

CATEGORY SHIFT OF NOUN PHRASES IN PAULA HAWKINS' *THE GIRL ON THE TRAIN*

Sheila Harviana Maretha¹ Ati Sumiati²

¹State University of Jakarta
Jalan Rawamangun Muka, Jakarta Timur, Indonesia

²State University of Jakarta
Jalan Rawamangun Muka, Jakarta Timur, Indonesia

ABSTRACT

*Many languages are spoken all over the world. Each language has its own systems and characteristics. People could translate foreign languages into their languages to reduce the barrier in communication. Unfortunately, there are times when the translator has difficulty translating the source language into the target language. In consequence, a translation shift is required. This study aims to find out the dominant category shift of noun phrases in the English-Bahasa Indonesia *The Girl on the Train* novel. The research method adopts in this study is a descriptive qualitative method. There are two sources of data for this study: English and Bahasa Indonesia versions of *The Girl on the Train*. The data used are in the form of noun phrases. The data is analysed by Catford's translation shift theory. The result of this study is all types of category shift occur: structure shift, class shift, unit shift, and intra-system shift. The most dominant category shift is structure shift (56%). Followed by intra-system shift (18%) and unit shifts (17%). And the least is class shift (9%).*

Keywords: translation, category shift, Catford, noun phrases

INTRODUCTION

Language is one of the most influential aspects of humans. Catford (1965) states that language is a pattern of human behavior. Language is one of most significant ways in which humans engage in social situations. Bühler (as cited in Newmark, 1988) mentions three main functions of language: the expressive, the informative, and the vocative. Additionally, Kracht (2008) describes language as a tool for communication. However, there are many languages spoken all across the world, such as English, Bahasa Indonesia, Arabic, Spanish, and so forth. Each language has their own systems and characteristics. Since there are numerous languages exist, this mostly become barrier to communication. In order to minimize the barrier, people could translate the foreign languages into their language. By translating one language into another language, the information could be delivered properly and the process of communication could be easier.

Translation is not a simple activity to do. Unfortunately, sometimes the translator encounters difficulties in translating from the source language into the target language. Hartanto (2017) adds these difficulties cover various aspects, including linguistic aspect, cultural aspect, and literary aspect. Since those difficulties appear in translating a text from the source language into the target language, then translation shift is required.

Translation shift is a translation method which is caused by the differences of the grammatical elements between the source language and the target language. According to Catford (1965), translation shift is divided into two, they are level shift and category shift.

Level shift is the change between grammatical to lexical or vice versa. Category shift consists of four parts namely class shift, structure shift, intra-system shift, and unit shift.

One of the grammatical aspects which could be shifted in the process of translation is a noun phrase. Noun phrase is a group of words which is formed by head and modifier. Head could be the noun itself or pronoun. And modifier is divided into two: pre-modifier and post-modifier. For instance:

SL: Beautiful sunshine, ... (*The Girl on the Train*, p. 24)

TL: Cahaya matahari indah, ... (*The Girl on the Train* Bahasa Indonesia ver., p. 4)

In the example above, the phrase in the source language, English, has a different structure after being translated into the target language, Bahasa Indonesia. The translator chose to change the structure of the phrase when translating from the source language (SL) into target language (TL). The phrase *beautiful sunshine* consists of modifier + head pattern, *beautiful* is modifier and *sunshine* is head. When this phrase is translated into *cahaya matahari indah*, the structure becomes head + modifier pattern, *indah* modifies *cahaya matahari*.

Here are some previous studies on translation shifts and phrases that have been conducted to have a better understanding of them. Muhammad Firhat (2019) in the study, *Translation Technique and Shift: Analysis of The Translation of Prepositional Phrase Found in Indonesian Version of John Green's Looking for Alaska (Mencari Alaska)* aims to analyse the technique and shift of translation in Indonesian version of John Green's *Looking for Alaska*. This study found that to avoid awkwardness, reduction technique is used most frequently and class shift is the most common category shift in translating the novel since it is hard to maintain the lexical category of the source text.

Study conducted by Herdani Kantiastuti (2015), *An Analysis of Category Shifts in the English-Bahasa Indonesia Breaking Dawn Movie Texts*, concluded that the structure shift has the highest frequency which is more than 50% from the data collected because use the grammatical systems between the source language and the target language is different and to achieve the efficiency since the subtitling process is limited by the time and the space of the screen. Also, the highest percentage of the degree of equivalence is the complete meaning which means that the messages of the source language are transferred as equivalent as possible in the target language.

