

THE ANALYSIS OF UNIT SHIFT IN THE RESEARCH OF TRANSLATION WITH COMMENTARY: ENGLISH INTO INDONESIAN

ANALISIS PERGESERAN UNIT DALAM PENELITIAN TERJEMAHAN DENGAN CATATAN: BAHASA INGGRIS KE BAHASA INDONESIA

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Article accepted: September 15th, 2019; revised June 2nd, 2019; approved 14th, 2019

Permalink/DOI: 10.29255/aksara.v31i1.316.123-136

Abstract

Unit shift is one of a shift that is found in the translation. The shift that occurred was the change of the unit of the source text, such as a word into a phrase into a clause, and a phrase into a word. The problem found is that the unit shift in the translation. This article aims to find out the unit shift in the translation of the novel *Counting by 7s* that is from English into Indonesian. The methods used in this article are introspective and retrospective method. The procedure of the research was reading the novel, translating it, marking the problem found, taking the problem concerning unit shift to be analyzed, and analyzing the chosen data based on Duff's principles of translation, Chesterman's unit shift translation strategy, and theories of languages. The results of this research show that the translation strategy of unit shift can be combined with the translation strategy of expansion, compression, cohesion change, and antonymy. Besides, the unit shift analyzed is only from a word to a phrase and vice versa and from a clause to a word.

Keywords: unit shift, translation strategy, principle of translation, introspective method, retrospective method

Abstrak

*Unit shift (pergeseran unit) adalah salah satu pergeseran yang ditemukan dalam terjemahan. Pergeseran yang terjadi berupa perubahan unit teks sumber, seperti kata menjadi frasa, frasa menjadi klausa, dan frasa menjadi kata. Masalah yang ditemukan adalah pergeseran unit dalam penerjemahan. Artikel ini bertujuan untuk mencari pergeseran unit dalam terjemahan novel *Counting by 7s* dari bahasa Inggris ke bahasa Indonesia. Metode yang digunakan adalah introspektif dan retrospektif. Prosedur penelitiannya adalah membaca novel, menerjemahkannya, menandai masalah yang ditemukan, mengambil masalah mengenai unit shift (pergeseran unit) untuk dianalisis, dan menganalisis data yang dipilih berdasarkan prinsip penerjemahan Duff, strategi penerjemahan Chesterman, dan teori bahasa. Hasil penelitian ini menunjukkan bahwa strategi penerjemahan pergeseran unit dapat digabungkan dengan strategi penerjemahan ekspansi, kompresi, perubahan kohesi, dan antonimi. Di samping itu, pergeseran unit yang dianalisis hanya dari kata ke frasa dan sebaliknya dan dari klausa ke kata.*

Kata kunci: pergeseran unit, strategi penerjemahan, prinsip penerjemahan, metode introspektif, metode retrospektif

How to cite: Agistiawaty, F. (2019). The Analysis of Unit Shift in The Research of Translation with Commentary: English into Indonesia. *Aksara*, 31(1), 123-136 (DOI: 10.29255/aksara.v31i1.316.123-136).

INTRODUCTION

Language is a tool for communication. People show their thoughts and ideas through language. If a person does not understand the language that is used by another person, she/he has to translate it. Translation is mainly delivering the message from one language to another language. Translation does not change the message of the source language. To have a good translation, the translator has to make the translation as natural as possible and understandable in the target language. During the process of translation, translation shift, such as unit shift, is inevitable. This is because the structure of one language is different from another language. Thus, this research reveals the unit shift in the translation.

Unit shift is one of the translation strategies which is proposed by Chesterman (2000). Unit shift is a change of a unit in the source language into another unit in the target language. In the annotated translation research that the researcher has done the researcher discovered many translation shifts which are called unit shift.

In this article, the writer is going to discuss the translation of unit shift with its analysis according to Duff's principles of translation and Chesterman's translation strategies. The writer used one of Duff's principles of translation, namely meaning. Meaning here means that the target text reflects the meaning of the original text. The writer used Duff's principles of translation because all the principles are relevant to all translation. In addition, there are some linguists who have their own translation strategies and they called the translation strategy as translation procedure. Some of the linguists are Chesterman (2000, pp. 87--116), Newmark (1988, pp. 81--91), Nida (1964, pp. 241--247), and Vinay & Darbelnet (1995, pp.

31--39). Moreover, Venuti (1998, pp. 240--244), has his translation strategies which consist of domesticating strategies and foreignizing strategies. Besides, Molina and Albir (2002, pp. 509-511) also discuss their translation techniques in *Translation Techniques Revisited: A Dynamic and Functionalist Approach*.

