Translation Shifts of Noun Phrases in Black Novel

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Abstract: The title of this study is translation shifts of noun phrases in black cat novel. This study focused on the analysis of the translation shifts of noun phrases found in the black cat novel by Edgar Allan Poe. There are two aims of this study. First, it is to find whether there is a translation shifts that appears in the novel entitled Black Cat by Edgar Allan Poe. Second, it is to describe what kind of translation shifts that occurs in the process of translation. The data in this study were taken from the black cat novel by Edgar Allan Poe. In this study, the data that will be presenting by column and after that will be discussed one by one. There are twenty data that will be analyzed. In this study, the method to collect the data were doing a library research. The method and technique of analyzing data in this study is qualitative research. The data analysis will be done by classifying the word or sentences in the novel. The theory used to support the writer to analyze the data is a translation shifts theory by Catford (1965). The result shows that the translation shifts was occurs in the novel entitle Black Cat. There are only four types of translation shifts that occurs in the novel. First is structure shift. The second shift that occurs on the novel is class shift. In the cast of this shift there are possibility of a change in word class. It can be noun to verb, verb to noun, verb to adjective, adjective to adverb and vice versa. The third shift that showed in the data is unit/rank shift. The last shift that occurs in the novel entitle the black cat is intra system shift.

INTRODUCTION

The translation is the most method for using to learning another language, therefore, in fact, the translation is widespread among the community, its evidence many books that have been translated from Bahasa into other languages or vice versa from other languages into Bahasa. Besides, translation of the form of communication and interaction between the language means that translation is a dual act of communication that requires the existence of two different codes, the source language, and target language.

Communication is more about transferring textual language material from source languages to target languages. In other words, translation can be meant as exchanging information from one

language to another in the scope of a country or between countries throughout the world.

There are several processes that must be done when transferring messages from one language to another. In translating source languages, translators are often challenged to make equality in the target language to produce natural-sounding translations between the source language and the target language. In translating translators not only dealing with the problem of choosing different words but also from different grammatical structures. Sometimes translators tend to follow grammar forms from the source language. Sometimes translators are affected by the arrangement of grammar from the source language. Thus the results will sound unnatural to the target language reader. This occurs when the text is translated literally or word for word.

The shift in translation is unavoidable in order to express the meaning in a source language into the target language in a natural way. The shift can be found when one language compared with the other language.

Moreover, in the translation, it may change class. unit, level, structure and term of the system. In order to enrich the reference in the field of translation shifts, a category shift in translation which occur in the text.

THEORITICAL REVIEW
1. **Concepts**

     This study is concerned with several basic concepts. The concept of this study is related to the main topic of the research. There several concepts used in this research, such as translation, shifts, noun phrase. Phrase is a group of words consisting of two or more words as a part of sentence. Phrase have a function as a unit that gives meaning on the sentence. In generally, phrase exist in clause, but also a phrase may not have a clause contained withit it. There are different types of phrase, such as noun phrase, adjective phrase, edverbial phrase, prepositional phrase, conjuctional phrase, interjectinal phrase, absolute phrase, appositive phrase, participle phrase, gerund phrase and infinitive phrase. From types of phrase above, in this chapter will be focusing on noun phrase.

2. **Translation**

     The translation is a product of translating. Larson (1998) state the translation only changes the form. In translating a translator will deal with two languages which are different in system and culture. According to Nida and Taber (1982) translation is a process of reproducing in the closest natural equivalent receptor language of the source language message. In the first terms is the meaning and in the second terms is style. In other words, translation is the transfer of meaning, message, and style from the source language into the target language.

     The process of translating can be defined as transferring the meaning of source text to the target text. In order to achieve equivalent target text, the characteristics of the source and target language are crucial to take into account. Since each language has its own characteristics, English and Bahasa are different in terms of characteristics. Therefore, the translator needs to understand when and how to use these characteristics in translating.

3. **Shifts**

     The shift means a departure from formal correspondence in the process of going from the source language (SL) to the target language (TL) (Catford, 1965). There are two major types of shifts in translation, that is level shifts and category shifts. The level shift is a shift between grammar and lexis, for example, the translation of verbal aspects with adverbs or vice versa. The category shift is then subdivided into structural shifts (changes in the clause structure), class shifts (changes that occur in the class of word), shifting units (translating phrases with

clauses) and intra-system shifts (occurrence of changes in numbers even though language has a number system the same one).

