

**TRANSLATION SHIFT OF NOUN PHRASE
IN THREE TAUFIK ISMAIL'S POEMS
TRANSLATED BY JHON H. MCGLYNN**



A THESIS

*Submitted to the State Islamic University Syekh Ali Hasan Ahmad
Addary Padangsidempuan as a Partial Fulfillment of the Requirement
for Graduate Degree of Education (S. Pd.) in English*

Written By:

FITRI AMELIA

Reg. Number: 17 203 00112

ENGLISH EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT

**TARBIYAH AND TEACHER TRAINING FACULTY
STATE ISLAMIC UNIVERSITY
SYEKH ALI HASAN AHMAD ADDARY
PADANGSIDIMPUAN**

2023

**TRANSLATION SHIFT OF NOUN PHRASE
IN THREE TAUFIK ISMAIL'S POEMS
TRANSLATED BY JHON H. MCGLYNN**



A THESIS

*Submitted to the State Islamic University Syekh Ali Hasan Ahmad
Addary Padangsidempuan as a Partial Fulfillment of the Requirement
for Graduate Degree of Education (S.Pd) in English*

Written By:

FITRI AMELIA
Reg. Number: 17 203 00112

ENGLISH EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT

**TARBIYAH AND TEACHER TRAINING FACULTY
STATE ISLAMIC UNIVERSITY
SYEKH ALI HASAN AHMAD ADDARY
PADANGSIDIMPUAN**

2023

**TRANSLATION SHIFT OF NOUN PHRASE
IN THREE TAUFIK ISMAIL'S POEMS
TRANSLATED BY JHON H. MCGLYNN**



A THESIS

*Submitted to the State Islamic University Syekh Ali Hasan Ahmad
Addary Padangsidempuan as a Partial Fulfillment of the Requirement
for Graduate Degree of Education (S. Pd) in English*

Written By:

FITRI AMELIA
Reg. Number: 17 203 00112

ENGLISH EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT

Advisor I



Dr. Eka Sustri Harida, M.Pd
NIP. 197750917 200312 2 002

Advisor II



Sri Rahmadhani Siregar, M.Pd.
NIDN.2006058602

**TARBIYAH AND TEACHER TRAINING FACULTY
STATE ISLAMIC UNIVERSITY
SYEKH ALI HASAN AHMAD ADDARY
PADANGSIDIMPUAN
2023**

LETTER OF AGREEMENT

Term : Munaqosyah

a.n. **Fitri Amelia**

Item : 7 (seven) exemplars

Padangsidempuan, Dcember 2023

To:

Dean Tarbiyah and Teacher
Training Faculty State Islamic
University Syekh Ali Hasan Ahmad
Addary Padangsidempuan

In-

Padangsidempuan

Assalamu'alaikum wr.wb.

After reading, studying and giving advice for necessary revision on the thesis belongs to **Fitri Amelia**, entitled "**Translation Shift of Noun Phrase in Three Taufik Ismail's Poem Translated By Jhon H. McGlynn**". We assumed that the thesis has been acceptable to complete the assignments and fulfill the requirements for graduate degree of Education (S.Pd) in English Education Department, Tarbiyah and Teacher Training Faculty in State Islamic University Syekh Ali Hasan Ahmad Addary Padangsidempuan.

Therefore, we hope that the thesis will soon be examined by the Thesis examiner team of English Education Department of Tarbiyah and Teacher Training Faculty State Islamic University Syekh Ali Hasan Ahmad Addary Padangsidempuan. Thank you.

Wassalamu'alaikum wr.wb.

Advisor I



Dr. Eka Sustri Harida, M. Pd.
NIP. 19750917 200312 2 002

Advisor II



Sri Rahmahani Siregar, M.Pd.
NIDN. 2006058602

DECLARATION OF SELF THESIS COMPLETION

The name who signed here:

Name : Fitri Amelia
Reg. Number : 17 203 00112
Faculty/Department : Tarbiyah and Teacher Training Faculty/ TBI-1
The title of the Thesis : **Translation Shif of Noun Phrase in Three
Taufik Ismail's Poems Translated By Jhon H.
McGlynn**

I hereby declare that I have arranged and written the Thesis by myself, without asking for illegal help from the others, except the guidance from advisors, and without plagiarism as it is required in students' ethic code the state University Syekh Ali Hasan Ahmad Addary Padangsidimpuan in article 14 verse 2.

I do this declaration truthfully, if there is deceitfulness and incorrectness regarding to this declaration in the future, I will be willing to get the punishment as it is required in students' ethic code of the state University Syekh Ali Hasan Ahmad Addary Padangsidimpuan, article 19 verse 4, that is to cancel academic degree disrespectfully and other punishment regarding norms and legal law.

Padangsidimpuan, 20 Desember 2022
Declaration Maker



Fitri Amelia
Reg. Number 17 203 00112

APPROVAL STATEMENT FOR PUBLICATION

As academic cavity of the State Islamic University Syekh Ali Hasan Ahmad Addary Padangsidimpuan, the name who signed here:

Name : Fitri Amelia
Registration Number : 17 203 00112
Faculty/Department : Tarbiyah and Teacher Training Faculty/TBI-1
Kind : Thesis

To develop of science and knowledge, I hereby declare that I present to the State Islamic University Syekh Ali Hasan Ahmad Addary Padangsidimpuan Non Exclusive Royalty Right on my thesis with entitled: **“Translation Shift of Noun Phrase IN Three Taufik Ismail’s Poems Translated By Jhon H. McGlynn”** With all the sets of equipment (if needed). Based on the this Non-Exclusive Royalty Right, the State Institute for Islamic Studies Padangsidimpuan has the right to save, to format, to organize in data base form, keep and publish my thesis as far as I am determined as writer and own of its creative right.

Based on the statement above all, this statement is made truthfully to be used properly.



Padangsidimpuan, 28 December 2022
The Signed

Fitri Amelia
Fitri Amelia
Reg. Num 17 203 00112

EXAMINERS
SCHOLAR MUNAQOSYAH EXAMINATION

Name : Fitri Amelia
Registration Number : 17 203 00112
Faculty/Department : Tarbiyah and Teacher Training Faculty
The Title of Thesis : **Translation Shift of Noun Phrase in Three Taufik
Ismail's Poems Translated By Jhon H.McGlynn**

Chief,


Fitri Rayani Siregar, M.Hum
NIP. 19820731 200912 2 004

Secretary,


Dr. Eka Sustri Harida, M.Pd
NIP. 119750917 200312 2 002

Members,


Fitri Rayani Siregar, M.Hum
NIP. 19820731 200912 2 004


Dr. Eka Sustri Harida, M.Pd
NIP. 119750917 200312 2 002



Rayendriani Fahmei Lubis, M.Ag
NIP. 19710510 200003 2 001


Sri Rahmahani Siregar, M.Pd
NIDN. 2006058602

Proposed:
Place : Padangsidempuan
Date : 12 January, 2023
Time : 08.00 WIB until finish
Result/Mark : 78 (B)
IPK : 3.78



RELIGION MINISTRY INDONESIAN REPUBLIC
UIN SYEKH ALI HASAN AHMAD ADDARY
PADANGSIDIMPUAN
TARBIYAH AND TEACHER TRAINING FACULTY

Alamat: Jl. H.T. Rizal Nurdin Km. 4,5Telp. (0634) 22080 Sihitang 22733

LEGALIZATION

Thesis : Translation Shift of Noun Phrase IN Three
Taufik Ismail's Poems Translated By Jhon H.
McGlynn

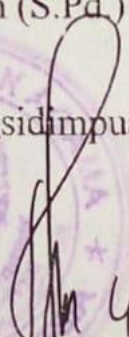
Written By : Fitri Amelia

Reg.No : 17 203 00112

Faculty/Department : Tarbiyah and Teacher Training Faculty/TBI

The Thesis had been accepted as a partial fulfillment of the Requirement for
Graduate Degree of Education (S.Pd.)

Padangsidimpuan, December 2022
Dean


Dr. Lelya Hilda, M.Si.
NIP 19720920 200003 2 002

ABSTRACT

Name : Fitri Amelia
Registration Number : 1720300112
Faculty/ Department : Tarbiyah and Teacher Training Faculty/ TBI-3
Title of TheThesis : TRANSLATION SHIFT OF NOUN PHRASE IN
THREE TAUFIK ISMAIL'S POEMS
TRANSLATED BY JHON MCGLYNN'S

Mastering a language is not as easy as it seems because the structure of the language and the meaning of the language it self is need to be uderstood. The meaning of a language can be understood through the translation process which of course has its own standards. Translating it self is not an easy thing because it requires more understanding in the field of language structure, grammatical, and other aspects of supporting language. Many translations have been encountered such as in films, songs, poetry, rhymes, and works of art related to other languages.

The purposes of this research are to find out the types of translation shift of noun phrases are there in three Taufik Ismail's poems translated by *John H. McGlynn*, and to know what is the dominant translation Shift used in three Taufik Ismail's poems translated by *John H. McGlynn*.