Herman (2015) in the study titled *Category Shifts in the English Translation of Harry Potter and the Philosopher's Stone Movie Subtitle into Indonesia (An Applied Linguistics Study)* shows that all kinds of category shifts found in the subtitle from English into Bahasa Indonesia and the dominant category shift found in movie subtitle is unit shift. This study was conducted in order to find out the shifts in Bahasa Indonesia movie subtitle of Harry Potter and the Philosopher's Stone.

Another study which discusses shifting in translation is *The Analysis of Translation-Shift of The English Noun Phrase Used in The Garfield "Takes Up Space" Comic* by Fitri Wulandari (2014). This study aims to analyse shifting of translation of the English noun phrase in the Garfield "Takes Up Space" Comic. The researcher found 106 rank shifts of noun phrases in

the data. By using Catford, the study reveals the most dominant category is structure shift which found in 59 phrases.

Study conducted by Dwi Indah Mutiara, Ahmad Sofwan, and Panca Kalisa (2019) entitled *An Analysis of English Phrasal Verb Translation in Totto-Chan Novel: The Little Girl at The Window*, is attempted to focus on phrasal verb translation of an English and Bahasa Indonesia novel *Totto-chan: The Little Girl at the Window*. The researcher found the most strategy used is using idiom of similar meaning but dissimilar form. Also, this study revealed that *Totto-chan: The Little Girl at the Window* translation is accurate, acceptable, and highly readable.

Adibah Munir (2018) investigates the types of language and the language functions spoken by the main character in Paula Hawkins' novel, *The Girl on the Train*, in a study titled "*Language Functions Used in Hawkins' Novel 'The Girl on the Train'*". The study deployed descriptive qualitative methods in revealing the data and using Holmes' theory. From the data, the research concluded that the language functions used by the main character in the novel were expressive, directive, referential, and poetic function. The most frequently used language function was expressive function. The main character mostly used expressive function to express her feelings and emotions.

In terms of theory and focus of the study, this study is quite related to previous studies initiated by Muhammad Firhat (2019), Herdani Kantiastuti (2015), Herman (2015), Fitri Wulandari (2014), and Dwi Indah Mutiara et al. (2019); two of them even investigate category shift in specific. Nonetheless, the corpus is entirely different. The corpus of this study is the same as that of Adibah Munir (2018), Paula Hawkins' *The Girl on the Train*. This previous study helped to learn how other theories examine the corpus. Since there are no studies that particularly address noun phrase in *The Girl on the Train*, the writer would like to discuss English and Bahasa Indonesia noun phrase and its category shift. Differing from previous related studies above, this study aims to is to find out the dominant category shift occur in the English and Bahasa Indonesia version of *The Girl on the Train* novel by Paula Hawkins, using Catford's shift theory.

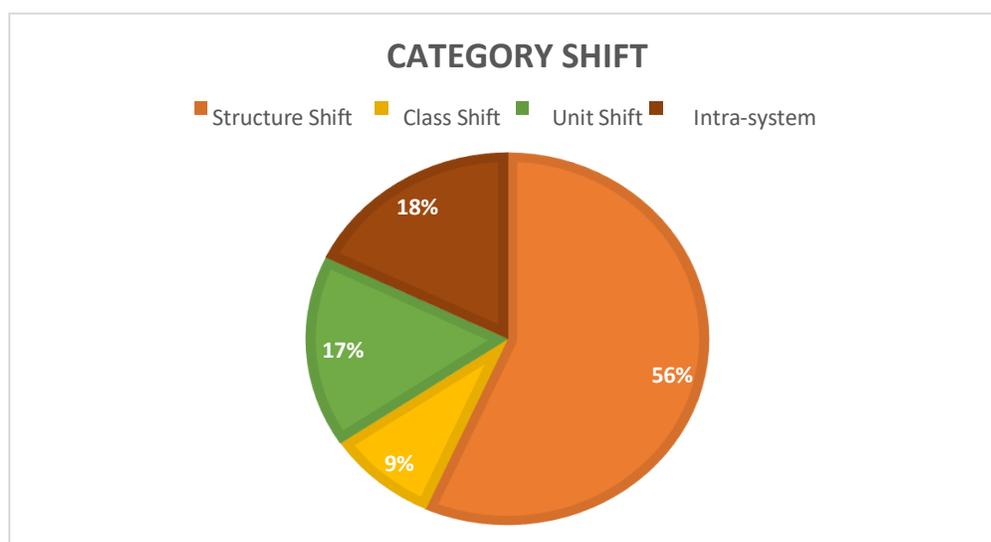
The Girl on the Train is chosen as the corpus for this study since it is a fairly new novel, having been published in 2015 and translated into Bahasa Indonesia by Ingrid Nimpoeno under the same title, *The Girl on the Train*. Furthermore, particularly in the field of translation, this novel has not been frequently used as a research corpus. This study is expected to enhance the knowledge of the readers, particularly in the sphere of translation shift. This study also could be useful as reference for future researchers in conducting study related to translation, especially category shifts.