4. **Noun Phrase**

In general, there are types of phrases. Those are noun phrase, verb phrase, adjective phrase, prepositional phrase, principal phrase, etc. In this study the writer choose to focus on noun phrase, because noun phase is a phrase that plays an important role in the construction of a sentence. Learners could not produce comprehensible sentences without having knowledge of noun phrases in English. The role of forming noun phrase in Bahasa and English is not different. Therefore, here are the explanation of noun phrase in English and Bahasa.

5. **English Noun Phrase**

English noun phrase can be divide into two; there are basic noun phrase and complex noun phrase. Basic noun phrase can be pronoun, numerals, or head nound with different determiners while complex ones include pre-modification, heade noun, and post-modification.

Basic noun phrase consist of pronouns, numerals our nouns with articles or noun with other closed-system items that occur before the noun head including pre-determiners, determiners, and post-determiners.

6. **Indonesian Noun Phrase**

According to Hasan Alwi in his book entitled "Tata Bahasa Baku Bahasa Indonesia", noun phrase in Indonesia can be formed by preceding modifier or adding qualifier after the noun (Hasan Alwi, 1998).

There are rules how to give post modification to a noun in Bahasa:

Basic Noun Phrases

 a.   A noun can be followed by preposional phrase

Jawaban   dari pemerintah
Noun   prepositional phrase

b.   If noun is followed by adjective without any modification, word *yang* can be added

Anak *yang* nakal

c.   A noun can be followed by verb and separated by *untuk*.

Kewajiban <u>*untuk*</u> belajar

Complex Noun Phrases
a.   A head can be followed by one or more and an addition of one pronoun *ini* or *itu.*
b.   Noun is followed by adjective without any modification, word *yang* can be added.
c.   A noun can be modified clause preceded by *yang.*

7. **Theoretical Framework**

The translation is the substitution of textual material in one language or source language with textual material equivalent to other language or target language (Catford, 1965) There are some types or categories of translation in terms of the extent, levels, and ranks of translation. In this study, the writer wants to focus on the theory proposed by Catford (1965).

Catford (1965) (1978) mentioned two types of shifts that may occur in the process of translation. The first one is level shift refers to a source language item at one linguistic level that has a target language translation equivalent at a different level. In other words, it is simply a shift from grammar to lexis.

Category shift refers to departures from formal correspondence in translation. The category shift is divided again into structure shifts, class shifts, unit shifts, and intra-system shifts.

RESULT AND DISCUSSION
Result

THE BLACK CAT (P. 1 -) = KUCING HITAM (HAL.110 -126)		
No.	**Source language**	**Target language**
1	*The cat* was a very large and beautiful animal. (p.1)	*Kucing ini* berukuran sangat besar dan cantik, bulunya berwarna hitam legam, dan sangat cerdas. (hal.112)
2	I often had to stop him from following me through *the Streets*! (p.1)	Bahkan aku harus bersusah payah mencegahnya mengikutiku hingga ke *jalanan*. (hal.112)
3	For years, he and I lived happily together, *the best of friends*. (p.1)	*Persahaban* kami berlangsung selama beberapa tahun, bahkan ketika watakku mulai berubah memburuk gara-gara kecanduan minuman alkohol sehingga aku sering mabuk-mabukan (aku malu mengakuinya). (hal.112)
4	There was now only an ugly dry hole where *the eye* once was.	Rongga *matanya* yang tercungkil terlihat mengerikan,tapi dia tidak lagi tampak kesakitan. (hal.113)
5	He began to go round *the house* as usual again.	Dia berjalan-jalan di dalam *rumah* seperti biasanya, tapi sudah diduga, dia lari ketakutan saat kudekati. (hal.114)
6	I did it with *a terrible sadness* in my heart — because I knew it was evil.	Aku menggantungnya dengan berlinang air mata, dan dengan *penyesalan yang mendalam* di hatiku. (hal.115)
7	All *the walls* fell down during the night, except one — a wall in the middle of the house. (p.3)	*Dinding-dindingnya* runtuh, kecuali satu dinding yang masih tegak berdiri. Dinding yang masih utuh ini tidak terlalu tebal dan berada di sebuah kamar yang terletak di tengah rumah. (hal.115)
8	During *the fire the garden* was full of people. Probably, someone cut *the dead cat* from the tree and threw it through the window — to try and wake me.(p.5)	Begitu *alarm kebakaran* berbunyi, *taman ini* segera dipenuhi orang banyak—salah satu dari mereka bisa jadi telah memotong tali gantungan dari pohon dan melemparkan *bangkai* itu ke dalam kamarku melalui jendela yang terbuka. (hal.116)