From the 6 translation strategies mentioned before, the writer used Chesterman's translation strategies because it is only Chesterman that has unit shift as one of the translation strategies which of course supports the writer in analyzing the data of unit shift. In fact, Newmark has shift or transposition in his translation procedure but he did not mention that the procedure covers unit shift. Therefore, Chesterman's translation strategies are the most suitable one. According to his definition of unit shift, the units which consist of morpheme, word, phrase, clause, sentence, and paragraph can be changed in the translation such as a word in the source language will be translated as a phrase and a phrase in the source language will be translated as a clause.

There are six of Duff's principles of translation, namely "meaning, form, register, source language influence, style and clarity, and idiom" (Duff, 1990, pp. 10--11). In addition, there are three of Chesterman's translation strategies, namely "syntactic strategies, semantic strategies, and pragmatic strategies" (Chesterman, 2000, pp. 87--116). Syntactic strategies consist of literal translation, loan, calque, transposition, unit shift, phrase structure change, clause structure change, sentence structure change, cohesion change, level shift, and scheme change. Semantic strategies consist of synonymy, antonymy, hyponymy, converses, abstraction change, distribution change, emphasis change, paraphrase, trope change, and other semantic changes. Pragmatic strategies

consist of cultural filtering, explicitness change, information change, interpersonal change, illocutionary change, coherence change, partial translation, visibility change, transediting, and other pragmatic changes.

The first previous research related to this research is conducted by Dewi, Indrayani, and Citraresmana from Padjadjaran University in 2014. The title of their research is *The Equivalence and Shift in the Indonesian Translation of English Adjective Phrases*. Their research aims to investigate and analyze the equivalence and shift that are found in the translation of English adjective phrases into Indonesian in magazine articles. This research found that textual equivalence denotes the similarities of function of the adjective phrase either in English or Indonesian.

The second previous is conducted by Herman from Dr. Seyed Mohammad Hosseini-Maasoum from Payame Noor University and Azadeh Shahbaiki from Islamic Azad University in 2013. The title of their research is *Translation Shifts in the Persian Translation of a Tale of Two Cities by Charles Dickens*. Their research aimed to find which types of shifts the translator uses, to compare the SL and the TL versions, and to investigate how faithful the translator is to the original text. In their research, they focus on analyzing all category shifts which cover structure shift, class shift, unit shift, and intra-system shift. This research found that unit shift is the most occurrence type of shifts that is 37.5%.

Actually, there is another problem that the translator may find that is style (Arif B. Prasetyo, et al. 2018). What they mean is repetition in the translation. Besides, Yusup Irawan (2016) also found that the translator might use the ideology of foreignization during the process of translation.

The weakness of the previous researches is that they do not expand the theory of unit shift. Combining the theory of unit shift with another related theory will give a new sight for the reader. Thus, this research gives a wider area of explaining the unit shift.

The novelty of this article is that the writer/researcher translates the original text independently and analyzed the translation. The writer/researcher also combined the translation strategy of unit shift with another strategy that are expansion, compression, cohesion change, and antonymy.

In addition, the significance of this research is to provide the readers the information concerning unit shift. This research is also useful for those who are looking for references about unit shift. For the writer, this research can extend her knowledge about unit shift. Here are the problem formulations that arise: (1) what are the difficulties encountered by the researcher during the process of translating unit shift and (2) how does the researcher solve the problems in order to get the solutions.

There are ten theories related to unit shift. The first theory is Catford (1965) stated that “By unit-shift we mean changes of rank—that is, departures from formal correspondence in which the translation equivalent of a unit at one rank in the SL is a unit at a different rank in the TL” (p. 79).

The second theory is Munday (2001) cited Catford stated that “**Unit shifts** or **rank shifts**: These are shifts where the translation equivalent in the TL is at a different rank to the SL. ‘Rank’ here refers to the hierarchically linguistic units of sentence, clause, group, word and morpheme” (p. 61).

The third theory is Mona Baker (1992) found the following:

Cohesion is the network of lexical, grammatical, and other relations which provide links between various parts of a text. These relations or ties organize and, to some extent create a text, for instance by requiring the reader to interpret words and expressions in the surrounding sentence and paragraphs. Cohesion is a surface relation; it connects together the actual words and expressions that we can see or hear. (p. 180)

The fourth theory is Larson (1998) found the following:

There are many devices which give cohesion to a text. The particular devices which are used, and even the ways in which they are used, will vary from language to language. Such cohesion devices as pronouns, substitute words, verb affixes, deictics, pro-verbs, conjunctions, special particles, forms of topicalization, and so forth, if translated one-for-one from the source language into the receptor language, will almost certainly distort the meaning intended by the original author (p. 430).