RESEARCH METHOD

The study applies qualitative descriptive method. The data sources of the study are taken from two sources. The first data source is an English psychological-thriller novel titled *The Girl of the Train* written by Paula Hawkins and published in 2015. The novel is translated into Bahasa Indonesia by Ingrid Nimpoeno under the same title as the English version, published by Penerbit Noura Books in the same year. The data are collected by reading a novel entitled *The Girl on the Train* by Paula Hawkins and

identifying noun phrases in the novel. Then, reading the Bahasa Indonesia version of the novel translated by Ingrid Nimpoeno and identifying translated noun phrase in Bahasa Indonesia version. Also, reading other sources related to the study to get more comprehensive understanding. The data are analysed by classifying the types of category shift found in English and Bahasa Indonesia based on Catford's category shift theory. Then, analysing and calculating the dominant the types of category shift found. And drawing conclusion based on the results of the analysis.

RESULT AND DISCUSSION



The chart above reveals the types and percentage of category shift focusing on the noun phrases in *The Girl on the Train* novel that had been classified using Catford's translation shift theory. As data, 150 noun phrases were analysed. Therefore, the total of 180 category shifts occurred.

After analyzing the data, the writer identified that the translator used all the types of category shift in translating the English *The Girl on the Train* novel into its Bahasa Indonesia version. The category shift used are structure shift, class shift, unit shift, and intra-system shift.

As can be seen on the chart, the writer calculated the most dominant category shift occur in English and Bahasa Indonesia *The Girl on the Train* novel is structure shift. The percentage of structure shift is 56 percent or 102 cases out of 180. The grammatical structure of English and Bahasa Indonesia is different, as consequence the structure shift occurs. Furthermore, the second most common category shift is intra-system shift, with a total of 18 percent, or 32 cases out of 180. Intra-system shifts found in *The Girl on the Train* novel changed a plural form in the source language into a singular form in the target language. The type of unit shift is in the third place as many as 17 percent or 30 cases out of 180. And the lowest occurrence of category shift is class shift, which is only 9 percent or 16 cases out of 180.

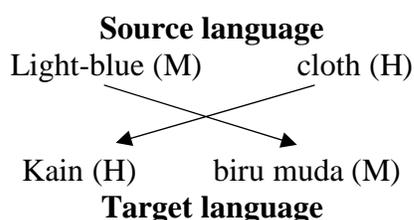
Starting with the highest percentage category shift in *The Girl on the Train* novel, structure shift is the most dominant since changes can occur at all language levels. Also, it occurs because the differences of the grammatical structure of the source language and target languages. Then, class shift is a type of category shift in which one part of the source text is translated into the target text at a different word class level, such as when a noun is translated into a verb in this study. Meanwhile, in the unit shift, changes occur at the level of the language's grammatical unit. For instance, shifting from morphemes to words, words to phrases, clauses to sentences, and so on. Finally, intra-system shift refers to changes that occur within a grammatical system. Each language has its own noun system, and some languages utilize articles for nouns. As a result, the shift happens throughout the translation process.

Structure Shift

The first type of category shift is structure shift. As the name suggests, structure shift involves shift in the grammatical structure. The analysis of the data is presented in the form of the table below:

Source Language	Target Language
Light-blue cloth–...	Kain biru muda–...

Noun phrase *light-blue cloth* of the source language is translated to *kain biru muda* in the target language. The grammatical structure of the source language is different with the target language. This translation reveals structure shift. The diagram below shows how the structure changes:



The diagram above illustrates that the structure shift occurred in a way to make the translation equivalent. The structure in the source language is modifier + head changed into head + modifier in the target language. If the structure in the source language is kept by the translator, the translation of *light-blue cloth* would be *muda biru kain* which sounds unnatural in the target language. Therefore, the structure shift is obligatory in translating this noun phrase to make it more natural in the target language.

The noun phrase *light-blue cloth* is translated into *kain biru muda* in the target language. The word *light-blue* is translated into *biru muda*, while *cloth* is translated to *kain*. *Light-blue* is a word that becoming a phrase in the target language.

The word *light-blue* in the noun phrase *light-blue cloth* is the modifier, while the word *cloth* functions as its head. In consequence, the structure of the noun phrase *light-blue*

cloth becomes modifier + head. The *light- blue* is expanded to the left as a pre-modifier which modifies the word *cloth*.