9	*The falling walls* pressed the animal's body into the fresh plaster (p.5)	*Runtuhnya dinding-dinding* yang lain telah memadatkan korban kekejamanku itu kedalan cairan plester yang masih baru; (hal.116)
10	I began to feel sad about losing *the animal*. (p.)	Sampai-sampai aku menyesal karena kehilangan *binatang itu*,...(hal.117)
11	Pluto did not have *a white hair* anywhere on his body; this cat had a large white shape on his front. (p.)	Pluto tidak memiliki *rambut putih* di sekujur tubuhnya, tap kucing ini memiliki noda putih, meski bentuknya tidak jelas, yang menutupi hampir seluruh bagian dada. (hal.117)
12	I was surprised to see *a crowd of people* next to the wall. They were talking, and seemed to be quite excited. (p.3)	*Orang banyak* berkumpul di sekeliling dinding ini, dan mereka tampak memerksa bagian dinding ini dengan cermat. (hal.116)
13	But as I brought *the axe* down, my wife stopped my arm with her hand. (p.9)	Aku mengarahkan serangan ke kucing itu yang, tentunya, akan menyebabkannya langsung mati kalau saja *kapak itu* menancap sesuai keinginanku. Tapi serangan ini ditahan oleh tangan istriku. (hal.121)
14	I thought of putting it into *a wooden box* and taking it out of the house that way. (p.9)	Selain itu, kupertimbangkan untuk membuangnya ke dalam sumur di halaman—atau mengepaknya di dalam *sebuah kotak*. (hal.122)
15	I took off some plaster, took out a few stones and made a hole in the earth that filled *the middle of the wall*. (p.9)	Dengan memakai linggis, aku mudah mencungkil batu-batu bata itu, dan setelah dengan hati-hati menyandarkan mayat istriku pada *dinding bagian dalam*, aku menyusun kembali keseluruhan struktur dinding itu seperti sediakala. (hal.123)
16	And now, without him, I began to feel like *a free man* again. (p.10)	Sekali lagi aku bernapas lega bagai *orang yang merdeka*. (hal.124)
17	Then, on *the fourth day*, the police came. (p.10)	Hari keempat setelah peristiwa pembunuhan itu, sekelompok petugas kepolisian tanpa diduga-duga datang ke rumah dan memeriksa kembali seisi rumah dengan teliti. (hal.124)
18	I was not *a bit afraid*. (p.10)	Aku sama sekali tidak *takut*. (hal.125)
19	*A voice* came from inside the wall, in answer to my knock. (p.10)	Tak lama setelah gema ketukan kerasku tadi senyap, terdengar *suara* dari dalam kubur itu! (hal.125)

20	Quickly, it grew into *a long scream* of pain and horror. (p.10)	Suara tangisan, yang awalnya tertahan lalu meledak, seperti sedu-sedan seorang anak kecil, kemudian dengan cepat membesar menjadi *pekikan panjang* dan nyaring. (hal.126)

Discussion

The column above shows that in the novel there is a shift in translation. Furthermore, in this discussion section the writer will describe as a whole the data that has been found in the translated novel entitled The Black Cat.

The first data above, the word *cat* is the head of noun phrase and it is preceded by an article the in front of the word cat. The structure of noun phrase in source language is modifier-head, while in target language is head-modifier.

> SL (English): *The cat*
> TL (Bahasa): *Kucing ini*

The phrase *the cat* translated into *kucing ini* in bahasa. The noum *cat* was translated into *kucing* and the word *the* translated into *ini* . Victoria stated *cat* means small furry animal often kept as a pet (Victoria, 2008:63). On the other word, the word *kucing* was its formal correspondence. The internal structure of this formal correspondence seem to be different with the internal structure of noun phrase in source language.

The example below is revealed that from the source language to the target language resulted in a structural shift. It can be seen that the structure in the source language is modifier-head has been changed into head-qualifier in the target language.

SL:	*The*	*cat*
	Modifier	Head
TL:	*Kucing*	*ini*
	Head	Qualifier

This shift was applied in the process of translation into the target language to make the translation sound natural. It can be said this structure was obligatory because the language system of the target language is different with the language system of source language.

The second noun phrase, also have a similarity with the first data. It can be seen the word *streets* is the head of noun phrase and it is preceded by an article *the* infront of the word *streets*.