The fifth theory is Larson (1998) stated that “First of all, it is essential that the translator accept the fact that a single source language word may be translated by one word or by a number or words in the receptor language ...” (p. 170).

The sixth theory is Nida and Taber (1982) found that “Some expression, however, also semantically, condensed in the source language text that they often require considerable expansion in the receptor language” (p. 167).

The seventh theory is Nida and Taber (1982) stated that “There are quite naturally some expressions which are reduced in the process of transfer from one language to another” (p. 168).

The eighth theory is Larson (1998) stated that “First of all, it is essential that the translator accept the fact that ... several words in the source text will sometimes be translated by a single word” (p. 170).

The ninth theory is Larson (1998) found that:

Lexical equivalents may also sometimes be found through the use of negating antonym. There may be no direct equivalent in the receptor language, but there may be lexical item with an exact opposite meaning and by negating this, the desired meaning may be obtained (p. 173).

The tenth theory is Fawcett (2003) found that “Antonymic translation is translation by the opposite. It is frequently used to achieve what is felt to be a more natural wording in the target language” (p. 31).

METHOD

The research of translation with commentary that the writer has conducted belongs to the area of text analysis and translation and is in the form of introspective and retrospective research where the researcher herself translates the text and, at the same time, writes a commentary on her own translation process (Williams and Chesterman, 2002, p. 7).

The commentaries are in the form of annotating and analyzing part of the collected data, namely unit shift. The methods of the research (translation with commentary) conducted by the researcher/translator/writer are quantitative and qualitative. Qualitative here means that the sample are unique and the researcher/translator/writer focuses on the process (process of translation). Unique means being the only one of its kind. This research is process-oriented because the researcher/translator/writer is focusing on how the translation has been done (Nunan, 2001, p. 4). Furthermore, this research is also a quantitative research because the researcher/translator/writer focuses on the result of the translation that should be analyzed. In other words, this research is outcome-oriented

(Nunan, 2001, p. 4).

During the process of translation, the researcher/translator/writer asked herself, such as (1) In which part did the researcher/translator/writer find difficulty in translating?; (2) What was the best translation for this particular word/phrase/sentence/idiomatic expression which was in line with the context; (3) Were the difficulties related to syntactic, semantic, or pragmatic features?; and (4) Why did the researcher/translator/writer translate a particular aspect of language as such?. Asking these questions means that the researcher/translator/writer introspects her own thoughts in the time of translating a text. Thus, this is the introspective method that the researcher/translator/writer has used.

In retrospective method, the researcher/translator/writer has traced back what she has done during the translation in line with Duff's principles of translation, Chesterman's translation strategies, and the theories of languages in order to be able to find the equivalents of the aspect of languages that should be translated. Thus the researcher/translator/writer asked herself, such as (1) Which translation strategy has the researcher/translator/writer used in translating a particular problem/difficulty?; (2) Which theory of translation has supported the researcher/translator/writer in translating a particular problem/difficulty?; (3) Which language structural rules has the researcher/translator/writer used in translating?; and (4) Has the result conveyed the intended meaning of the source text correctly?

In the process of conducting the research, there are some procedures that the writer has done. First of all, the researcher read the source text thoroughly to give a full understanding of the content. Second, the researcher translated the source text from English into Indonesian

independently. Third, at the same time the researcher marked down the words, phrases, clauses, sentences, and other language components that became a problem in the process of translating the text. Fourth, the researcher/translator/writer took only the most difficult problems concerning unit shift to be analyzed. Fifth, the chosen data were analyzed based on Duff's principles of translation, Chesterman's unit shift translation strategy, and theories of language

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Based on the data analysis, the writer found that some items can be analyzed using the translation strategy of unit shift and expansion, other items can be analyzed using the translation strategy of unit shift and compression, the translation strategy of unit shift and cohesion change, or the translation strategy of unit shift and antonymy.

Thus, the translation strategy of unit shift does not stand alone but can be combined with any other translation strategy depending on the items that are being analyzed. Of Duff's six principles of translation, it turns out only one principle is used, namely meaning. Of Chesterman's three translation strategies, namely syntactic strategies, semantic strategies, and pragmatic strategies, the writer only used two strategies namely syntactic strategies (unit shift and cohesion change) and semantic strategies (antonymy and distribution change: expansion and compression). That means that pragmatic strategies are not used to analyzed the data.

