to get the naturalness so the translation can be acceptable to the readers of the target language.

Data 9

SL: Just **the sound of his voice** twists my stomach into a knot of unpleasant emotions like guilt, sadness, and fear. (p.14)

TL: **Mendengar suaranya** saja sudah membuat perutku mulas dengan berbagai perasaan yang tak menyenangkan seperti rasa bersalah, kesedihan dan ketakutan. (p.13)



From the example above, it can be seen that the noun phrase in the source language has the constituents of a determiner (*the* as the article), head (*sound* as a noun), and post modifier (*of his voice*). The English noun phrase is translated into the Indonesian verb phrase which has the constituents of head (*mendengar* as a verb) and modifier (*suaranya* as an adjective phrase). In the example, it can be seen that the noun phrase is an object, meanwhile, its Indonesian translation is the predicate that has a function as a verb phrase. By looking at the categorization above, there is a change in grammatical class and it occurs when the equivalent translation of the source language item is a component of a different class in the

target language **sound into mendengar (noun into verb)**. According to the theory of translation proposed by Catford, it is called **class shift** in which a shift of one source language item translated into the target language which belongs to a different grammatical class. The factor causing the shift is the necessity to get the naturalness so the translation can acceptable to the readers of the target language.

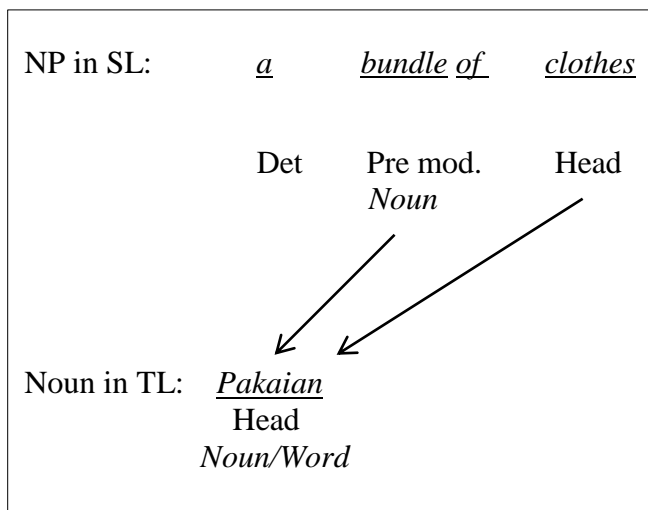
4.2.1.4 Unit Shift

A unit shift occurs when the translation equivalent of a source text unit at one rank is a unit at a different rank in the target language. It includes shifts from morpheme to a word, word to phrase, clause to sentence, and vice versa. In this study, the findings shows that there are 44 translation of noun phrases belong to unit shift. The following are some examples of unit shifts found in the translation of *The Hunger Games: Catching Fire* novel:

Data 10

SL: "Get dressed, you worthless thing," he says, tossing **a bundle of clothes** at me. (p.37)

TL: "Ganti pakaian sana, dasar makhluk tak berguna," katanya, sambil melempar **pakaian** ke arahku. (p.37)

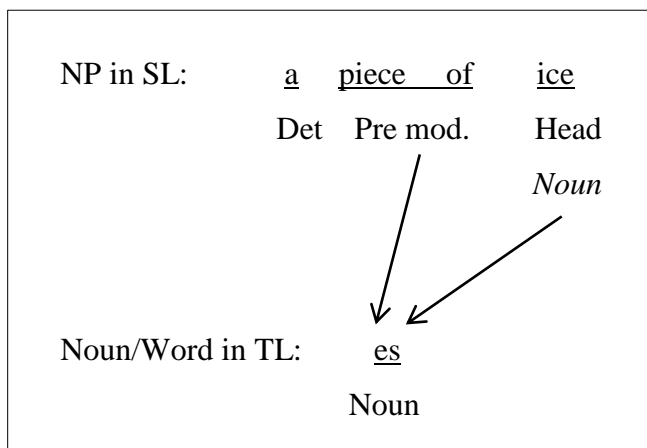


In the example above, the English noun phrase in the source language has the constituents of a determiner (*a* as an article), premodifier (*bundle of* as a noun), and head (*clothes* as a noun). Meanwhile in the target language, it consists of a word (*pakaian* as a noun). In the process of translation, it can be seen that there is a change in rank, that is, a change in lower rank occurs. It is the change from a phrase into a word. Therefore, based on the theory of translation proposed by Catford, this type of shift is called **unit shift**, that is, a change in rank. The factor causing the shift is the necessity to get the naturalness and so the translation can acceptable to the readers of the target language.