The researcher used Qualitative Method in a kind of library research to extend theory and references to sustain the analysis. All the data that the researcher taken from manuscript of Taufik Iamail's poems translated by Jhon McGlynn analysed by understanding the text, identifying the noun phrases and trasnlatio shift then classified them into the point of the rsearch.

research is there were four types of translation shift that used in three Taufik Ismail's Poem which the four types itself refers to category shift. They are structure shift, class shift, unit shift, and intra sistem shift. Furthermore there are 27 kinds of translation shift used in three Taufik Ismail's poem they are structure shift 17 (63%), class shift 3 (11.1%), unit shift 2 (7.4%), and last intra system shift 5 (18.5%). So, the dominant translation shift of noun phrase that use in three Taufik Ismial's Poems translated by Jhon H. McGlynn was Structure Shift.

Key Words: Translation Shift, Noun Phrase, Poem

ABSTRAK

Nama : Fitri Amelia
NIM : 1720300112
Fakultas/ Jurusan : Tarbiyah and Teacher Training Faculty/ TBI-3
Judul Skripsi : PERGESERAN TERJEMAHAN PADA FRASE
NOMINA DALAM TIGA PUISI TAUFIK ISMAIL
YANG DITERJEMAHKAN OLEH JHON
H.MCGLYNN

Penguasaan bahasa tidak semudah kelihatannya karena struktur bahasa dan makna bahasa itu sendiri perlu dipahami. Makna suatu bahasa dapat dipahami melalui proses penerjemahan yang tentunya memiliki standar tersendiri. Menerjemahkan sendiri bukanlah hal yang mudah karena memerlukan pemahaman yang lebih dalam bidang struktur bahasa, gramatikal, dan aspek-aspek pendukung bahasa lainnya. Terjemahan banyak ditemui seperti dalam film, lagu, puisi, pantun, dan karya seni yang berhubungan dengan bahasa lain.

Tujuan dari penelitian ini adalah untuk mengetahui jenis-jenis pergeseran terjemahan frasa nomina yang terdapat dalam tiga puisi Taufik Ismail yang diterjemahkan oleh John H. McGlynn, dan untuk mengetahui pergeseran terjemahan apa yang dominan digunakan dalam tiga puisi Taufik Ismail yang diterjemahkan oleh John H. McGlynn.

Peneliti menggunakan Metode Kualitatif dalam jenis penelitian kepustakaan untuk memperluas teori dan referensi untuk menopang analisis. Semua data yang peneliti ambil dari naskah puisi Taufik Ismail yang diterjemahkan oleh Jhon McGlynn dianalisis dengan memahami teks, mengidentifikasi frasa nomina dan pergeseran terjemahan kemudian mengklasifikasikannya ke dalam inti penelitian.

Penelitian ini ada empat jenis pergeseran terjemahan yang digunakan dalam tiga puisi Taufik Ismail yang keempat jenis itu sendiri mengacu pada pergeseran kategori. Yaitu pergeseran struktur, pergeseran kelas, pergeseran unit, dan pergeseran intra sistem. Selanjutnya ada 27 jenis pergeseran terjemahan yang digunakan dalam tiga puisi Taufik Ismail yaitu pergeseran struktur 17 (63%), pergeseran kelas 3 (11.1%), pergeseran satuan 2 (7.4%), dan pergeseran intra sistem terakhir 5 (18.5%). Jadi, pergeseran terjemahan yang dominan dari frasa nomina yang digunakan dalam tiga Puisi Taufik Ismail yang diterjemahkan oleh Jhon H. McGlynn adalah Pergeseran Struktur.

Kata Kunci: Pergeseran Terjemahan, Frase Nomina, Puisi

خلاصة

الاسم Fitri Amelia :

رقم التسجيل : 1720300112

الكلية /القسم : كلية التربية وتدريب المعلمين TBI-3

عنوان الأطروحة : "التحول الترجمي لجملة الاسم في ثلاث قصائد لتوفيق إسماعيل ترجمها جون ماكلين"

إن إتقان اللغة ليس بالأمر السهل كما يبدو لأن بنية اللغة ومعنى اللغة نفسها بحاجة إلى الفهم. يمكن فهم معنى اللغة من خلال عملية الترجمة التي لها بالطبع معاييرها الخاصة. إن الترجمة الذاتية ليست بالأمر السهل لأنها تتطلب المزيد من الفهم في مجال بنية اللغة والقواعد النحوية وغيرها من جوانب اللغة الداعمة. تمت مصادفة العديد من الترجمات كما هو الحال في الأفلام والأغاني والشعر والقوافي والأعمال الفنية المتعلقة باللغات الأخرى.

يهدف هذا البحث إلى معرفة أنواع التحولات الترجمية للعبارات الاسمية الموجودة في ثلاث قصائد لتوفيق إسماعيل ترجمها جون ماكلين، ومعرفة ما هي التحولات الترجمة السائدة المستخدمة في ثلاث قصائد لتوفيق إسماعيل ترجمها جون هـ. ماكلين.

استخدم الباحث المنهج النوعي في نوع من أنواع البحث المكتبي لتوسيع النظرية والمراجع لدعم التحليل. وقد قام الباحث بتحليل جميع البيانات التي أخذها الباحث من مخطوطة قصائد توفيق إيميل التي ترجمها جون ماكلين من خلال فهم النص وتحديد العبارات الاسمية وانتقال الترجمة ثم تصنيفها ضمن موضوع البحث.

البحث هو أن هناك أربعة أنواع من تحول الترجمة المستخدمة في ثلاث قصائد لتوفيق إسماعيل والتي تشير الأنواع الأربعة نفسها إلى تحول الفئة. وهي تحول الهيكل، وتحول الطبقة، وتحول الوحدة، والتحول داخل النظام. علاوة على ذلك، هناك 27 نوعاً من تحولات الترجمة المستخدمة في ثلاث قصائد لتوفيق إسماعيل، وهي التحول الهيكلي (63%) 17 ، التحول الطبقي (11,1%) 3 ، التحول الوحدة (7,4%) 2 ، والتحول الأخير داخل النظام. (18,5%) 5 لذلك، فإن التحول السائد في ترجمة العبارة الاسمية المستخدمة في ثلاث قصائد لتوفيق إسماعيل والتي ترجمها جون ماكلين هو التحول الهيكلي.

الكلمات المفتاحية: التحول الترجمة، الجملة الاسمية، القصيدة

ACKNOWLEDMENT

Firstly, the researcher would like to convey his grateful to Allah SWT. The most Creator and Merciful who has given researcher the health, time and chance for finishing the thesis entitled **“Translation Shift Of Noun Phrases in Three Taufik Ismail’s Poems Translated By Jhon Mc. Glynn”**. Besides, Shalawat and Salam to the prophet Muhammad SAW that has brought the humankind from the darkness to the lightness era. Then, i also thanks to myself that trying hard to finish this research.

It is a pleasure to acknowledgement the help and contributions to all lecturers, institutions, family and friends who have contributed in different ways. Therefore, in this chance the researcher would like to express the deepest gratitude because this thesis can not be completed without helping from the following people:

1. Special thanks are do to Mrs. Dr. Eka Sustris Harida, M.Pd., as the first advisor and Mrs. Sri Rahmadhani Siregar, M.Pd., as the second advisor that guided, supported, advised, and suggested the researcher with great patienceto finish this thesis as well.
2. Thanks are do to the Rector and the Vices of UIN Syekh Ali Hasan Ahmad Addary Padangsidempuan, as the administrator that has accepted rme as the university student in UIN Syekh Ali Hasan Ahmad Addary Padangsidempuan.
3. Thanks to the Dean and the Vices of Tarbiyah and Teacher Training Faculty that have done the best to improve the faculty in creating various activity to increase students’ skill.
4. Thanks are do to Mrs Fitri Rayani Siregar, M.Hum., as the Chief of English Education Departmen who gladly support and permit to research in English Education Department and counseled the researcher till finishing this thesis.
5. Thanks are do to all lecturers that have taught, guided and also encouraged his during studying in UIN Syekh Ali Hasan Ahmad Addary Padangsidempuan.

6. My beloved parents Zulfiadi and Syamsiah Nasution who always love and support me to finish this research.
7. My beloved husband , Dodi Kurniawan and my son Syafiq Riza Kurniawan which have been encouragement in my weak.
8. My beloved sisters, Nur Azizah, Rukiah Nst, who always remind me to not stress and keep healthy in writing this thesis.
9. My friends ; Mariana Putri, Anidah, Neng Rizki Sari Putri, Nilda Sani, Khadijah Panjaitan, Melinda, Siti Kholijah Ray, Siti Nur Annisa, and all of my classmate TBI-3 who help and teach me when i do not know about this thesis.

Nothing in the world is perfect, I realize that there are still shortcomings in this research. Therefore, I would be very grateful for correction to improve this thesis. Comments are also expected from all the readers for this thesis.