The writer did not find the shift from a word to a clause, from a phrase to a clause and vice versa, from a word to a sentence and vice versa, from a phrase to a sentence and vice versa. Therefore, the writer analyzes the unit shift only from a word to a phrase and vice

versa and from a clause to a word.

When the writer conducted the annotated translation research by translating the novel *Counting by 7s*, the researcher/translator/writer found difficulties/problems and they have become the data to be analyzed. Some examples of the analysis according to Chesterman's unit shift translation strategy are described beneath and the description is also in line with Duff's principle of translation. Some abbreviation are used. (p.) is the page of the novel, (para.) is the paragraph of the novel, and (l.) is the line of the novel. Beneath the writer described the analysis of the data found when she conducted the research.

The procedures of the analysis are 1) describing the data and 2) analysis consisting of (a) comment, (b) principle of translation including example of the principle of translation and comment of the example, (c) translation strategy relevant to the data including example of the translation strategy and comment of the example, and (d) theory of translation relevant to the data including example of the theory of translation and comment of the example.

Data 1

P./Para./L	Source Text	Target Text
2/10/18	He does not speak Vietnamese	Dia tidak berbicara bahasa Vietnam.

Analysis

Comment

The English word **Vietnamese** is translated into *bahasa Vietnam* which is a phrase. It means that there is a change of rank, namely from a word to a phrase in Indonesian.

Principle of Translation

Meaning

"The translation should reflect accurately the meaning of the original text. Nothing should

be arbitrarily added or removed ..." (Duff, 1990, pp. 10-11).

Example of the principle of translation:

Source Text	Target Text
He listened attentively , his egg-shaped head cocked slightly to one side whilst he darted a sharp glance at the two tables in question. (Christie, Agatha. <i>Lord Edgware Dies</i> , 1933, p. 14)	Dia mendengarkan dengan penuh perhatian . Kepalanya yang seperti telur sedikit miring ketika dia melancarkan tatapan tajam ke dua meja itu. (Lily Wibisono. (1986). <i>Matinya Lord Edgware</i> (Agatha Christie, Trans.). Jakarta: PT. Gramedia. p. 15. (Original work published 1933))

Comment of the example:

The English word **attentively** is translated into *dengan penuh perhatian* which is a phrase. It means that there is a change of rank, namely from a word to a phrase in Indonesian.

Translation Strategy Relevant to the Data

Translation Strategy 1

Syntactic strategy: Unit shift

Chesterman (2000):

The units are morpheme, word, phrase, clause, sentence, paragraph. A unit shift occurs when a ST unit is translated as a different unit in the TT; this happens very frequently, of course, and sub classifications can be set up for unit shifts of different types. (p. 95)

Example of the translation strategy 1:

Source Text	Target Text
'I doubt if she could play a small part adequately or even what is called a character part. (Christie, Agatha. <i>Lord Edgware Dies</i> , 1933, p. 15)	Tapi aku ragu apa dia bisa memegang peran kecil dengan baik , atau bahkan menjadi pemain watak. (Lily Wibisono. (1986). <i>Matinya Lord Edgware</i> (Agatha Christie, Trans.). Jakarta: PT. Gramedia. p. 15. (Original work published 1933))

Comment of the example:

The English word **adequately** is translated into *dengan baik* which is a phrase. There is a

change of rank, namely from a word to a phrase in Indonesian.

Translation Strategy 2

Semantic strategy: Distribution change (expansion)

Chesterman (2000) stated that “This is a change in the distribution of the “same” semantic components over more items (expansion) ...” (p. 104)

Example of the translation strategy 2:

Source Text	Target Text
We went amicably to lunch together. (Christie, Agatha. <i>Lord Edgware Dies</i> , 1933, p. 265)	Kami pergi makan siang dalam suasana damai . (Lily Wibisono. (1986). <i>Matinya Lord Edgware</i> (Agatha Christie, Trans.). Jakarta: PT. Gramedia. p. 262. (Original work published 1933))

Comment of the example:

The English word **amicably** is translated into *dalam suasana damai* which is a phrase. This means that one word in English becomes three words in Indonesian. Thus, there is a change of rank, namely from a word to a phrase.

Theory of Translation Relevant to the Data

Theory of Translation 1

Catford (1965):

“By unit-shift we mean changes of rank—that is, departures from formal correspondence in which the translation equivalent of a unit at one rank in the SL is a unit at a different rank in the TL” (p. 79).