Data 11

SL: **A piece of ice** would be another good idea. (p.338)

TL: **Es** juga ide yang bagus. (p.361)

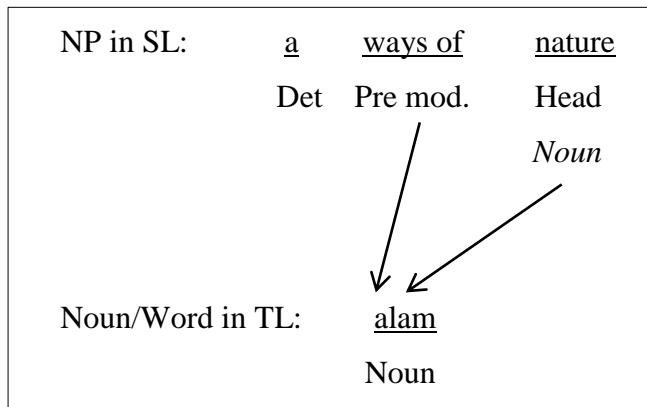


In the example above, the English noun phrase in the source language has the constituents of a determiner (a), pre modifier (piece of), and a head (ice as a noun). Meanwhile in the target language, it consists of a word/noun (es). In the process of translation, it can be seen that there is a change in rank, that is, a change in lower rank occurs. It is the change from **a phrase into a word**, which the writer did not translate the whole item (det *a* and pre modifier *piece of*). Therefore, based on the theory of translation proposed by Catford, this type of shift is called **unit shift**, that is, a change in rank. The factor causing the shift is the necessity to get the naturalness so the translation can acceptable to the readers of the target language.

Data 12

SL: “No opportunity, ever, to learn **the ways of nature**. (p.132)

TL: Mereka sama sekali tak punya kesempatan untuk mempelajari **alam**. (p.136)

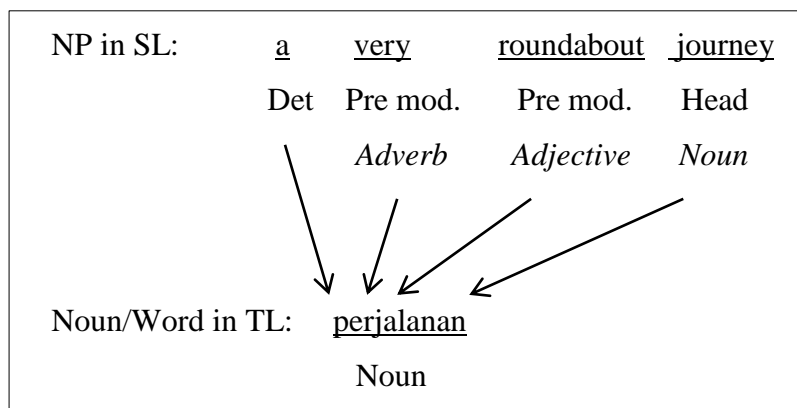


In this example, it can be seen that the an English noun phrase in the source language has the constituents of a determiner (the), premodifier (ways of as a noun phrase), head (nature as a noun). Meanwhile in the target language, the noun phrase is translated into a word *alam* as a noun. In this translation, there is a change in rank and it can be identified from the translation of the phrase into a word. Here, the lower rank can be identified from the translation of **a phrase into a word**. The translator omit the modifier *ways of* in the SL. According to the theory proposed by Catford, this type of translation shift is called a unit shift that involves a change in rank. It departs from formal the correspondence in which the translation equivalent of a unit at one rank in the source language is the unit at a different rank in the target language. The factor causing the shift is the necessity to get the naturalness so the translation can acceptable to the readers of the target language.