Padangsidempuan, September 2023
Researcher

Fitri Amelia
Reg.No.1720300112

TABLE OF CONTENT

	Page
INSIDE TITTLE COVER	
LETTER AGREEMENT	
DECLARATION OF SELF THESIS COMPLETION	
APPROVAL STATEMENT FOR PUBLICATION	
LEGALIZATION OF DEAN OF TARBIYAH	
ABSTRACT	i
ABSTRAK	ii
خلاصة	iii
ACKNOWLEDGEMENT	iv
TABLE OF CONTENT	vi
LIST OF TABLE	ix
LIST OF PICTURE	x
LIST OF APPENDIX	viii
CHAPTER I INTRODUCTION	1
A. Background of The Research	1
B. Focus of The Research	5
C. Formulation of The Research	6
D. Objective of The Research	6
E. Significants of The Research.....	6
F. Defenition of Key Terms.....	7
1. Translation Shift.....	7
2. Noun Phrase	8
3. Pantun Terang Bulan di Midwest.....	8
4. Adakah Suara Cemara	8
5. Bulan	8
G. Riview of Related Findings.....	9
H. Research Methodology.....	12
A. Kinds of The Research	12
B. Data Sources.....	13
C. Instrument of Data Collection	14
D. Technique of Data Collection	14
E. Technique of Data Analysis	15
F. Trustworthiness of Data	15
I. Outline of The Thesis.....	17
CHAPTER II THEORITICAL DESCRIPTION	19
A. Translation Shift	19
1. Defenition of Translation Shift	19
2. Kinds of Translation Shift	21
3. Translation Shift.....	25
B. Noun Phrase	30
1. Defenition of Noun Phrase.....	30
2. Example of Noun Phrase.....	31

CHAPTER III REVIEW OF THE POEMS.....	34
A. Review of The Poems	34
1. <i>Pantun Terang Bulan di Midwest</i>	34
2. <i>Adakah Suara Cemara</i>	35
3. <i>Bulan</i>	36
B. The Biography of Taufik Ismail	38
C. The Biography of Jhon McGlynn.....	40
CHAPTER IV RESEARCH FINDING	42
A. Findings	42
B. Discussion	72
C. Cheking Trustworthiness.....	72
CHAPTER V CONCLUSIONNS AND SUGGECTIONS	74
A. Conclusions	74
B. Suggestions	74
REFERENCES	
APPENDIX	

LIST OF TABLES

	Page
Table 1: Research Indicators	14
Table 2: The manuscript and the translation of the poem Pantun Terang Bulan di Midwest.....	35
Table 3: The manuscript and the translation of the poem Adakah Suara Cemara	37
Table 4: The manuscript and the translation of the poem Bulan	38
Table 5: Total of Translation shift in three Taufik Ismail's Poem.....	72

LIST OF PICTURES

	Page
Picture 1: Taufik Ismail.....	39
Picture 2: Jhon H. McGlynn	41

LIST OF APPENDIX

Appendix 1: Poem Manuscripts

Appendix 2: Research Indicator

Appendix 3: The analysis of Poems

Appendix 4: Cheklist table of the result

Appendix 5: Cheking Trustworthiness letter

CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

A. Background of the Research

Translation is a process by which meaning is moved from one language (SL) to another (TL). Writing or speaking material is translated into another language through translation. According to Catford that explain in Hirhyel Abba Ibrahim's journal article about translation shift, Catford said that " Translation means "replacement" when "textual material on language (SL) is replaced by equivalent textual material in another language (TL)".¹ Replace in here means for replace translated text in SL to TL. It could be described as the process of translating the same meaning and context from one language into another.

Interaction is the essence of communication. Learning to interact in English means learning to communicate using English.² Interpretation generally includes at least two dialects. When the readers read, they need to comprehend to achieve the meaning and information conveyed by the authors. It can be caused by the language system of English being different from the students' own language.³

¹Ibrahim, Hirhyel Abba "Translation Shift of Indonesian Translation In Diary of A Wimpy Kid By Jeef Kinney." https://repository.uinjkt.ac.id/dspace/bitstream/123456789/35060/3/MAYDINA_RIZQI-FAH.pdf

²Rambe, Sokhira Linda Vinde "Varying Interaction Patterns to Create Communicative Teaching and Learning," *English Journal for Teaching and Learning* 08, no. 01 (2020): 2, <http://jurnal.iainpadangsidimpuan.ac.id/index.php/EEJ%0AVarying>.

³Harida, Eka Sustri et al., *Proceedings of the 3rd International Conference on Educational Science and Teacher Profession (ICETeP 2021)*, *Proceedings of the 3rd International*

Mastering a language is not as easy as it seems because the structure of the language and the meaning of the language itself is need to be understood. The meaning of a language can be understood through the translation process which of course has its own standards. Translating it self is not an easy thing because it requires more understanding in the field of language structure, grammatical, and other aspects of supporting language. Many translations have been encountered such as in films, songs, poetry, rhymes, and works of art related to other languages. Vocabulary is important in learning English, because it is related to other English skills, without having vocabularies, someone cannot speak well.⁴

One of the works of art in the form of writing that has existed since ancient times until now is poem. Poem is a writing that expresses the feelings and experiences obtained from the author himself and also based on the experiences of others. In poem there are some linguistic elements like noun phrase. A noun phrase that was translated from the language of the source into the language of the target. The translation shift can be used to achieve the same meaning. A noun phrase is a group of two or more words that includes modifiers, such as the following: the, the a/an, this, and other things.

A noun phrase plays the role of a noun. The modifiers can appear either before or after the noun in a noun phrase. As known the structure of

Conference on Educational Science and Teacher Profession (ICETeP 2021), vol. 1 (Atlantis Press SARL, 2023), 2, <https://doi.org/10.2991/978-2-494069-19-0>.

⁴Siregar, Fitri Rayani and Harida, Eka Susti *Building A Better Vocabulary By Word Formation Process*, 2021, 15.

noun phrase in Indonesian and English are different. Cycle of deciphering thing phrase from English into Indonesian causes the interpreter has a trouble in deciding design of thing phrsase in target language in light of the different construction of the two dialects it self.⁵ When translating in one language, the translator must follow the rules and principles of the language being translated.

In general, translators must study all texts before translating. After getting a common idea, the translator can divide it into certain parts and try to analyze it by dividing it into: words, phrases, clauses, sentences, and paragraphs. Some of the translators can use translation shifts in translating the text. A shift is a method of translation in which the elements of the source language are substituted for those of the target language without altering the meaning. Catford distinguishes between two types of translation shift: level shift and category shift. In the lexical relation, it describes the relationship between words, and studies how vocabulary is managed and how the meanings of lexical items are related to each other.⁶

A category shift focuses on all grammatical changes, while a level shift focuses on the transition from grammar to lexis or vice versa.⁷

⁵ Rupiah, Sri Nikmatu and Hartono, Rudi “Shift and Equivalence of Noun Phrases in English-Indonesian Translation of Barbie Short Stories,” *English Education Journal* 7, no. 53 (2017): 227–36. *English Education Journal* 7.no, 53, P.27-36, <http://journal.unnes.ac.id/sju/index.php/eej>

⁶ Siregar, Winda Rahmadani, Lubis, Rayendriani Fahmei and Sinaga, Yusni “An Analysis of Lexical Relation In English Translation of Al-Qur’an Surah Al-Kahf,” *The Second International Conference of TBI* 2, no. 1 (2021): 7, <http://etd.iain-padangsidempuan.ac.id/7317/%0Ahttp://etd.iain-padangsidempuan.ac.id/7317/1/1720300031.pdf>.

⁷J.C Catford, *A Linguistic Theory of Translation: An Essay in Applied Linguistics*, (Walton Street, Oxford, England: Oxford University Press, 1965)., p. 73. <http://books.google.com/books?id=ukUwmgEACAAJ&pgis=1>

Catford also states that the types of grammatical changes associated with category shifts include intra-system shift, unit shift, structure shift, class shift, and unit shift.⁸ In translation shift, the meaning is more important than the form itself. In addition, it focuses on language cases that show the same situation with different structures. Meanwhile, A shift occurs when the target language differs in form or structure from the source language. A change occurred as a result of the different language's grammatical rules. In order for the reader to comprehend the translated text, the shift needs to be applied in order to produce a satisfactory translation result. To get the right meaning, the translation changes. The poem's syntax will be awkward if this shift does not occur.