> SL (English): *the streets*
> TL (Bahasa): *jalanan*

The phrase was revealed by the changing of the structure from the source language into the target language. Which mean that the internal structure of noun phrase between the source language and target language have a different sequence of consistuents by forming the noun phrase.

The example below shows the change of sequence. The shift occurred in the level of structure (word), as stated before the change of the position of the head in the source language's noun phrase.

SL:	*The*	*streets*
	Modifier	Head
TL:	*Jalan*	*-an*
	Head	Qualifier

In the source language structure, the noun phrase was preceded by *the* as determiner, while in the target language determiner *jalan* was followed by suffix *–an.*

Street is a road with houses and buildings on the one or both sides (Victoria, 2008:439). In data above the phrase also used the intra-system shift in the process of translation. It is because in this translation, the formal correspondence is departed from where the translation equivalent of English plural is Bahasa singular. It was represented by the equivalent of *streets* into *jalanan*. The language system of source language is different with the language system of target language. It was impossible to translate *jalanan* into *–an jalan.* This kind of translation is unacceptable in target language. There was also shift represented by translation equivalent. *The streets* is a noun phrase with *streets* as the head. The word *streets* was translated into *jalanan* which was classified into noun based on the class. In addition, there was unit shift occurred during the translation of noun phrase in source language into single word classified as a noun in target language.

The third phrase above presented noun phrase with three elements in source language. Those are *the* as a determiner, *best* as a head and *of friends* as a postmodifier.

> SL (English): *the best of friends*
> TL (Bahasa): *persahabatan*

This noun phrase was translated into *persahabatan* in target language.

The equivalent of the best of friends is *persahabatan*. The target language showed shifting since the source language and target language were in different rank. It was already mentioned that is *the best of friend* is noun phrase and it is translated into *persahabatan* which is considered as noun.

SL:	*The*		*best*	*of friends*
	Article	head		post-modifier
TL:	*Persahabatan*			
	Noun (head)			

Victoria state friend means a person u know well and like, but who is not a relative, helper or supporter (Victoria, 2008:177). In this contexts the word *friend* is revers to the cat in the story*Persahabatan* is a noun that consist by basic word *sahabat*, prefix *–per* and suffix *–an.*

The source language equivalent is in different rank, which mean there was unit shift occurred during the process of translation this noun phrase. This adjustment chosen by translator to find the closest equivalent of source language since English and Bahasa have different language systems.

The phrase above consist of two constituents, there are *the* as definite article function as determiner and *eye* is the head of noun phrase.

> SL (English): *the eye*
> TL (Bahasa): *matanya*

This noun phrase was translate into *matanya* in the target language. It is also represented structure shift, it was showed by the changing of internal structure in the source language into the target language.

In the example below there was a structure shift applied in the translating processing in the source language into target language. The internal structure of noun phrase is different in target language.

SL:	*The*	*eye*
	Modifier	head

TL:	*Mata*	*-nya*
	Head	qualifier

Eye is either of the two organs of sight (Victoria 2008:157). The table above showed the changed of the sequence. The internal structure of the source language is modifier-head, meanwhile the internal structure in target language is head-qualifier. As state before the change of position of the head in the source language noun phrase. In the source language structure, the noun phrase was preceded by *the* as determiner, while in the target language determiner *mata* was followed by suffix *–nya* as a possessive marker.

The translation equivalent represented by noun phrase in target language shows that the shift occurred can be considered as obligatory shift. The language systems of source language are different with the language systems in the target language. It was imposible to translate *matanya* into *–nya mata.* This kind of translation is unacceptable in target language.

In data number five above the case similar as data number three. In this data showed the equivalent of *the house* is *rumah.*

SL (English): *the house*
TL (bahasa): *rumah*

The rank between the source language and the target language are different.

For the detail, the following example explanation the changing of the rank. From the table above, it was already mentioned that the house is noun phrase, it is translated into rumah which is as noun.

SL:	*The*	*house*
	Modifier	head
TL:	*Rumah*	
	Noun (head)	

Victoria classified *house* as a noun which means a building made for people live in, usu for one family (Victoria 2008:215). The source language equivalent is in different rank, or in the other words there was unit shift occurred during the process of translation.

However, there was another choices that in fact was not chosen to resemble the equivalent *the house.* This unit shift also can be avoided by translating the noun phrase into the noun phrase in the target language. *The house* can be translated into *rumah ini.* As the explanation before, the unit shift is an optional shift since there was another option that can be the translation equivalent of noun phrase in source language.