Example of the theory of translation 1:

Source Text	Target Text
‘ Goodbye , M. Poirot,’ she said coldly. (Christie, Agatha. <i>Lord Edgware Dies</i> , 1933, p. 227)	“ Sampai bertemu lagi , M. Poirot,” katanya dingin. (Lily Wibisono. (1986). <i>Matinya Lord Edgware</i> (Agatha Christie, Trans.). Jakarta: PT. Gramedia. p. 227. (Original work published 1933))

Comment of the example:

The English word **Goodbye...** is translated into *Sampai bertemu lagi ...* which is a phrase. It means that there is a change of rank, namely from a word to a phrase in Indonesian.

Theory of Translation 2

Larson (1998) stated that “First of all, it is essential that the translator accept the fact that a single source language word may be translated by one word or by a number or words in the receptor language ...” (p. 140).

Example of the theory of translation 2:

Source Text	Target Text
‘You must wait a little, Jane. We’re in the middle of supper .’ (Christie, Agatha. <i>Lord Edgware Dies</i> , 1933, p. 20)	“Kau harus menunggu sebentar, Jane. Kita kan masih di tengah acara makan malam .” (Lily Wibisono. (1986). <i>Matinya Lord Edgware</i> (Agatha Christie, Trans.). Jakarta: PT. Gramedia. p. 20. (Original work published 1933))

Comment of the example:

The English word **supper** is translated into *acara makan malam* which is a phrase. This means that one word in English becomes three words in Indonesian. Thus, there is a change of rank, namely from a word to a phrase.

Data 2

P./Para./L	Source Text	Target Text
15/3/4	Despite the heat, there is no escaping the fact that the bright sun and rich soil make the area ideal for growing things once you add water to the equation.	Meskipun panas, tidak terlepas dari kenyataan bahwa matahari yang cerah dan tanah yang subur membuat tempat itu baik untuk tumbuhan kalau Anda menambah air ke persamaan reaksi fotosintesis.

Analysis

Comment

The English phrase **growing things** is translated

into *tumbuhan* which is a word. So, there is a change from one rank (phrase) in English and another rank (word) in Indonesian.

Principle of Translation

Meaning

“The translation should reflect accurately the meaning of the original text. Nothing should be arbitrarily added or removed ...” (Duff, 1990, pp. 10—11).

Example of the principle of translation:

Source Text	Target Text
His face was perplexed and wrinkled with the effort of thought. (Christie, Agatha. <i>Lord Edgware Dies</i> , 1933, p. 55)	Wajahnya bingung dan berkerut merut karena berpikir keras. (Lily Wibisono. (1986). <i>Matinya Lord Edgware</i> (Agatha Christie, Trans.). Jakarta: PT. Gramedia. p. 54. (Original work published 1933))

Comment of the example:

The English phrase **His face** is translated into *Wajahnya* which is a word. So, there is a change from one rank (phrase) in English and another rank (word) in Indonesian.

Translation Strategy Relevant to the Data

Translation Strategy 1

Syntactic strategy: Unit shift

Chesterman (2000):

The units are morpheme, word, phrase, clause, sentence, paragraph. A unit shift occurs when a ST unit is translated as a different unit in the TT; this happens very frequently, of course, and sub classifications can be set up for unit shifts of different types (p. 95).

Example of the translation strategy 1:

Source Text	Target Text
Her voice was soft, low and deliciously seductive. (Christie, Agatha. <i>Lord Edgware Dies</i> , 1933, p. 27)	Suaranya rendah, lembut, dan memikat. (Lily Wibisono. (1986). <i>Matinya Lord Edgware</i> (Agatha Christie, Trans.). Jakarta: PT. Gramedia. p. 27. (Original work published 1933))

Comment of the example:

The English phrase **Her voice** is translated into *Suaranya* which is a word. So, there is a change from one rank (phrase) in English and another rank (word) in Indonesian.

Translation Strategy 2

Syntactic strategy: Distribution change (compression)

Chesterman (2000): “This is a change in the distribution of the “same” semantic components over ... fewer items (compression)” (p. 104).

Example of the translation strategy 2:

Source Text	Target Text
Dash it, I had to borrow the money for this beano from my tailor . (Christie, Agatha. <i>Lord Edgware Dies</i> , 1933, p. 33)	Memang, untuk pakaian ini saja aku mesti pinjam dari penjahitku . (Lily Wibisono. (1986). <i>Matinya Lord Edgware</i> (Agatha Christie, Trans.). Jakarta: PT Gramedia. p. 33. (Original work published 1933))

Comment of the example:

The English clause **my tailor** is translated into *penjahitku* which is a word. There is a change of rank, namely from a clause to a word.