From some of literature art the researcher is interested to analyzed three of the poems that created by Taufik Ismail. As known that Taufik Ismail is one of the Indonesian's famous writer that has produced many famous written works and books not only in Indonesia but also abroad. Some of his works which is still exist nowadays is the poem with the tittle *Pantun Terang Bulan di Midwest, Adakah Suara Cemara, and Bulan*. That three poems are found in one of Taufik Ismail's book with the tittle *SAJAK LADANG JAGUNG* The researcher choose that poems because the poems are categorized as one of the famous poems and has reach meaning that able to describe the writer's feeling and mostly describe about the beauty of nature. The poem should be read well, to find some language structure

⁸ J. C. Catford, p. 75-80.

to support the meaning, so it can be understandable, such as the use of noun phrase, as known a noun phrase is one of the common language elements that used in almost every written works. In this case, the researcher wants to know what are the types of translation shift that occur in noun phrase, example:

SL: Sungai Mississippi

TL: The Mississippi

In this case it's known that there is shifting in this line. The word "sungai" in SL if it is translated into English it should be *river* but in TL the word "sungai" is presented by article "the" as known that article "the" usually not really interpreted.

So from the explanation above, the researcher interested in analyzing the types of translation shift of noun phrase in Taufik Ismail's poems *Pantun Terang Bulan di Midwest*, *Adakah Suara Cemara*, and *Bulan that* translated into English *Full Moon in The Midwest*, *Is It The Sound of Pines* and *The Moon* by John H. McGlynn.

B. Focus of the Research

The research focus on finding the kinds of translation shift like level shift and category shift which category shift divided into structural shift, class shift, unit shift, and also intra-system shift in three Taufik Ismail's poems, *Pantun Terang Bulan di Midwest*, *Adakah Suara Cemara*, and *Bulan that* translated into English *Full Moon in The Midwest*, *Is It The Sound of Pines* and *The Moon* by John H. McGlynn which the shift will focus in a part of speech it is *noun phrase*.

C. Formulation of the Research

From the focus of the study, the formulation of the study should be as like as the following points:

1. What kinds of translation shift of noun phrases are there in Three Taufik Ismail's poems translated by *John H. McGlynn*?
2. What is the dominant translation Shift used in Three Taufik Ismail's poems translated by *John H. McGlynn*?

D. Objectives of the Research

Based on the formulation of the study, the objectives or the aims of this research are:

1. To analyse the kinds of shift of noun phrases are there in three Taufik Ismail's poems translated by *John H. McGlynn*.
2. To mention the dominant translation Shift used in three Taufik Ismail's poems translated by *John H. McGlynn*.

E. Significances of the Research

By doing the research about Translation Shift of Noun Phrase in Taufik Ismail's poems *Pantun Terang Bulan di Midwest*, *Adakah Suara Cemara*, and *Bulan that* translated into English *Full Moon in The Midwest*, *Is It The Sound of Pines* and *The Moon* by *John H. McGlynn*, the research may give several significants such as:

1. This study will be useful in enriching studies in translation of Indonesian into English, particularly in enriching the translation shift in noun phrases from Indonesian to English in poem translation.
2. The findings of this study can be used to educate students studying translation in the English Department about translation shifts.
3. This study's findings can be used as a resource for language learners to enhance their translation knowledge.
4. This study's findings will be useful to other researchers looking to expand their understanding of translation shifts. In other words we can say that this study also can be a starting point for more in-depth research for future researchers.
5. The findings of this study may assist those interested in poetry or other forms of literature in better comprehending the subject.

F. Definition of Key Terms

There are some materials that will be discussed in this research.

The researcher defines some of the key terms like translation shift, noun phrase, and the poems *Pantun Terang Bulan di Midwest*, *Adakah Suara Cemara*, and *Bulan*.

1. Translation Shift

Translation shift is a process in changing the form of the word or sentences from one language into another language or from Source Language (SL) into Target Language (TL).

2. Noun Phrase

Determiners, quantifiers, and quantifier phrases, adjectives and adjective phrases, noun and noun phrases, position and position phrases, and clauses are examples of noun phrases that include at least one head and any number of modifiers for noun phrases.

3. *Pantun Terang Bulan di Midwest*

Pantun Terang Bulan di Midwest is a poem that created by Taufik Ismail published in 1971. This poem is one of the poems whose contents describe the natural scenery in Mississippi. *Pantun Terang Bulan di Midwest* has translated into English Full Moon in The Midwest by JhonH.McGlyn with the same concept which is describe and interpreted tha natural sceneray of Mississippi.

4. *Adakah Suara Cemara*

In contrast to *Pantun Terang Bulan in the Midwest*, which emphasizes visual images, *Adakah Suara Cemara* focuses on the splendor of "nature music." The use of the words "fir" and "ocean of cornfield" in this poem hints at the poet's fascination with the natural beauty of America. If the *Pantun Terang Bulan* in the Midwest is transformed into a beautiful painting, *Adakah Suara Cemara* is heard as a stunning natural orchestra.

5. *Bulan*

Like the poems *Pantun Terang Bulan di Midwest*, *Adakah Suara Cemara* and, *Bulan* is a poem that expresses the beauty of

nature. However, unlike *Pantun Terang Bulan di Midwest*, which emphasizes visual images and *Adakah Suara Cemara*, which focuses on the beauty of “nature music,” *Bulan* expresses beauty through movements that make up the dance.

So, from the both languages the poem can be understood in terms of meaning that contain in every word or sentence arrangement, because of the research talk about translation shift of noun phrase, the researcher analyzed every single noun phrase that find in the translation of the poem and categorized them into kinds of translation shift base on Catford theory , so it can get more understanding about the poem and especially know about translation in literature work.

G. Review of Related Findings

There are several studies related to the topic of this study which also discuss the shifts that occur in translation studies. Therefore, in order to avoid duplicate work, it needs to conduct a literature review to learn how other researchers approach the subject. The reviewed topics are the subject of theses and journals.

First, Arfanti⁹, her article is about translation shift and equivalence in a cover magazine. The result was The most common types are equivalence and shift: 27% versus 73%. This magazine's translation of

⁹ Arfanti, Yulia “The Equivalence and the Shift of Meaning in the Translation of Indonesian into English in the Cover Stories of Tempo Magazines Yulia Arfanti.”2016. <http://citeseerx.ist.psu.edu/viewdoc/summary?doi=10.1.1.616.515>

Indonesian into English typically employs more equivalence than shift, and the stages of the final product follow the translation theory in this instance. The utilization of the shift is also identical. From the result we know that the final finding of the research show the dominant findings belong to the equivalence than the shift.

The second research is the research from Rupiah and Hartono¹⁰ in English Education Journal about translation shift and equivalence in short story, According to the findings, there are a total of 213 shift noun phrases in the Barbie short stories. The dominant shift is structure shift, the translation shift is revealed in sub categories into level shift, and category shift which is subcategorized into 1) level shift in np is changed into a noun, np becomes a verb, np becomes an adverb, and np becomes a clause. 2) structure shift in word order, omission, and addition, 3) unit shift in upward rank, 4) class shift in adjective is translated into verb, noun is translated into verb, , and 3) intra system shift in sl plural is translated into singular. So it can conclude that the dominant of the result or the finding of the research is Structure shift.

The next research is by Dewi¹¹ in research on Humanities and Social Sciences about translation shift of adjective phrase. The equivalence and shift in Indonesian translations of English adjective phrases found in magazine articles are the focus of this study. The

¹⁰ Rupiah and Hartono, "Shift and Equivalence of Noun Phrases in English-Indonesian Translation of Barbie Short Stories." *English Education Journal* 2017.

¹¹ Dewi, Mutiara Fitri "The Equivalence and Shift in the Indonesian Translation of English Adjective Phrases." *Research on Humanities and Social Science* 4. no, 11, 2014, P.111. <https://core.ac.uk/download/pdf/234673965.pdf>

descriptive qualitative method was used in this study. There are 50 information as the example of the review. There are 72% data of equivalence and 28% data of shift in the data. Textual equivalence accounts for 70% of all equivalences, while dynamic equivalence only accounts for 2%. This study identifies only one type of shift, class shift, which can be broken down into two categories: A phrase in SL is translated into a word in TL with six data, or 12 percent, and a phrase in SL is translated into three words in TL with eight data, or 16 percent. The study's findings lead us to the conclusion that textual equivalence indicates the functional similarity between Indonesian and English adjective phrases. However, the shift that is taking place indicates that the translators were able to achieve a natural translation of the text into TL by making linguistic adjustments without altering the meaning. The highest data as a result of the research is referce to the equivalence, in the other hand it can say that the dominant is the equivalence than the shift.

The last research is from Fitria¹² in Journal of Language and Literature about translation shift in movie text. It discovered that the Guzaarish movie subtitle contains two distinct types of translation shifts. As 242 data, both level and category shift shifts were discovered. 93 data, or 38.43 %, are displayed by the level shift. The category shift reveals 149, or 61.57 percent, of the total data. In translation, deviations from formal correspondence are connected to category shift. The classification shift

¹² Fitria, "Translation Shift in English into Indonesian Subtitle of Guzaarish Movie. *Journal of Language and Literature* 20. no. 2, 2020 P.30. <https://ejournal.usd.ac.id/index.php/JOLL/article/view/2601>

comprises of a few kinds, they are structure shift as 80 information or 33.06 %, intra-framework shift as 61 information or 25.21 %, rank/unit shift as 7 information or 2.89 %, and class shift as just 1 information or 0.41 %. It demonstrates that the category shift, particularly the structure shift, is the type of shift that dominates the Guzaarish movie subtitle the most. It usually happens at every level. It is demonstrated by the circumstance in which two distinct languages each possess a distinct structural element. It is possible to draw the conclusion that the highest data refer to the category shift from the study's findings.