In the data sixth showed that the noun phrase in the source language had three constituents in which sadness was the head of the noun phrase.

SL (English): *a terrible sadness*
TL (bahasa): *penyesalan yang mendalam*

Sadness had an indefinite article *a* and an adjective *terrible.* Those two constituents functioned as modifier of the head. The example below shows the shift in structure.

From the example below, it is clear that the internal structure of this noun phrase consist of a as modifier number one, terrible as modifier number two and sadness as head in the source language.

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A	*terrible*	*sadness*
Modifier 1	modifier 2	head
Penyesalan	*yang mendalam*	
Head	qualifier	

This noun phrase is translated into *penyesalan yang mendalam* and its structure is head-qualifier in target language. In this case, the shift was occurred in the structure of the head.

The sequence of the head in source language change in the target language. The head in target language was modified by clause, while in source language elements modifying the head was word. The rank shift was the change of the rank of modifier in noun phrase in source language into clause in target language.

The phrase above presented the noun phrase consisted of three elements. There are *the, middle* and *of the house,* with *middle* as the head in this noun phrase

    SL (English): *the middle of the house*
    TL (bahasa): *tengah rumah*

It can be seen this phrase have two side, the first side or the left side it was represented by definite article *the,* meanwhile on the second side or the right side was modified by the prepositional phrase. This noun phrase was translated into *tengah rumah.*

The translation equivalent represented structure shift and also unit shift. Victoria stated *middle* is potition at an equal distance from all the edges or between the beginning and the end of something (Victoria, 2008).

SL:	*The*	*middle*	*of the house*
	Modifier	head	qualifier
TL:	*Tengah*	*rumah*	
	Head	qualifier	

The internal structure of noun phrase in source language is modifier-head-qualifier and the internal structure of noun phrase in the target language is head-qualifier. The structure shift was indicated by rank-shift or unit shift shown by the internal structure of noun phrase in source language.

There is also unit shift represented by the translation equivalent. This unit shift can be notice from the elements that form the noun phrase. In the source language, one of the elements forming the noun phrase is in rank of prepositional phrase, while in target language the elements forming the phrase are in rank of word.

In the data below, there are more than one noun phrase that occurred in one sentences.

    SL (English): *the fire, the dead cat, the tree*
    TL (bahasa): *kebakaran, bangkai, pohon*

First, *The fire* is a noun phrase with its noun phrase with *fire* as the head, also in the noun phrase of *the tree*, the word *tree* had a function as head. Both of noun phrase was preceded by definite article *the* which function as a modifier of the head.

Second, *The dead cat* above was translated into *bangkai* in target language. This translation eqeuivalent represented by shift in internal structure was different in the number of the elements that consisting in the noun phrase in the sorce language and its translation equivalent in target language.

Fire as a noun which literary means a burning that produces light and head (Victoria, 2008), while tree as a noun which literary means a tall plant with a wooden trunk and branches (Victoria, 2008).

SL:	*The*		*fire*	,	*the*		*tree*
	Modifier		head	,	modifier		head
TL:	*Kebakaran*			,	*pohon*		
	Head (noun)			,	head (noun)		

The equivalent of *the fire* is *kebakaran,* same like data before the equivalent of *the tree* is *pohon.*
The target language of noun phrase in data above showed shifting since the source language and target language were different rank. It were already mentioned that *the silent* and *the tree* are noun phrase, it is translated into *kebakaran* and *pohon,* which are considered as noun. *Kebakaran* is noun which was formed by basic word *bakar,* prefix *–ke,* and suffix *–an.*

SL:	*The*	*dead*	*cat*
	Modifier	head	qualifier
TL:	*Bangkai*		
	Head (noun)		

It can be seen from the data above that noun phrase in source language consisted of three elements, there are *the, dead,* and *cat*. *The* as an indefinite article with the function as the determiner of the head, *dead* is noun with the function as modifier of the head, *cat* is a noun with function head of this noun phrase. While in the target language. The phrase *the dead cat* was translated into *bangkai* which was classified into noun based on class. Victoria stated *dead* is an adjective which literary means people, animal or plants with no longer alive. From the explanation of noun phrase above it can be seen the translation of the source language into the target language used class shift and unit/rank shift. In terms of the class shift, namely the change in the word class from the source language, it is an adjective while it is translated into a noun. In terms of the shift unit itself, the change has occurred so the source language is the phrase changing to a single word.