After being translated, the noun phrase *light-blue cloth* becomes *kain biru muda* in the target language. The word *kain* is the head of the noun phrase, while the *biru muda* functions as the modifier. This noun phrase is expanded to right as it has a modifier after its head. Furthermore, the structure of the noun phrase becomes head + modifier. The word *kain* is modified by its post-modifier, which is *biru muda*.

Class Shift

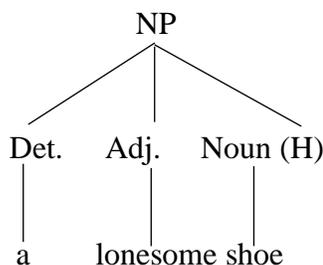
Class shift occurs when a source language item belongs to a different class when it is translated to the target language. There are only limited cases of class shift found in *The Girl on the Train* novel. The example can be seen in the following table:

Source Language	Target Language
...or a lonesome shoe,sepatu sebelah, ...

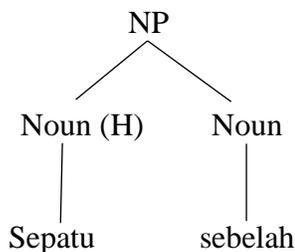
The noun phrase *a lonesome shoe* in the source language above has 3 constituents. *Lonesome* is the modifier, while *shoe* is its head. The noun phrase is expanded to the left as it has a modifier before the head which called as pre-modifier. Also, the noun phrase is preceded by one of determiners types, an indefinite article – *a* – that specifies a single unit of measure; in this case, which emphasizes that the head is a single lonesome shoe.

In the target language, the noun phrase *a lonesome shoe* is translated into *sepatu sebelah*. *Sepatu* stands as the head of the phrase, is expanded to the right as it has a post-modifier, a modifier after a head, which is *sebelah*. The occurrence of the class shift can be seen in the diagram below:

Source language:



Target language:



As can be seen, the noun phrase *a lonesome shoe* is formed by determiner + adjective + noun. However, the word class is shifted after being translated into the target language. The form becomes noun + noun. The word *lonesome* is an adjective in the source language, but it is translated into *sebelah*, which is a noun in the target language. It means that the class shift occurs in this noun phrase.

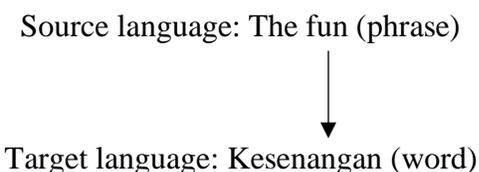
Besides class shift, a structure shift also appears in the noun phrase. In its source language, the structure of the noun phrase is modifier + head. Therefore, the structure becomes head + modifier in the target language. And the determiner is omitted. The noun phrase *a lonesome shoe* could be literally translated into *sebuah kesepian sepatu*. But it does not sound natural in the target language, so the structure shift and class shift are needed to make it more sensible.

Unit Shift

Unit shift is one of the category shifts types which includes changes in rank, such as translating a phrase in source language into a word in the target language. The following table displays the data of unit shift.

Source Language	Target Language
The fun starts here.	Kesenangan dimulai di sini.

From the table above, a unit shift can be found from the source language. The noun phrase *the fun* is translated into *kesenangan*, which is in the form of a noun in the target language. It means that the unit shift occurs from a phrase to a word. The occurrence of the unit shift can be seen below:



As the diagram shows, the noun phrase becomes a word after translated to the target language. *The fun* is a noun phrase formed by determiner + noun. While *kesenangan* is a word which belongs to noun.

It is clear that the determiner, specifically definite article, in the source language is not translated to the target language. The most reasonable explanation is that the target language does not have indefinite or definite articles in its language system. However, if it is translated literally, the definite article – *the* – is frequently replaced by the demonstrative pronoun *this (ini)* or *that (itu)* in the target language which placed after a noun. In this case, the definite article – *the* – is omitted by the translator. However, it is less influential, and the omission does not change the meaning. Furthermore, the translator initiates to translate the noun phrase from the source language to a single word without the article. As consequence, the unit shift appears.

According to the data that has been analyzed and calculated, the most dominant category shift is structure shift totaling 56 percent. Structure shift appears in 102 cases. This shift can be the most dominant shift because the structure in source language and target language is different. The source language structure is mostly modifier + head. While, in the target language, the structure is formed by head + modifier.

Furthermore, totaling 18 percent, intra-system shift is the second most dominant category shift. Intra-system shift happens in 32 cases. By a slightly less number from the previous type of shift category, unit shifts appear in 30 cases with a total of 17 percent. And the least is class shift totaling 9 percent or 16 cases.

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