Last but not least, the authors of this study have done their best to supplement and conclude previous research. In this examination the scientist likewise do exactly the same things however the reseracher center around interpretation shift in sorts of level shift and class shift which devided into structure shift, unit shift, class shift, and intra-framework shift that happen to thing phrase that the specialist see as in Taufik Ismail's poems *Pantun Terang Bulan di Midwest, Adakah Suara Cemara* and translated into English *Full Moon in The Midwest* by Jhon. H McGlynn.

H. Research Methodology

1. Kinds of Research

The researcher used qualitative method in a kind of library research to extend theory and references to sustain the analysis. All the data that the researcher delivered in form of word or sentences

not in a form of number. In a qualitative study, the data are gathered, analyzed, and a conclusion drawn without any generalizations.

2. Data Source

a. Primary Data

This study's data came from the poems' text, which were written by Taufik Ismail where the titles are *Pantun Terang Bulan di Midwest*, *Adakah Suara Cemara*, and *Bulan* which translated into English by Jhon H. McGlynn *Full Moon in the Midwest, Is It The Sound of Pines and The Moon*. The source text was in Indonesian, while the target text was in English which both found in a journal article by Parlindungan Pardede with the title *Penerjemahan Tiga Puisi Taufik Ismail kedalam Bahasa Inggris* that published on October 2019.

b. Secondary Data

The researcher also supported by other instruments, such as: online books by Susan Bassnet with the title "Translation Studies" the third edition, then the online book by Catford the title is "A Linguistic Theory of Translation", the other sources like online thesis by Siti Aisyah a graduated students from UIN Syaris Hidayatullah Jakarta that published in 2015 with the title "The Shift and Equivalence in The English Translation from Indonesian Noun Phrases in The Poem *Pantun Terang Bulan di Midwest* By Taufik Ismail", and reliable

dictionaries in the way analyzing, classifying and concluding the findings in this research.

3. Instrument of Data Collection

The researcher was the primary instrument used in this study to collect additional data by reading and comprehending the poem in both the target language and the source language. Additionally, the document used to collect data was the poem's manuscript. The checklist sheet with some indicators, which can be found in Appendix II, was the subsequent instrument.

4. Technique of Data Collection

The data were taken from manuscript of Taufik Ismail's poems and translated into English by Jhom McGlynn. There were several steps to collect that data¹³, they are:

- a. Searching the manuscript of the poems in website
- b. Reading the manuscript
- c. Understand every single words written in manuscript of the poems
- d. Analyzing the manuscript of the poem

¹³ John Cresswell, *Research Design Quantitative and Mixed Method Approached Second Edition*, 2nd editio (USA: Sage Publication, Inc., 2000), <https://www.amazon.com/Research-Design-Qualitative-Quantitative-Approaches/dp/0761924426>

5. Technique of Data Analysis

In this research, the researcher analysed the data using descriptive analysis technique. There are some steps of analysing the data,¹⁴ they are:

- a. Understanding, this process is started by reading the script or the text of the poem.
- b. Identifying, this process is started by reread the manuscript and determined which one is a noun phrase in every line of the poem script based on theory.
- c. Classifying, this process is started by separating every single noun phrase into specific categories of translation shift whether they are level shift or category shift.
- d. Describing, this process is started by describing about the social context used in Taufik Ismail's poem and the translation by Jhon McGlynn based on the theory.

6. Trustworthiness of Data

In qualitative research, it was crucial to ensure that the data were reliable in order to support the ideas in the findings. To determine the data's reliability, four validity and reliability criteria were used. Credibility, transferability, dependability, and confirmability were among those criteria. to reduce bias in the data and increase the

¹⁴ Cresswell

validity of the collected data. In Gay's book, Guba offered the following options:

- a. Prolong participation at the study site to overcome the distortions caused by researchers' presence and provide the opportunity to examine the prejudices and views.
- b. Consistently watch to identify pervasive features and common characteristics.
- c. Use peer interviewing to test your developing experiences through connections with different experts.
- d. Artifacts, films, videotapes, audio recordings, and other "raw" or "slice of life" data should be collected.
- e. Before distributing the final version, conduct member checks to verify the overall report with study participants.
- f. Make sure there are no internal contradictions or conflicts by establishing structural coherence or corroboration.
- g. Establish adequate referentiality.
- h. Collect comprehensive descriptive data that will enable context-specific comparisons.
- i. Develop nitty gritty portrayals of the setting to make decisions about fit with different settings conceivable.
- j. Create a audit trail.
- k. Make use of triangulation.

1. Practice reflexivity.¹⁵

As what Guba suggested above, one of the strategies to check the trustworthiness in qualitative research is by doing triangulation. Therefore, in order to ensure the reliability of the data, the researcher repeated the analysis and consulted the data with the instructor to determine whether the findings of the study had not changed. Where the data were closely observed, the researcher used credibility. The researcher read and reread the data in this manner to ensure that they were consistent with the research question.

I. Outline of The Thesis

There are five chapters to this study. In order to elaborate on the topic at hand, each chapter is divided into subtopics. The following are the introductions to the first chapter: The problem's background, focus, formulation, goals of the research, significances of the research, key terms, and a review of related findings are all included in the final thesis outline.

Chapter two consists of review of the poems which divide into sub chapter such as translation shift that consist of defenition of translarion,kinds of translation, and the translatio shift. Then the other sub chapter is noun phrase which consist of defeniton of noun phrase,examples of noun phrase.

Chapter three consist of review of the poems that deviced into sub chapter such as *Pantunn Terang Bulan di Midwest, Adakah Suara*

¹⁵ L. R. Gay & E. Mills, *Educational Research Competencies for Analysis an Application*, (Hudson Street: Person, 2018), p. 568.

Cemara, and *Bulan*, then the biography of Taufik Ismail and the last the biography of Jhon H.McGlynn.

Chapter four consists of the result of the research that divided into sub chapter such as findings, discussion, and the last cheking trustworthiness.

The research's conclusion and recommendations are contained in Chapter 5. The researcher divides the research into a section known as the closing. In the mean time in idea, the specialist gives a few ideas to the reader.

CHAPTER II

TRANSLATION SHIFT OF NOUN PHRASE

A. Translation Shift

1. Definition of Translation Shift

Significance is moved from the source language (SL) into the objective language (TL) through interpretation. "Transferring the meaning of a source language (SL) into the meaning of a target language" (TL) is Larson's straightforward definition of translation. He continues by stating that studying a SL text's lexicon, grammatical structure, communication situation, and cultural context, determining what those aspects mean, and then reconstructing the meaning in the appropriate form in TL are all necessary steps in translating the text. Therefore, the process of appropriately reconstructing meaning from the source language into the target language constitutes translation.

According to Catford says that interpretation is when text in one language (the Source Language, or SL) is supplanted by text in another dialect (the Objective Language, or TL), which is equivalent.¹

¹ J.C Catford, *A Linguistic Theory of Translation: An Essay in Applied Linguistics*, (Walton Street, Oxford, England: Oxford University Press, 1965)., p. 20. <http://books.google.com/books?id=ukUwmgEACAAJ&pgis=1>

In the other hand, Meaning-Based Translation, A Guide to Equality Between Languages, by Larson: Translation refers to the meaning that must be preserved during translation from the source language into the target language, which may change. When the source language is translated into the target language, the meaning stays the same.¹ The translation has been broken down into several meanings by translation experts. "Translation consists of reproducing the message, first in terms of meaning and then in terms of style, in the receptor language that is closest to the natural equivalent of the message in the source language," according to Nida and Taber's book *The Concepts and Methods of Translation*. Contrarily, translation conveys the same meaning in both the source and target languages.

In Machali, McGuire states: Submission to the target language from the source language is known as translation. In the target structure, the language can be changed, but the meaning must remain unchanged to avoid confusion.² It can say that the translation must be the same in both languages to avoid missundersanding of the meaning.

¹ Deryn P. Verity and Mildred L. Larson, "Meaning-Based Translation: A Guide to Cross-Language Equivalence," *The Modern Language Journal* 70, no. 1 (1986): 95, <https://doi.org/10.2307/328112>.

² R. Machali, *Redefining Textual Equivalence in Translation*, (Jakarta: The Translation Center, Faculty of Arts University of Indonesia, 1998), p.1. http://library.pps.uny.ac.id/opac/index.php?p=show_detail&id=6155

From the explanations above it is concluded that meaning is transferred, moved, and reproduced from the source language (SL) into the target language (TL) during translation which is the meaning still keep the real meaning even in different structure. While translation shift is the change that occur when a text is translated into another different languages.