Data 13

SL: We are currently on **a very roundabout journey** to District 13. Meanwhile, most of the districts in Panem are in full-scale rebellion. (p.359)

TL: Saat ini kami sedang dalam **perjalanan** menuju Distrik 13. Sementara itu, hampir semua distrik di Panem sekarang sedang melakukan pemberontakan besar-besaran (p.384)



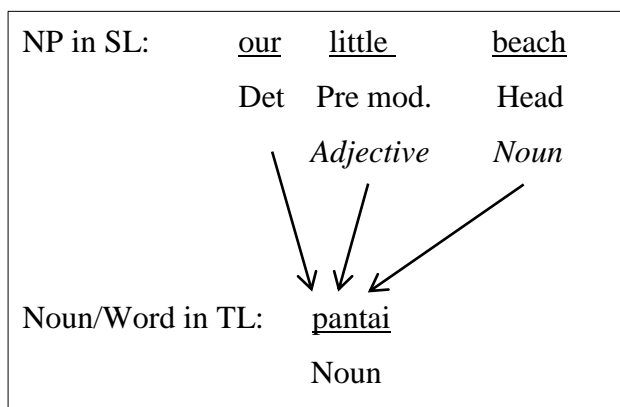
As viewed in the example above, the English noun phrase in the source language has the constituents of a determiner (*a*), premodifier (*very* as an adverb), premodifier (*roundabout* as an adjective), and a head (*journey* as a noun). Meanwhile in the target language, it consists of a word (*perjalanan* as a noun). In the process of translation, it can be seen that there is a change in rank, that is, a change in lower rank occurs. It is the change from **a phrase into a word**. The translator did not translate the determiner and the premodifier *a very roundabout*. Therefore, based on the theory of translation proposed by Catford, this type of shift is called unit shift, that is, a change in rank. The factor causing the shift is the

necessity to get the naturalness so the translation can acceptable to the readers of the target language.

Data 14

SL: I know at some point we'll be forced to reenter its depths, either to hunt or be hunted, but for right now I'm planning to stick to our little beach. (p.296)

TL: Aku tahu suatu saat kami akan dipaksa masuk hutan, entah untuk berburu atau diburu, tapi untuk sekarang ini aku berencana untuk tetap berada di pantai. (p.314)



In the example above, the English noun phrase in the source language has the constituents of a determiner (*our*), premodifier (*little* of as an adjective), and head (*beach* as a noun). Meanwhile in the target language, it consists of a word (*pantai* as a noun). In the process of translation, it can be seen that there is a change in rank, that is, a change in lower rank occurs. It is the change from a **phrase into a word**. Therefore, based on the theory of translation proposed by Catford, this type of shift is called unit shift, that is, a change in rank. The factor

causing the shift is the necessity to get the naturalness so the translation can be acceptable to the readers of the target language.

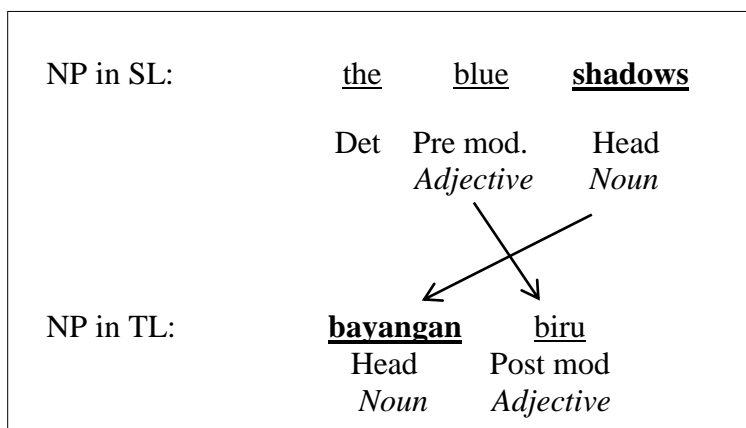
4.1.2.4 Intra System Shift

Intra system shift refers to the change that occurs internally within a system. The equivalence is said to occur at a non corresponding term in the target language system. All languages have their systems of number, deixis, articles, etc. Intra-system shift happens when a term is singular in the source text and its textual equivalent is plural, or vice versa (a change in number even though the languages have the same number system). The findings show that there are 46 translations of noun phrases belong to intra system shift. The examples are:

Data 15

SL: **The blue shadows** under his eyes. (p.113)

TL: **Bayangan biru** tampak di bawah matanya. (p.117)

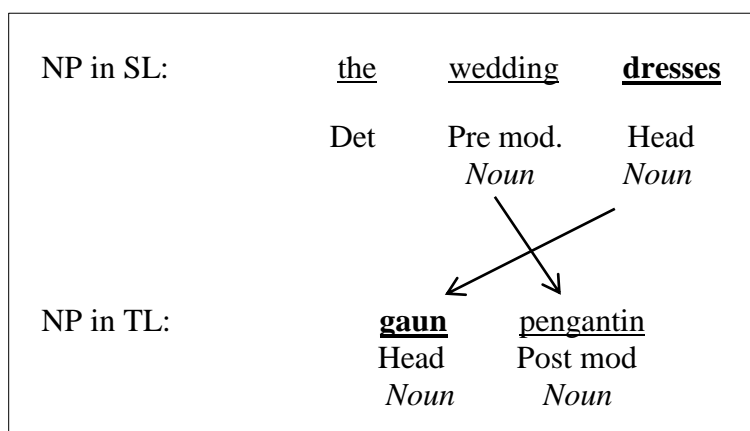


By looking the example above, it is known that the noun phrase in English has the constituents of a determiner (*the* as an article), premodifier (*blue* as an adjective), and head (*shadows* as a noun, meanwhile the noun phrase in Indonesian is made up of, a head (*bayangan* as a noun), and post modifier (*biru* as an adjective). The word *shadows* in the source language is a **plural noun**, but it is translated into a **singular form** *bayangan* in Indonesian. However, the different forms do not change the meaning of the message of the source language. Therefore, based on the theory of translation proposed by Catford, it is an example of an **intra system shift** that occurs internally within a system. The factor causing the shift is the necessity to get the naturalness so the translation can acceptable to the readers of the target language.

Data 16

SL: He unzips the bag, revealing one of **the wedding dresses** I wore for the photo shoot. (p.230)

TL: Dia membuka tasnya, memperlihatkan salah satu **gaun pengantin** yang kupakai untuk pemetretan. (p.243)

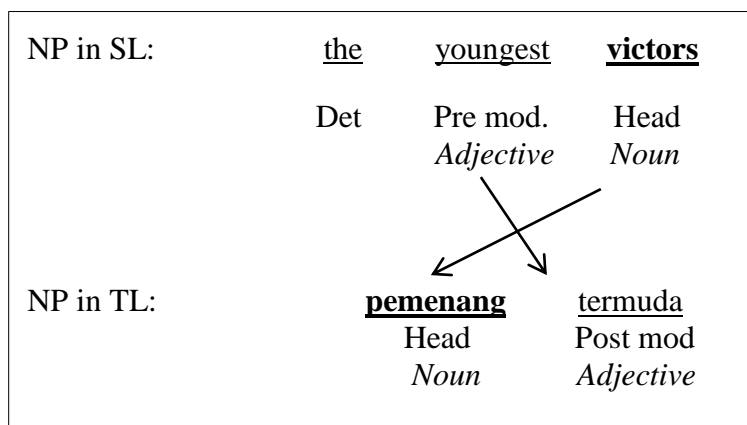


The example above is a noun phrase consisting of a determiner (*the* as an article), premodifier (*wedding* as a noun), and head (*dresses* as a noun), meanwhile the noun phrase in Indonesian is made up of, a head (*gaun* as a noun), and post modifier (*pengantin* as a noun too). There is an occurrence of translation shift in this example in which the intra system shifts occur when a term is singular in the source text and its textual equivalent is plural, or vice versa (a change in number even though the languages have the same number system). In the data the word *dresses* in the source language is translated into Indonesian *gaun*. The source language is in the **plural form** whereas the target language is in the **singular form**. Here, the repetition is avoided since the Indonesian readers can understand the meaning clearly. The factor causing the shift is the necessity to get the naturalness so the translation can be acceptable to the readers of the target language.