Theory of Translation Relevant to the Data

Theory of Translation 1

Munday (2001) cited Catford: “**Unit shifts** or **rank shifts**: These are shifts where the translation equivalent in the TL is at a different rank to the SL. ‘Rank’ here refers to the hierarchicallinguistic units of sentence, clause, group, word and morpheme” (p. 61).

Example of the theory of translation 1:

Source Text	Target Text
I realized immediately that my deductions had been all wrong. (Christie, Agatha. <i>Lord Edgware Dies</i> , 1933, p. 13)	Segera aku sadar bahwa kesimpulanku tadi sama sekali salah. (Lily Wibisono. (1986). <i>Matinya Lord Edgware</i> (Agatha Christie, Trans.). Jakarta: PT Gramedia. p. 13. (Original work published 1933)

Comment of the example:

The English phrase **my deductions** is translated into **kesimpulanku** which is a word. So, there is a change from one rank (phrase) in English and another rank (word) in Indonesian.

Theory of Translation 2

Nida and Taber (1982): “There are quite naturally some expressions which are reduced in the process of transfer from one language to another” (p. 168).

Example of the theory of translation 2:

Source Text	Target Text
Bryan Martin shook his head . (Christie, Agatha. <i>Lord Edgware Dies</i> , 1933, p. 80)	Bryan Martin menggeleng . (Lily Wibisono. (1986). <i>Matinya Lord Edgware</i> (Agatha Christie, Trans.). Jakarta: PT Gramedia. p. 78. (Original work published 1933)

Comment of the example:

The English phrase **shook his head** is translated into **menggeleng** which is a word. This means that three words in English becomes one word in Indonesian. Thus, there is a change of rank, namely from a phrase to a word.

Data 3

P./Para./L	Source Text	Target Text
3/2/3	Big geese live there year-around.	Angsa besar hidup di sana sepanjang tahun.
3/2/4	She thinks I should see them .	Menurut dia saya harus melihat semua angsa itu .

Analysis**Comment**

The English word **them** is translated into **semua angsa itu** which is a phrase. So, there is a change from one rank (word) in English and another rank (phrase) in Indonesian.

Principle of Translation**Meaning**

“The translation should reflect accurately the meaning of the original text. Nothing should be arbitrarily added or removed ...” (Duff, 1990, pp. 10—11).

Example of the principle of translation:

Source Text	Target Text
He had reached out for the daily paper. It had been opened by Japp, doubtless while he was waiting, and had been cast impatiently aside on our entry.	Dia meraih koran. Rupanya koran itu sudah dibuka Japp waktu menunggu tadi dan karena tak sabar sudah dilempar begitu saja waktu masuk (Lily Wibisono. (1986). <i>Matinya Lord Edgware</i> (Agatha Christie, Trans.). Jakarta: PT. Gramedia. p. 69. (Original work published 1933, p. 70)

Comment of the example:

The English word **It** is translated into **koran itu** which is a phrase. So, there is a change from one rank (word) in English and another rank (phrase) in Indonesian.

Translation Strategy Relevant to the Data**Translation Strategy 1****Syntactic strategy: Unit shift**

Chesterman (2000):

The units are morpheme, word, phrase, clause, sentence, paragraph. A unit shift occurs when a ST unit is translated as a different unit in the TT; this happens very frequently, of course, and sub classifications can be set up for unit shifts of different types. (p. 95)

Example of the translation strategy 1:

Source Text	Target Text
But, oh! sir, I'm sure there wasn't nothing wrong with the milk. I had it myself for tea this morning. (Christie, Agatha. <i>Lord Edgware Dies</i> , 1933, p. 116)	Tapi, Tuan, saya yakin susu itu tak apa-apa. Saya sendiri minum susu itu tadi pagi. (Lily Wibisono. (1986). <i>Matinya Lord Edgware</i> (Agatha Christie, Trans.). Jakarta: PT. Gramedia. p. 115. (Original work published 1933))

Comment of the example:

The English word **It** is translated into *susu itu* which is a phrase. So, there is a change from one rank (word) in English and another rank (phrase) in Indonesian.

Translation Strategy 2**Syntactic strategy: Cohesion change**

Chesterman (2000): "A cohesion change is something that affects intra-textual reference, ellipsis, substitution, pronominalization and repetition, or the use of connectors of various kinds" (p. 98).