2. Kinds of Translation Shift

According to Catford,³ There are specific types or categories of translation in terms of its extent, levels, and ranks. These types of translation will be discussed in the following paragraph.

- 1) Types of translation in terms of extent
 - a) A complete translation is one in which the text in the source language is transformed into the text in the target language in every way.
 - b) A portion of translation; It is an interpretation wherein some or the text in the source language is all supplanted by text in the objective language, while the remainder of the text remains something very similar.

³ J. C. Catford, *A Linguistic Theory Translation: An Essay in Applied Linguistics*, (Oxford: Oxford University Press, 1978), p. 29.

2) Types of translation in terms of levels

According to Kristen⁴ in article published by The Oxford Handbook of Translation Studies, there are four types of translation, they are:

- a) The complete translation; the substitution of equivalent TL grammar and lexis for SL grammar, resulting in the substitution of (non-equivalent) TL phonology and graphology for SL.
- b) Translation restrictions; the substitution of equivalent TL text at only one level for SL text, whether in grammar or lexis.
- c) Phonological interpretation; Other than any grammatical or lexical changes that might occur by accident as a result of phonological translation, there are no other replacements other than the phonology of the target language and the phonology of the source language.
- d) Translation based on graphology; The equivalent target language graphology takes the place of the translation source language graphology; there are no other replacements besides, once more, accidental changes.

⁴ Kirsten Malmkjær, "Meaning and Translation," *The Oxford Handbook of Translation Studies*, 2012, 1–13, <https://doi.org/10.1093/oxfordhb/9780199239306.013.0009>.

3) Types of translation in terms of ranks

According to Catford⁵, there are four types of translation, they are:

- a) In rank-bound translation, TL equivalents at the same rank are always chosen.
- b) In a free translation, there is no limit to the number of equivalences that can be used. Equivalences move up and down the rank scale, but they tend to be at the higher ranks, sometimes between larger units than the sentence.
- c) Despite the possibility of morpheme-to-morpheme equivalences, rank-bound word-for-word translation is essentially rank-bound at word-rank.
- d) Literal translation may, in a sense, begin with a word-for-word translation and then conform to the grammar of the TL by adding new words, modifying structures at any rank, and so on. because of this, it could be interpreted as a translation from one group to another or from one clause to another.

Based on the purpose of translation, Brislin⁶ categorizes translation into these following type:

⁵ J. C. Catford, p. 21-25.

⁶ Janeiro, "The Analysis of Types and Procedures Form of Translation By The Fifth Semester Students Og English Education Department at Alauddin State Islamic University Makassar," no. 21 (2018): 1-9, [http://repositori.uin-alauddin.ac.id/12212/1/Nurti Ningsih.pdf](http://repositori.uin-alauddin.ac.id/12212/1/Nurti%20Ningsih.pdf).

- a) Pragmatic translation is the process of translating a message with an eye toward the accuracy of the information intended to be conveyed in the form of the source language. Other aspects of the original translation remain unchanged.
- b) Aesthetic-poetic translation is a type of translation in which the translator takes into account any information in the message as well as the affect, emotion, and feelings of the original equivalent version. The translation of a poem, sonnet, rhyme, heroic couplet, dramatic dialogue, and novel are all examples of this kind.
- c) Ethnographic Translation The objective of ethnographic translation is to provide an explanation of the cultural context that exists between the versions of the source and target languages. Translators need to be aware of how words are used in different cultures and sensitive to how they are used.
- d) The grammatical form and equivalent meanings of the source language's constituent

morphemes are the focus of linguistic translation. A computer program's language and machine translation are two examples.

According to Venuty⁷ in Jonathan and Ting Guo's journal about Translation Studies that published in 2016 there are three categories of translation. There are three types of translation: interlingual, intralingual, and intersemiotic.

- 1) Intralingual translation, also known as rewording, is the process of interpreting verbal signs in one language using signs in other languages.
- 2) An interlingual translation, also known as a proper translation, is the process of interpreting spoken words in one language by using spoken words in one or more other languages.
- 3) Intersemiotic translation, also known as transmutation, is the translation of verbal signs into nonverbal sign systems or the other way around.

3. Translation Shift

According to Catford, "shifts in translation" In order to achieve acceptable translation results, refer to the procedure of transferring text from the source language SL to the target

⁷ Jonathan Evans and Ting Guo, *Translation Studies, Year's Work in Critical and Cultural Theory*, vol. 24, 2016, <https://doi.org/10.1093/ywct/mbw001>.

language TL.⁸ Catford also divided the shift of translation into two different types, they are: level shift and category shift, the more explanation is down below:

1. Level shift

A level change in a source language item at a particular linguistic level results in a different level of translation equivalent in the target language. This is known as a level shift. Level shifts can only take place between the grammar and lexis levels. A level shift centers around the changing of the grade from syntax to lexis or conversely.

The level shift is related to the item in the source language in the event that a linguistic level has an equivalence in TL in a different level, such as lexis.. For instance Action word ing in nonstop tense is meant "sedang" or 'have/has + past participle' is meant'.⁹ For example :

SL: She has collected the task

TL: *Dia sudah mengumpulkan tugas*

The English Translation's Analysis of Structure Shifts Thesis The English language rule states that the past participle form of the verb "collect" and the word "has" indicate that the act of "collecting" began prior to speaking

⁸ J. C. Catford, *A Linguistic Theory Translation: An Essay in Applied Linguistics*, (Oxford: Oxford University Press, 1978), p.73.

⁹ Supriyanto, Iwan "The Analysis of Structure Shifts in the English Translation of Thesis: Abstract Found at Teacher Training and Education Faculty," *A Thesis*, (Kendari: Halu Oleo University, 2016), p. 4. <http://ojs.uho.ac.id/index.php/JTE/article/view/13908/9703>

and that the action's effect continues at the time of speaking. In contrast, we do not recognize such a rule in Bahasa Indonesia; as a result, the form "has + past participle" in English is translated into the lexis level "sudah" in Indonesian. The other example:¹⁰

SL: We bottom step

TL: *Anak tangga paling bawah yang basah*

We divided the example above into level shift, particularly from phrase to clause. The expression "wet bottom step" in SL and "anak tangga paling bawah yang basah" in TL demonstrate this. Wet serves as the modifier in SL's noun phrase structure, and bottom step serves as the head.

2. Category Shift

A change in translation from an equivalent form between the source language and the target language that is a category shift equivalent to the word level or even the morpheme level. In translation, category shifts are deviations from formal correspondence. Formal correspondence is defined as any grammatical category in

¹⁰ Ni Santiari, Ni Krisnawati, and Ni Ida Setianingsih, "Translation Shift in Translating English Noun Phrases Into Indonesian Noun Phrases Found in 'Let It Snow' Into "Dalam Derai Salju"," *Humanis* 19, no. 1 (2017): 236–43. <https://docplayer.info/47337311-Translation-shift-in-translating-english-noun-phrases-into-indonesian-noun-phrases-found-in-let-it-snow-into-dalam-derai-salju.html>

the target language that can be said to be in the same system as the given category in the source language system.

There are four types of category shift: structural shift, class shift, unit shift, and intra-system shift. the explanations as follow:

1. Structural Shift means that the most common and to involves mostly a shift in grammatical structure. Structural shift can be found at other rank, structure shift occur because of the shifting in word order. Example like the word location in both languages are different, such as:

SL: Book storage

TL: *Rak buku*

The aforementioned illustration is known as a structure shift. The text Book storage in SL, which was translated into Rak buku in TL, demonstrates this. The book serves as a modifier in the SL noun phrase structure, followed by the word "storage" in the TL noun phrase structure, the word *Rak* is a head followed by the word *Buku* as a modifier.

2. The term "Class Shift" refers to the grouping of members of a particular unit according to the operation in the structure of the unit above it. When the

translation equivalent of a SL item belongs to a different class than the original item, class shift occurs.

The level of a word's class changes in Class Shift.

Example: from adjective to verb¹¹

SL: Deep reverie (adjective)

TL: *Lamunan yang menghanyutkan* (verb)

From the example above we can see that the word *deep* in SL refers to adjective which explain the reverie, but whenit translated into TL the word deep change into *mengahanyutkan* whis is in a kind of verb.

3. Unit shift refers to a change in rank, or detachment from formal correspondence, where a unit at one position in the SL could be compared to a unit at another position in the TL.' The hierarchical linguistics unit of morpheme, word, phrase, clause, sentence, and final text is referred to as "rank."

Example: word to phrase

SL: Gravity (word)

TL: *Gaya tarik bumi* (phrase).

So the example clearly show that From SL to TL, there is a difference in rank, which translates to "Gaya

¹¹ Jayadi Yusuf Sukman, "The Class Shift of Simple Sentence In English -Indonesian Translation Of The The Stars Shine Down Novel" (UIN Syarif Hidayatullah Jakarta, 2017).

tarik bumi," a phrase made up of three words, in Indonesian.