Data 17

SL: Since he won the Sixty-fifth Hunger Games when he was only fourteen, he's still one of **the youngest victors**. (p.194)

TL: Sejak dia memenangkan Hunger Games yang ke-65 ketika umurnya baru empat belas tahun, dan dia termasuk salah satu **pemenang termuda**. (p.203)



By looking at example above, it is known that the noun phrase in English has the constituents of a determiner (*the*), a premodifier (*youngest* as an adjective), and a head (*victors* as a noun), meanwhile the noun phrase in Indonesian is made up of a head (*pemenang* as a noun), and a postmodifier (*termuda* as an adjective). The word *victors* in the source language is a plural noun, but it is translated into a singular form *pemenang* in Indonesian. However, the different forms do not change the meaning of the message of the source language. Therefore, based on the theory of translation proposed by Catford, it is an example of an intra system shift that occurs internally within a system. The factor causing the shift is the necessity to get the naturalness so the translation can acceptable to the readers of the target language.

Data 18

SL: Finnick with **his sugar cubes** and Chaff kissing you and that whole thing with Johanna stripping down. (p.201)

TL: Finnick dengan **gula batunya** dan Chaff menciummu serta Johanna telanjang bulat. (p.211)

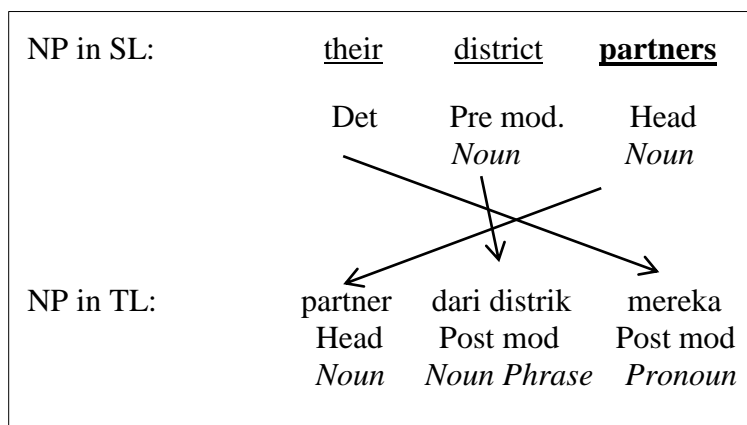
NP in SL:	<u>his</u>	<u>sugar</u>	<u>cubes</u>
	Det	Pre mod. Noun	Head Noun
		↓	↓
NP in TL:		<u>gula</u>	<u>batunya</u>
		Head Noun	Post mod Noun Phrase

From the example above, a noun phrase in source language consisting of a determiner (*his*), head (*sugar* as a noun), and a premodifier (*cubes* as a noun), meanwhile the noun phrase in Indonesian (TL) is made up of, a head (*gula* as a noun), and (*batunya* as a noun phrase). There is an occurrence of translation shift in this example in which the intra system shifts occur when a term is singular in the source text and its textual equivalent is plural, or vice versa (a change in number even though the languages have the same number system). In the data the word *cubes* in the source language is translated into Indonesian *batunya*. The source language is in the **plural form** whereas the target language is in the **singular form**. Here, the repetition is avoided since the Indonesian readers can understand the meaning clearly. The factor causing the shift is the necessity to get the naturalness so the translation can acceptable to the readers of the target language.

Data 19

SL: Now Finnick, Johanna, and Beetee have all lost **their district partners**. (p.313)

TL: Saat ini Finnick, Johanna, dan Beetee sudah kehilangan **partner dari distrik meeka**. (p.333)



As we seen from the example above, a noun phrase in source language consisting of a determiner (*their*), a premodifier (*district* as a noun), and a head (*partners* as a noun), meanwhile the noun phrase in Indonesian (TL) is made up of, a head (*partner* as a noun), a postmodifier (*dari distrik* as a noun phrase), and a postmodifier (*mereka* as a pronoun). There is an occurrence of translation shift in this example in which the intra system shifts occur when a term is singular in the source text and its textual equivalent is plural, or vice versa (a change in number even though the languages have the same number system). In the data the word *partners* in the source language is translated into Indonesian *partner*. The source language is in the **plural form** whereas the target language is in the **singular form**. Here, the repetition is avoided since the Indonesian readers can understand the meaning clearly. The factor causing the shift is the necessity to get the naturalness so the translation can acceptable to the readers of the target language.