IDENTIFICATON OF UNIT SHIFT FROM WORD TO PHRASE
IN ENGLISH-INDONESIAN TRANSLATION OF *MS WIZ SPELLS TROUBLE*
BY TERENCE BLACKER

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ABSTRACT

The research entitled "Identification of Unit Shift from Word to Phrase in English-Indonesian Translation of Ms Wiz Spells Trouble by Terence Blacker" finds the unit shift and classifies the unit shift in Ms Wiz Spells Trouble short stories by Terrence blacker. The theory used in this research is unit shift by Catford as seen in his book entitled '*A Linguistic Theory of Translation*'. Descriptive analysis method is used to analyze the data in the research. Based on the analysis, unit shift is a change of a unit in source language to a different unit in target language. There are two classified unit shift in the research; from Adverb to adverbial phrase and adjective to adjective phrase.

Keyword: Source Language, Target Language, Unit shift

ABSTRAK

Penelitian yang berjudul "Identifikasi Unit Shift *dari Kata ke Frasa pada Terjemahan Bahasa Inggris ke Bahasa Indonesia Dalam Cerita Pendek* Ms Wiz Spells Trouble *Karya* Terence Blacker" *mencari unit shift dan mengklasifikasi unit gramatikal dalam cerita pendek* "Ms Wiz Spells Trouble" *karya* Terence Blacker*. Penelitian ini menggunakan teori* unit Shift *oleh* Catford*. Penelitian ini menggunakan teori analisis deskriptif oleh* Sugiyono *sebagai metode penelitian. Berdasarkan penelitian,* Unit shift *adalah perubahan dari unit ke unit berbeda dari bahasa sumber ke bahasa sasaran. Terdapat dua* unit shift *dalam penelitian ini yaitu perubahan dari kata keterangan kef rasa kata keterangan dan dari kata sifat kef rasa kata sifat.*

Kata kunci*: Bahasa sumber, Bahasa sasaran,* Unit shift*.*

Introduction

There are so many literatures using English language. One of the reasons why a literature uses English language is to make the readers from any nation understand the language. However, sometimes, the literature is translated to other language to make the reader more understand or to make the reader who does not learn English can understand. It is safe to say that English is one of the most translated languages throughout the world. Indonesia is one of the country that uses English as their second language, or third if we count Indigenous language. But in Indonesia, there are so many people who do not speak English fluently or even do not understand English. That is why many literatures in English are translated to Indonesian language. There are so many literatures translated from English to Indonesian language.

To do the translation, we must consider about the source language and the target language, as Catford stated in his book:

"Relations between languages can generally be regarded as two directional, though not always symmetrical. Translation, as a process, is always uni-directional: it is always performed in a given direction, 'from' a Source Language 'into' a Target Language." (1965:20)

Source language is the language that we want to translate, it is the original language that the text is written. Target language is the language after source language is translated. In this case, the source language is English and the target language is Indonesian language. Sometimes the target language has many differences from the source language when being translated. They may share same meaning but there have many differences in form. In translation, target language and source language must have same meaning but the form can be different. To find the differences between source language and target language the writer uses unit shift theory by Catford.

Data Source

For this article, the data were collected from short story entitled Ms Wiz Spells trouble by Terence Blacker that has been translated to Indonesian by Rosi L. Simamora. The research uses both English and the translation to identifying the unit shift between short language and target language. The theory used to identify the unit shift is translation shift theory by Catford (1965). This research has several purposes. First, this research helps readers understand that there are some rules to do the translation. Second, the readers also can understand more about the meaning of the text through an accurate translation.

Method

In order to do the research, this paper uses descriptive analytic method to explain the data. Sugiyono stated:

> *"Metode Deskriptif Analisis merupakan metode penelitian dengan cara mengumpulkan data-data sesuai dengan yang sebenarnya kemudian data-data tersebut disusun, diolah dan dianalisis untuk dapat memberikan gambaran mengenai masalah yang ada".*
> *(2008:105)*

According to quotation above, in order to analyze the data, the writer collects and analyzes the data found in translated children short stories. According to quotation above, in order to analyze the data, the research.