It can be seen in data above there are three element in source language. Those are the, falling and walls. The first element t is definite article *the* which function as the determiner of the head. The second element of noun phrase is a verb falling which function as premodifier of the head. The last element is the head namely walls.

  SL (English): *the falling walls*
  TL (bahasa): *runtuhnya dinding-dinding*

The phrase *the falling walls* was translated into *runtuhnya dinding-dinding* which was classified into noun based on class. Victoria stated *falling* is a verb which literary means drop down from a higher level to lowest level. The word *walls* is a noun which means long upright solid structure of stones, brick, etc that surrounds, divides or protects something (Victoria, 2008).

From the explanation of noun phrase above it can be seen the translation of the source language into the target language used intra system shift. In terms of the shift intra system shift itself, it can be seen from the word walls there is suffix -s which means the word wall is plural or more than one.

SL:	*the*	*falling*	*walls*
Determiner		premodifier	head
TL:	*runtuh*	*-nya*	*dinding-dinding*
Modifier			head

In Bahasa, the plural does not have to be followed by the plural word itself. Whereas in English there are forms of plural words that must be followed by the plural. Both of the languages have a system of the number. So, in the translation above, intra-system shifts occur because English and Bahasa have their own systems and must be analyzed internally.

The phrase below, word animal is the head of noun phrase and it is preceded by an article the infront of the word animal. The structure of noun phrase in source language is modifier-head, while in target language is head-modifier.

SL (English): *the animal*

TL (bahasa): binatang itu

The phrase *the animal* translated into *binatang itui* in bahasa. The noun *animal* was translated into *binatang* and the word *the* translated into *itu* . Victoria stated *animal* means living creature that can feel and move (Victoria, 2008). On the other word, the word *binatang* was its formal correspondence. The internal structure of this formal correspondence seem to be different with the internal structure of noun phrase in source language.

From the example above it showed that from the source language to the target language resulted in a structural shift. It can be seen that the structure in the source language is modifier-head has been changed into head-qualifier in the target language.

SL:	*The*	*animal*
	Modifier	Head
TL:	*Binatang*	*itu*
	Head	Qualifier

This shift was applied in the process of translation into the target language to make the translation sound natural. It can be said this structure was obligatory because the language system of the target language is different with the language system of source language.

There is two noun phrases in this data. The first example of the noun phrase showed in the data above was a white hair. This noun phrase consisted of three elements namely a, white,and hair. It can be seen from the shift occurred in this noun phrase.

SL (English): *a white hair, his body*

TL (bahasa): *rambut putih, tubuhnya*

This noun phrase was translate into *rambut putih.* The head of this noun phrase is *rambut* in target language. This noun is considered as the formal correspondence of *hair.* This translation equivalent represented shift in structure of noun phrase in source language. The structure of the noun phrase in source language is Modifier1-Modifier2-Head. In target language the structure of noun phrase was translated into Head-Qualifier.

His body is the second noun phrase consisted in the sentence. There were two element in this noun phrase, *his* as modifier and *body* is the head of noun phrase. It was revealed by changing of the structure *his body* modifier-head into *tubuhnya* head-modifier. The table below shows the different strucrute between English and Bahasa.

The example above showed the shift in structure. The sequence of the head in source language change in target language. This shift was actually the reason and consequence of the different of the language system between English structure and Bahasa structure.

SL:	*A*		*white*	*hair*
	Modifier		modifier	head
TL:	*Rambut*		*putih*	
	Head		qualifier	

This shift occurred in the level of structure, as state before the change of position of the head in source language. In source language, the position of a head in the noun phrase above is right after the modifier, meanwhile in target language the head of this noun phrase is infront of the qualifier. The structure of the source language was preceded by the as determiner, while in target language the determiner t*ubuh* was followed by suffix *-nya* as a possessive marker, which is this case same like the data number one.

SL:	*His*		*body*
	Modifier		*head*
TL:	*Tubuh*		*-nya*
	Head		*qualifier*

The phrase above presented the noun phrase consisted of three elements. There are *a, crowd* and *of people,* with *people* as the head in this noun phrase.

    SL (English): *a crowd of people*
    TL (bahasa): *orang banyak*

It can be seen this phrase have two side, the first side or the left side it was represented by definite article *the,* meanwhile on the second side or the right side was modified by the prepositional phrase. The noun phrase was translated into *orang banyak.*

The translation equivalent represented structure shift and also unit shift. Victoria stated *people* is a person in general (Victoria, 2008). The internal structure of noun phrase in source language is modifier-head-qualifier and the internal structure of noun phrase in the target language is head-qualifier.