4. The term "intra-system shift" refers to a shift that takes place inside the system when the SL and TL have systems that are close to each other but the translation requires choosing a TL term that doesn't belong there.

The plural and singular numeral systems in Indonesian and English, for instance, are distinct. A sentence can be written in plural form in English, but when it is translated into Indonesia, the intra-system shift changes the sentence from plural to singular. Example: Plural to singular¹²

SL: A cat is a cute animal

TL: *Kucing adalah hewan yang lucu*

The example above show the specific cat by using determiner or article which mean *seekor*, but in TL the article a is not recognized, so that cat generally refers to all the cat not only one cat.

B. Noun Phrase

1. Definition of Noun Phrase

The determiners the, an, and a can be used to determine a noun phrase. The four parts of a noun phrase are the head,

¹² Yusuf Sukman.2017, vol. 4, P.9.

the determiner, the pre- and post-modifier, or constituents. In a sentence, a noun phrase can be used as a subject, object, or complement. Every sentence needs at least one noun phrase. A noun and a phrase are the two words that make up a noun phrase. The noun phrase is similarly defined by some experts. According to Aisyah's thesis, Brown and Miller say that noun phrases are typically thought to consist primarily of a head noun and any number of modifiers for noun phrases, such as determiners, quantifiers, adjectives, and noun phrases.

A noun phrase can be used as a complement, subject, or object. Every sentence needs at least one noun phrase. A noun and a phrase are the two words that make up a noun phrase. The noun phrase is similarly defined by some experts. The above definitions can be used to draw the conclusion that the noun phrase comes from a group of words made up of the head (noun or pronoun) and its modifiers. A thing expression can go about as a subject in a sentence and furthermore as an item.

2. Example of Noun Phrase

There are two terms that need to remember in conducting the noun phrase, they are pre-modifier and post-modifier. Pre-modifier means that the modifier add before the noun, then

post-modifier add after the noun.¹³ In construct the noun phrase there are several patterns that need to know, they are:

a. Noun + noun

Newspapers, pizza boxes, school bags, and noun phrases for the noun+noun category are just a few examples. You will notice that, despite having two nouns, these examples only refer to one noun. The pizza box, for instance, is the object referred to in the phrase. As a result, the pizza box itself is the subject of the noun phrase "pizza box."

b. Noun + of + noun

What is an example of a word with this pattern? You can see it with words like the book of secrets, the age of empire, the city of angels, and the declaration of independence. The word "of" in the series of words indicates the meaning of the first-used noun. For instance, the phrase "declaration of independence" refers to the declaration's text. The only thing independence does is provide an explanation for the text at hand.

c. Determiner + adverb + adjective + noun

This noun phrase pattern can be seen in words

¹³Keizer, *The English Noun Phrase The Nature of Linguistic Categorization*, (New York: Cambridge University Press, 2007), P.47. [http://library.uc.edu.kh/userfiles/pdf/26.The English noun phrase the nature of linguistic categorization.pdf](http://library.uc.edu.kh/userfiles/pdf/26.The%20English%20noun%20phrase%20the%20nature%20of%20linguistic%20categorization.pdf)

like "extremely dangerous sport," "a totally gorgeous boy," "a really nice car," and so on. In this pattern you can see that there are additional adverbs or adjectives before a noun to explain the object more clearly. For example, in the extremely dangerous sport phrase, there is a dangerous adjective that describes the type of sport being discussed. With the addition of extremely adjectives, the noun being explained will be clearer.

d. Verb-ing + noun (as Gerund)

For this sentence pattern category, you can use examples of the swimming pool, smoking room, and walking stick. V-ing is used as a gerund to indicate the preceding noun in the context. It is possible to conclude that aquatic activities take place in a swimming pool. The V-ing contained in this noun phrase serves to explain an activity.

So, for constructing a noun phrase the thing that need to know is a noun phrase can be identify if the arrangement of the phrase consist of pre and post modifier. The pre and post modifier should be followed the noun phrase rules like noun and noun, noun of noun, determiner + adverb + adjective + noun, and the last verb-ing and noun as gerund.

CHAPTER III

TAUFIK ISMAIL'S POEM

A. Review of the Poems

1. *Pantun Terang Bulan di Midwest/ Full Moon in The Midwest*

Pantun Terang Bulan di midwest or Full Moon in The Midwest is a poem that created by Taufik Ismail and published in 1997. The poem describe the natural scenery in a river located in America that called Mississippi. The poem has created to show the natural beauty that seen by the author while in the Mississippi river under the moon light that looks beautifull and accompanied by stunning sound come from the nature. So whoever that read and understand the poem feels like what the author felt at the time and also whoever read and know the massage of th poem feels like how almighty Allah SWT is with all of his extraordinary beautifull creations which is should be grateful for.

Table 2

The manuscript and the translation of the poem *Pantun Terang*

Bulan di Midwest

Source Language (SL) Pantun Terang Bulan di Midwest	Target Language (TL) Full Moon in The Midwest
<i>Sebuah bulan sempurna Bersinar agak merah Lingkarannya di sana</i>	A perfect moon Sheds rosy light An aureole around it

<p><i>Awan menggaris bawah</i></p> <p><i>Sungai Mississippi Lebar dan keruh Bunyi-bunyi sepi Awan gemuruh</i></p> <p><i>Ladang-ladang jagung Rawa-rawa dukana Serangga mendengung Sampaikah suara</i></p> <p><i>Cuaca musim gugur Bukit membisu Asap yang hancur Biru abu-abu</i></p> <p><i>Danau yang di sana Seribu burung belibis Lereng pohon pina Angin pun gerimis</i></p>	<p>An underline of clouds</p> <p>The Mississippi Wide and muddy Sounds of solence Roll like thunder</p> <p>Fields of corn Sensual swamps Insects buzzing Do you hear the sound?</p> <p>In the autum air Hills lie mute Smoke transforms To grayish blue</p> <p>On the lake beyond A thousand ducks The hillside pines Even the wind is wet</p>
----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------	------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------

2. *Adakah Suara Cemara/ Is It The Sound of Pines*

Adakah Suara Cemara is a poem that expresses the beauty of nature which focuses on the beauty of “nature music”.

Judging from the diction "fir" and "ocean of cornfield" used, it is clear that this poem also expresses the poet's fascination with the beauty of America's nature. If the *Pantun Terang Bulan di Midwest* is transformed into a beautiful painting, *Adakah Suara Cemara* is heard as a stunning natural orchestra. The poem's music begins with the whirring of pine cones and the rustling of fallen leaves. The hills then reverberate the music, and the cornfields send it out in waves.

Table 3

The manuscript and the translation of the poem *Adakah**Suara Cemara*

Source Language (SL) <i>Adakah Suara Cemara</i>	Target Language (TL) <i>Is It The Sound Of Pines</i>
<p style="text-align: right;"><i>buat Ati</i></p> <p><i>Adakah suara cemara Mendesing menderu padamu Adakah melintas sepintas Gemersik dedaunan lepas</i></p> <p><i>Deretan bukit-bukit biru Menyeru lagu itu Gugusan mega Ialah hiasan kencana</i></p> <p><i>Adakah suara cemara Mendesing menderu padamu Adakah lautan ladang jagung Mengombakkan suara itu</i></p>	<p style="text-align: right;"><i>for Ati</i></p> <p>Is it the sound of the pines That hiss and roar at you Is it the fleeting passage Of rustling leaves</p> <p>A line of blue hills Knell the song A cluster of cloud Is the bracelet's jewel</p> <p>Is it the sound of the pines That hiss and roar at you Is it the sea of corn fields Throwing up waves of sound</p>

3. *Bulan/ The Moon*

Bulan is a poem that expresses the beauty of nature too. However, it is different from *Pantun Terang Bulan di Midwest* which depicts visuals and *Adakah Suara Cemara* which focuses on the beauty of "nature music", *Bulan* expressing beauty through dance movements. This poem begins by showing how the moon is "stuck" in the "autumn jungle". The poet then flows

the movement of the flowing river and the scattered leaves and then drifts in the river. After that came the swing of the corn trees and the spin of the propellers. Before repeated pictures of the motion of the moon stuck in the jungle, the story describes the motion of a wagging oxtail and the movement of bouncing straw.