Example of the translation strategy 2:

Source Text	Target Text
He led us along the hall, past the staircase, to a door at the rear of the hall. Opening it , he announced us in that same soft voice which I instinctively distrusted. (Christie, Agatha. <i>Lord Edgware Dies</i> , 1933, p. 52)	Dia mendahului kami menyusuri lorong rumah, melewati tangga, menuju pintu di ujung belakang lorong rumah itu. Dibukanya pintu itu dan diberitakannya kedatangan kami dengan suara lembut yang sama; suara yang menurut naluriku tak dapat dipercaya. (Lily Wibisono. (1986). <i>Matinya Lord Edgware</i> (Agatha Christie, Trans.). Jakarta: PT Gramedia. p. 51. (Original work published 1933))

Comment of the example:

The English word **it** is translated into *pintu itu* which is a phrase. This means that one word in English becomes two words in Indonesian. Thus, there is a change of rank, namely from a

word to a phrase.

Theory of Translation Relevant to the Data Theory of Translation 1

Catford (1965):

"By unit-shift we mean changes of rank—that is, departures from formal correspondence in which the translation equivalent of a unit at one rank in the SL is a unit at a different rank in the TL" (p. 79).

Example of the theory of translation 1:

Source Text	Target Text
His eye fell on a small suitcase—more of an attaché case, that was lying on a chair. 'Did Miss Adams take that with her when she went out last night?'	Pandangan matanya jatuh ke sebuah kopor kecil, tipis—lebih mirip tas kantor—yang tergeletak di kursi. "Apa kopor itu dibawa Nona Adams waktu dia keluar tadi malam?" (Lily Wibisono. (1986). <i>Matinya Lord Edgware</i> (Agatha Christie, Trans.). Jakarta: PT Gramedia. p. 116. (Original work published 1933))

Comment of the example:

The English word **that** is translated into *kopor itu* which is a phrase. So, there is a change from one rank (word) in English and another rank (phrase) in Indonesian.

Theory of Translation 2

Larson (1998):

There are many devices which give cohesion to a text. The particular devices which are used, and even the ways in which they are used, will vary from language to language. Such cohesion devices as pronouns, substitute words, verb affixes, deictics, pro-verbs, conjunctions, special particles, forms of topicalization, and so forth, if translated one-for-one from the source language into the receptor language, will almost certainly distort the meaning intended by the original author. (p. 430)

Example of the theory of translation 2:

Source Text	Target Text
Come in here and talk to me while I fix my face . It's looking too perfectly frightful.' (Christie, Agatha. <i>Lord Edgware Dies</i> , 1933, p. 28)	Kita ngobrol sementara saya membenahi wajah, wajah saya kelihatan tak keruan. (Lily Wibisono. (1986). <i>Matinya Lord Edgware</i> (Agatha Christie, Trans.). Jakarta: PT Gramedia. p. 28. (Original work published 1933))

Comment of the example:

The English word **It** is translated into *wajah saya* which is a phrase. This means that one word in English becomes two words in Indonesian. Thus, there is a change of rank, namely from a word to a phrase.

Data 4

P./Para./L	Source Text	Target Text
4/2/2	It's strange that I haven't heard from either of them.	Aneh bahwa saya belum mendengar-jawaban dari salah satu dari mereka.

Analysis

Comment

The English clause **It's strange** is translated into *Aneh* which is a word. So, there is a change from one rank (clause) in English and another rank (word) in Indonesian.

Principle of Translation

Meaning

"The translation should reflect accurately the meaning of the original text. Nothing should be arbitrarily added or removed ..." (Duff, 1990, pp. 10—11).

Example of the principle of translation:

Source Text	Target Text
' I have noticed that when we work on a case together, you are always urging me on to physical action,' (Christie, Agatha. <i>Lord Edgware Dies</i> , 1933,p. 18)	" Kulihat kalau kita bekerja sama pada suatu kasus, kau selalu mendesak-desak supaya kita mengambil tindakan nyata. (Lily Wibisono. (1986). <i>Matinya Lord Edgware</i> (Agatha Christie, Trans.). Jakarta: PT. Gramedia. p. 18. (Original work published 1933))

Comment of the example:

The English clause **I have noticed** is translated into *Kulihat* which is a word. So, there is a change from one rank (clause) in English and another rank (word) in Indonesian.