The		*crowd*	*of people*
Modifier		qualifier	head
Orang	*banyak*		
Head		qualifier	

The structure shift was indicated by rank-shift or unit shift shown by the internal structure of noun phrase in source language.

From the data, the word a*xe* is the head of noun phrase and it is preceded by an article *the* infront of the word *cat*. The structure of noun phrase in source language is modifier-head, while in target language is head-modifier.

    SL (English): *the axe*
    TL (bahasa): *kapak itu*

Victoria stated *axe* means a tools for cutting wood (Victoria, 2008). The phrase *the axe* translated into *kapak itu* in bahasa. The internal structure of this formal correspondence seem to be different with the internal structure of noun phrase in source language. The noun *cat* was translated into *kapak* and the word *the* translated into *itu* . On the other word, the word *kapak* was its formal correspondence.

From the example below it revealed that from the source language to the target language resulted in a structural shift. It can be seen that the structure in the source language is modifier-head has been changed into head-qualifier in the target language. This shift was applied in the process of translation into the target language to make the translation sound natural.

SL:	The	axe
	Modifier	Head
TL:	Kapak	itu
	Head	Qualifier

It can be said this structure was obligatory because the language system of the target language is different with the language system of source language.

The example of the noun phrase showed in the data above was *a long scream.* This noun phrase consisted of three elements namely *a, wooden,* and *box*. It can be seen from the shift occurred in this noun phrase

SL (English): *a wooden box*
TL (bahasa): *sebuah kotak*

This noun phrase was translate into *sebuah kotak.* The head of this noun phrase is *kotak* in target language. This noun is considered as the formal correspondence of *box.* This translation equivalent represented shift in structure of noun phrase in source language. The structure of the noun phrase in source language is Modifier1-Modifier2-Head. in the target language the structure of noun phrase was translated into Head-Qualifier.

The example above showed the shift in structure. The sequence of the head in source language change in target language.

SL:	A	wooden	box
	Modifier 1	modifier 2	head
TL:	Sebuah	kotak	
	Head	qualifier	

This shift was actually the reason and consequence of the different of the language system between English structure and Bahasa structure.

The phrase above presented the noun phrase consisted of three elements. There are *the, middle* and *of the wall,* with *wall* as the head in this noun phrase.

SL (English): *the middle of the wall*
TL (bahasa): *dinding bagian dalam*

It can be seen this phrase have two side, the first side or the left side it was represented by definite article *the,* meanwhile on the second side or the right side was modified by the prepositional phrase. This noun phrase was translated into *dinding bagian dalam.*

The translation equivalent represented structure shift and also unit shift. Victoria stated *wall is*

a noun which means long upright solid structure of stones, brick, etc that surrounds, divides or protects something (Victoria, 2008).

SL:	*The*	*middle*	*of the wall*	
	Modifier	head	qualifier	
TL:	*Tengah*	*rumah*		
	Head	qualifier		

The internal structure of noun phrase in source language is modifier-head-qualifier and the internal structure of noun phrase in the target language is head-qualifier. The structure shift was indicated by rank-shift or unit shift shown by the internal structure of noun phrase in source language.

There is also unit shift represented by the translation equivalent. This unit shift can be notice from the elements that form the noun phrase. In source language, one of the elements forming the noun phrase is in rank of prepositional phrase, while in target language the elements forming the phrase are in rank of word.

The data showed the noun phrase in the target language had three elements in which *man* as a head of noun phrase. *Man* had definite article *a* and adjective *free.* These two elements functioned as modifier of the head. This is clear that the internal structure of this noun phrase is modifier 1 – modifier 2 – head. This noun phrase was translated into *orang yang merdeka* which the structure of this noun phrase is head – qualifier.

SL (English): *a free man*
TL (bahasa): *orang yang merdeka*

It can be seen, the shift occurred in the structure of the head. The sequence of head in the source language is change in target language.

This may be regarded as the effort to make the closest translation equivalent in target language. The rank shift was also represented by element forming the head in the target language.

SL:	*A*	*free*	*man*	
	Modifier 1	modifier 2	head	
TL:	*Orang*	*yang merdeka*		
	Head	qualifier		

The head in target language was modified by clause, while in source language elements modifying the head was word. The rank shift was the change of the rank of modifier in noun phrase in source language into clause in target language.