These are steps by steps about how the data were collected:

1) The writer found the source of the data; a short story entitled "Ms Wiz Spells Trouble"
2) The writer searches the data from sentence to sentence that has changes from word to phrase between source language and target language
3) The data were classified into two categories, unit shift from adverb to adverbial phrase, from adjective to adjective phrase
4) The data were described syntactically based on their grammatical unit
5) The writer describes the meaning of the unit shift from word to phrase

Theoretical Review

To analyze the data found, the writer uses the theory of unit shift written by Catford (1965). Catford in *A Linguistic Theory of Translation* (1965) stated that in translation shift the target language and the source language must be same in the meaning but the form may be different: "It is generally agreed that meaning is important in translation—particularly in total translation. Indeed, translation has often been defined with reference to meaning; a translation is said to 'have the same meaning' as the original."(1965:35)

Unit Shift

Unit Shift is one of the Translation shift type based on Catford's theory. Translation shift represents some changes when target language being translated to source language. Catford stated that the translation shift is done to get the natural equivalent of the source text message into the target text (1978: 76). Catford Translation shift is divided into two major types, level/rank shift and category shift. Category shift is divided again into four types; Unit-shift, Structure-

shift, Class-shift, and Intra-system Shift. The writer use unit shift as a theory to analyze the differences between target language and source language.

Unit shift is a change of a grammatical unit in source language to a different grammatical unit in target language. In English grammar, there are units called morpheme, word, phrase, clause, and sentence. For example, when there is a word in source language, it can be shifted to a phrase in target language to achieve the same meaning when it is translated. To give more understanding, here is the example:

Source language: He is **reading**

Target language: Dia **sedang membaca**

In the source language above, *reading* is a word. But after being translated to Indonesian, *sedang membaca*, it becomes a phrase since it has head and modifier. The change of word in source language to phrase in target language is called unit shift

Findings and Discussion

The data are divided into two categories; unit shift from adverb to adverbial phrase and adjective to adjective phrase which is explained below

Adverb to Adverbial Phrase

Source Language	Relieved that the earthquake had passed, Herbert emerged **nervously** from the School Inspector's trousers on the classroom floor. (**MWST, 2002: 114**)
Target Language	Lega karena gempa bumi sudah berlalu, Herbert **dengan gugup** muncul dari balik celana panjang Penilik Sekolah yang tergeletak di lantai kelas. (**MSBM, 2002: 51**)

Data 1

The table above shows that word "nervously" in the source language is translated into phrase *dengan gugup* in target language. Specifically, word "nervously" is an adverb because word "nervously" modifies the verb (emerged) in the sentence. The target language *dengan gugup* is a phrase because there are head and modifier with *gugup* as head and *dengan* as modifier. The unit shift happens in the translation because word in source language is translated into phrase in target language.

Word "nervously" in target language means a feeling that makes you worried or feels uneasy. It shows in the sentence that the subject emerged from the trousers with uneasy feel. Phrase *dengan gugup* in target language also have similar meaning with word "nervously". It means that the subject doing something

anxiously. Based on the explanation above, in can be said that word "nervously" have meaning equivalence with phrase *dengan gugup.*

Adjective to Adjective phrase

Source Language	"You'd better do what you think is **best**,"(**MWST, 2002: 116)**
Target Language	"Sebaiknya lakukan apa yang menurutmu **paling baik**," (**MSBM, 2002: 53)**

Data 2

The source language "best" in the sentence above is translated into *paling baik* in the target language. Word "Best" in the source language is an adjective because it modifies the noun (what you think) in the sentence. In the other hand, phrase *paling baik* is an adjective phrase with *baik* as head and *paling* as modifier. It can be concluded that there are unit shift happen in the sentence from word to phrase.

Based on their meaning, word best and phrase paling baik have the same meaning. Word *best* in the sentence have meaning as a quality of something that is the most excellent than another. Phrase *paling baik* also means the more better than the other, *paling* means the most and *baik* means good. Therfore word *best* and phrase *paling baik* have meaning equivalent.

Conclusion

After finishing the analysis, the writer concludes that there are two types of shift that has been analyzed in the finding and discussion. The first data is unit shift from adverb to adverbial phrase which have the same meaning equivalent. The second is unit shift from adjective to adjective phrase which also have meaning equivalence

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