Translation Strategy Relevant to the Data

Translation Strategy 1

Syntactic strategy: Unit shift

Chesterman (2000):

The units are morpheme, word, phrase, clause, sentence, paragraph. A unit shift occurs when a ST unit is translated as a different unit in the TT; this happens very frequently, of course, and sub classifications can be set up for unit shifts of different types. (p. 95)

Example of the translation strategy 1:

Source Text	Target Text
'I think it is the famousmoustaches,' I said. (Christie, Agatha. <i>Lord Edgware Dies</i> , 1933,p. 18)	"Kukira kumis yang terkenal itulah gara-garanya," kataku. (Lily Wibisono. (1986). <i>Matinya Lord Edgware</i> (Agatha Christie, Trans.). Jakarta: PT. Gramedia. p. 18. (Original work published 1933))

Comment of the example:

The English clause **I said** is translated into *kataku* which is a word. So, there is a change from one rank (clause) in English and another rank (word) in Indonesian.

Translation Strategy 2

Syntactic strategy: Distribution change (compression)

Chesterman (2000): “This is a change in the distribution of the “same” semantic components over ... fewer items (compression)” (p. 104).

Example of the translation strategy 2:

Source Text	Target Text
‘It is no wonder both his wives left him.’ ‘As you say.’ (Christie, Agatha. <i>Lord Edgware Dies</i> , 1933, p. 58)	“Tak heran dia ditingalkan kedua istrinya.” “ Begitulah. ” (Lily Wibisono. (1986). <i>Matinya Lord Edgware</i> (Agatha Christie, Trans.). Jakarta: PT. Gramedia. p. 57. (Original work published 1933))

Comment of the example:

The English clause **As you say** is translated into **Begitulah** which is a word. This means that three words in English becomes one word in Indonesian. Thus, there is a change of rank, namely from a phrase to a word.

Theory of Translation Relevant to the Data Theory of Translation 1

Munday (2001) cited Catford: “**Unit shifts** or **rank shifts**: These are shifts where the translation equivalent in the TL is at a different rank to the SL. ‘Rank’ here refers to the hierarchicallinguistic units of sentence, clause, group, word and morpheme” (p. 61).

Example of the theory of translation 1:

Source Text	Target Text
‘On the whole,’ she continued thoughtfully, ‘it would be much better if he died, I mean, I’d feel more finally quit of him.’ (Christie, Agatha. <i>Lord Edgware Dies</i> , 1933, p. 27)	“Secara keseluruhan,” lanjutnya serius. “Lebih baik kalau dia mati saja. Urusan saya dengan dia bisa selesai sama sekali.” (Lily Wibisono. (1986). <i>Matinya Lord Edgware</i> (Agatha Christie, Trans.). Jakarta: PT. Gramedia. p. 27. (Original work published 1933))

Comment of the example:

The English clause **she continued** is translated into **lanjutnya** which is a word. There is a change of rank, namely from a clause to a word.

Theory of Translation 2

Larson (1998) stated that “First of all, it is essential that the translator accept the fact that ... several words in the source text will sometimes be translated by a single word” (p. 170).

Example of the theory of translation 2:

Source Text	Target Text
‘ That is true , but at any rate you or I would see the danger involved.’ (Christie, Agatha. <i>Lord Edgware Dies</i> , 1933, p. 17)	“ Betul , tapi kau atau aku akan bisa melihat bahayanya.” (Lily Wibisono. (1986). <i>Matinya Lord Edgware</i> (Agatha Christie, Trans.). Jakarta: PT. Gramedia. p. 17. (Original work published 1933))

Comment of the example:

The English clause **That is true** is translated into **Betul** which is a word. So, there is a change from one rank (clause) in English and another rank (word) in Indonesian.

CONCLUSION

Unit shift is one of the problem that any translator encounter when rendering the text. Unit shift is a problem during the translation because the translator tends to change the original form of the source text, such as a phrase in the source text becoming a word in the target text, a clause becoming a phrase, and a word becoming a phrase. In getting the solution, the researcher/translator/writer analyzed the data using Duff’s principle of translation and Chesterman’s unit shift translation strategy. In analyzing the data, the writer combines the translation strategy of unit shift with expansion (semantic strategy), the translation strategy of unit shift with compression (semantic

strategy), and the translation strategy of unit shift with cohesion change (syntactic strategy). Therefore, the writer concludes that the translation strategy of expansion (semantic strategy), compression (semantic strategy), cohesion change (syntactic strategy), and antonymy (semantic strategy) are in line with the translation strategy of unit shift. Based on the analysis, the writer analyzes only the shift from a word to a phrase, from a phrase to a word, and from a clause to a word.

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