The noun phrase showed in the data above was *the fourth day.* This noun phrase consisted of three constituents namely *the, fourth,* and *day*. It can be seen from the shift occurred in this noun phrase.

SL (English): *the fourth day*
TL (bahasa): *hari keempat*

This noun phrase was translate into *hari keempat.* The head of this noun phrase is *hari* in target language. This noun is considered as the formal correspondence of *day*. This translation equivalent represented shift in structure of noun phrase in source language. The structure of the noun phrase in source language is Modifier1-Modifier2-Head. In target language the structure of noun phrase

was translated into Head-Qualifier.

The example above showed the shift in structure. The sequence of the head in source language change in target language.

SL:	*The*	*fourth*	*day*
	Modifier 1	modifier 2	head
TL:	*Hari*	*keempat*	
	Head	qualifier	

This shift was actually the reason and consequence of the different of the language system between language system of English structure and language system of Bahasa structure.

This translation equivalent in internal structure for there was a difference in the number of elements of consisting in noun phrase in source language and its translation equivalent in target language.

SL (Engliah): *a bit afraid*

TL (bahasa): *takut*

The data above presented noun phrase with three elements in source language. Those are *a, bit* and *afraid. A* is indefinite article which function a determiner of the head, *bit* is a noun which function as modifier of the head, *afraid* is an adjective which function as the head of this noun phrase. This noun phrase was translated into *takut* in target language.

There was also shift represented by this translation equivalent. *A bit afraid* is noun phrase with *afraid* as the head. The word *afraid* was translated into *takut* which was classified into noun based on the class.

SL:	*A*	*bit*	*afraid*
	Article	noun	head (adjective)
TL:	*Takut*		
	Noun (head)		

Furthermore, there was unit shift occurred during the translation process of noun phrase in source language into single word classified as noun in target language. This adjustment chosen by translator to find the closest equivalent of source language since English and Bahasa have different language systems.

In data above the case similar as data number three and number five. In this data showed the equivalent of *a voice* is *suara.*

SL (English): *a voice*

TL (bahasa): *suara*

The rank between the source language and the target language are different. For the detail, the following table explanation the changing of the rank.

From the example below, it was already mentioned that *a voice* is noun phrase, it is translated into *suara* which is as noun. Victoria classified *voice* as a noun which means a sounds produce through the mouth by a person speaking and singing (Victoria, 2008).

SL:	A		*voice*
	Modifier		head
TL:	*Suara*		
	Noun (head)		

The source language equivalent is in different rank, or in the other words there was unit shift occurred during the process of translation.

However, there was another choices that in fact was not chosen to resemble the equivalent *a voice*. This unit shift also can be avoided by translating the noun phrase into the noun phrase in the target language. *A voice* can be translated into *suara itu*. As the explanation before, the unit shift is an optional shift since there was another option that can be the translation equivalent of noun phrase in source language.

The noun phrase showed in the data below was *a long scream*. This noun phrase consisted of three elements namely *a, long,* and *scream*. It can be seen from the shift occurred in this noun phrase.

SL (English): a long scream
TL (bahasa): pekikan panjang

This noun phrase was translate into *pekikan panjang*. The head of this noun phrase is *pekikan* in target language. This noun is considered as the formal correspondence of *scream*. This translation equivalent represented shift in structure of noun phrase in source language. The structure of the noun phrase in source language is Modifier1-Modifier2-Head. in target language the structure of noun phrase was translated into Head-Qualifier. The example below showed the shift in structure.

SL:	A	*long*	*scream*
	Modifier	modifier	head
TL:	*pekikan*	*panjang*	
	Head	qualifier	

The sequence of the head in source language change in target language. This shift was actually the reason and consequence of the different of the language system between English structure and Bahasa structure.

CONCLUSSION

According to the discussion in the previous chapter, some conclusion can be drawn based on the problems proposed in this paper. The writer found that in process of translation in black cat novel the translator used one of the theory of translation. Based on the analysis, there are four types of category shifts that found in the black cat novel. Those are structure shifts, class shifts, unit/rank shifts and the last is intra-system shifts. Structure shifts occurs because of the differences of language system between language system of English and language system of Bahasa. In the process of translation there is a possibility of a word class change between two words in different language. From noun to verb, verb to adjective, adjective to adverb and vice versa. Unit/rank shifts occurs because to find the closest meaning or to make sounds more natural in target language. The last shifts that occurs in the previous chapter is intra-system shift. Intra system shifts occurrence of numbers even though language has a number system the same one.

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