Table 4

The manuscript and the translation of the poem *Bulan*

<p>Source Language (SL) Bulan</p>	<p>Target Language (TL) The Moon</p>
<p><i>Bulan pun merah Dan tersangkut Pada rimba musim gugur</i></p> <p><i>Sungai pun lelah Dan mengangkut Daun-daun bertabur</i></p> <p><i>Padang-padang jagung Serangga mendesing Baling-baling Berpusing</i></p> <p><i>Lembu mengibas-ngibaskan Ekornya Jerami Terpelanting</i></p> <p><i>Bulan merah Tersangkut Ke bawah rimba Musim gugur.</i></p>	<p>The blushing moon Is snared By the autumn woods</p> <p>The weary river Shoulders A dappling of leaves</p> <p>Fields of corn Insects buzzing Whirligigs twirl In midair</p> <p>Cows swish their tails Straw lies Broken On the ground</p> <p>The blushing moon Is snared Beneath the woods Of autumn.</p>

B. The Biography of Taufik Ismail



Taufiq Ismail was born in Bukit Tinggi on June 25, 1935 from the couple A. Gaffar Ismail and Sitti Nur Muhammad Nur. His father was a cleric and the founder of Permi. He spent elementary school in Solo, Semarang and Yogyakarta, junior high school in Bukittinggi, and high school in Pekalongan. Taufiq was raised by teachers and journalists who were avid readers. Since high school, he has dreamed of becoming a writer. He became a veterinarian of his own free will, and he wanted to own a business to fund his literary ambitions. He moved on from FKHP-UI Bogor in 1963 yet neglected to have his arranged dairy cattle business on an island in the Malacca Waterway.

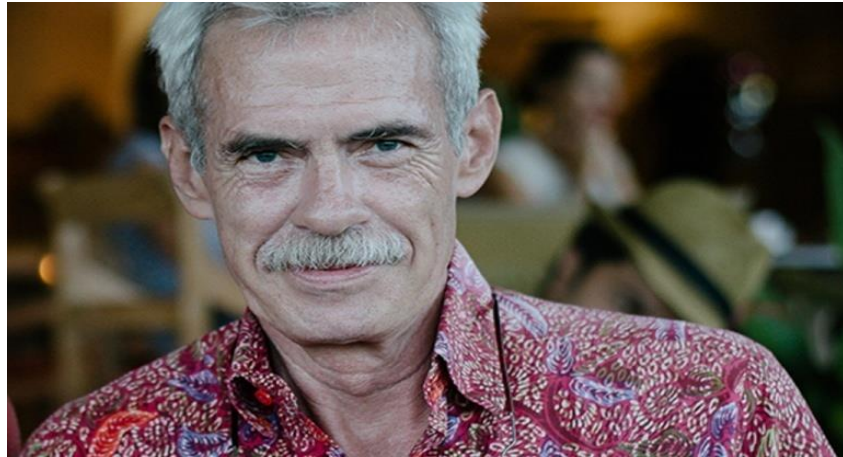
Public poetry readings by Taufiq are common. Since 1970, he has performed poetry in 24 cities across Asia, Australia, the United States, Europe, and Africa at literary festivals and events. He believes that poetry "gets a complete body" only when read aloud to an audience after being written. He read a poem about Sheikh Yusuf and Tuan Guru, fighters who

had been exiled to South Africa by the VOC three centuries earlier, in three locations in Cape Town in April 1993, just as apartheid was being overthrown. In August 1994, he read a poem about Admiral Zheng He at the mosque where the legendary ocean was born in Yunan, China, which Chan Maw Yoh also read a Chinese translation.

Taufiq received an Art Award from the government in 1970, Cultural Visit Award from the Australian Government in 1977, South East Asia Write Award from the Kingdom of Thailand in 1994, Literary Writing from the Language Center in 1994. Twice he was a poet at the University of Iowa, United States in 1971-1972 and 1991-1992, guest author at the Language and Library Council, Kuala Lumpur in 1993. In 2003, Taufiq Ismail received a doctorate honoris causa from Yogyakarta State University.¹ Taufik is a great literary figure that Indonesia has.

¹ Mustadi Hamzah, "Melacak Jejak Pemikiran Taufiq Ismail Ihtwal Pendidikan Lewat Puisi-Puisinya Taufik Ismail Thought Trail of Education Through His Poems Abstract," *Deiksis* Vol.02 No. (2010): 178–96. <https://journal.lppmunindra.ac.id/index.php/Deiksis/article/view/403>

C. The Biography of Jhon H.McGlynn



John was born in 1952 to a noble, close-knit farming family in Cazenovia, Wisconsin, United States, a small town of 300 people, as the sixth of ten children. His childhood aspirations varied from being a firefighter to becoming an architect and even being a puppeteer. Her parents value education very much and want their children to get a proper education. To understand more about wayang and prepare for his visit to Indonesia, he began studying Indonesian by taking Southeast Asian Studies at his university in 1973. From one of his teachers, Tunggul Siagian, he became acquainted with Indonesian literature.

After graduating in 1976, he received a scholarship from the U.S. Department of Education and went to Malang, East Java and stayed there for three months, then moved to Jakarta to study Indonesian Language and Literature at the University of Indonesia. In 1979 he returned to America to complete his Master's degree in Indonesian Literature at the University of Michigan, Ann Arbor and returned to Indonesia in 1981. He has translated or edited nearly 100 works by Indonesian authors. What

impressed him most were the translations of Pramoedya Ananta Toer's works, especially *The Mute's Soliloquy*, which is a translation of a collection of Pramoedya's essays and letters, plus the results of his interviews with the author.² Due to the political factors of the book and the author, John used the pseudonym Willem Samuel.

² Muhammad Aditya Ramadhan et al., "Mcglynn Versus Aveling: A Comparison of Translation Strategies Used in Sapardi Djoko Darmono'S Poems," *Passage* 4, no. 3 (2016): 25–37.

CHAPTER IV

RESEARCH FINDING

In this research, the researcher provided several number of Taufik Ismail's poem with the title *Pantun Terang Bulan di Midwest, Adakah Suara Cemara, and Bulan* which translated into English by Jhon H. McGlynn *Full Moon in the Midwest, Is It The Sound of Pines and The Moon* to be identified the translation shift of noun phrase and to know which types are the dominant translation shift in that Tafik Ismail's Poem.

A. Findings

1. Kinds of Translation Shift of Noun phrases in Three Taufik Ismail's poems Translated by Jhon H. McGlynn

Based on theory, there are two types of shift in translation. Categorical shift can be broken down into four categories: structure shift, class shift, unit shift, and intra-system shift. These are level shift and category shift. Furthermore, after reading the document, researcher describes that there are four types of translation shift refers to category shift that used in the three poems of Taufik Ismail that translated into English by Jhon H. McGlynn such structure shift, class shift, unit shift, and intra-system shift from the results of data analysis, the data is shown as follows:

a. *Pantun Terang Bulan di Midwest/ Full Moon in The Midwest*

From the first poem the researcher find that there are seventeen data refers to translation shift in kinds of category shift, there are 7

structure shift, 1 class shift, 3 for unit shift, and last 6 for Intra system shift. Moreover, the explanations of the data are elaborated:

1. Structure shift

Datum I

SL: *Sebuah bulan sempurna*

TL: A perfect moon

This data shows the shift in translation, also known as the structure shift, as indicated by the datum 1. Even though the noun phrase in the source language text is also translated into noun phrase, the translation of *bulan sempurna* into perfect moon demonstrates a shift in translation. Modifier (adjective, *kotor*) + head (noun, moon) replaces head (noun, *bulan*) + modifier (adjective, *sempurna*). Catford refers to this as a "structure shift." This design shift happens because of the different etymological framework among Indonesian and English, where Indonesian purposes the type of head + modifier, in the interim English purposes the type of modifier + head. The phrase "sempurna moon" in SL is then transcribed into "a perfect moon" in TL. Here, the prefix *se-*, which means "one," is one of the identifiers for the Indonesian singular noun, and the word "buah" is a noun that classifies fruits and other things other than humans. The word "bulan" means "moon," and the word "sempurna" means "perfect." It is suggested that TL and SL

share the same meaning and word order.

Datum 3

SL: *Awan menggaris bawah*

TL: An underline of clouds

The source text's English noun phrase, "awan menggaris bawah," is composed of the noun "awan" and the verb "menggaris bawah." The structure of this Indonesian noun phrase, which is translated as "an underline of clouds," is the determiner "an" plus the noun phrase. The adverb (underline) is followed by the noun (clouds), which forms the noun phrase. There is a shift in translation. Catford's theory says that because Indonesian and English use different linguistic systems, this kind of shift is called a structure shift.

Datum 5

SL: *Bunyi-bunyi sepi*

TL: Sounds of solence

The datum 5 shows that the thing expression bunyi sepi in the source language text has the constitution of thing (bunyi) + determiner (descriptor, sepi). In contrast, the target language, a noun phrase, is composed of a noun (sounds), a preposition (of), and an adjective (silence). It is possible to assert that this data exhibits a translation shift, as the word "of" appears in the target language. According to Catford's theory, this kind of shift is called

a "structure shift." After that, the SL phrase "bunyi-bunyi sepi" is changed into the TL phrase "sounds of silent." In fact, the bunyi-bunyi sepi contains yang, which can be translated as silent sounds; however, the author does not use yang in his writing. It has no effect on the meaning. Therefore, the increase is precise. It is suggested that TL and SL share the same meaning and word order.

Datum 6

SL: *Awan gemuruh*

TL: Roll like thunder

In the original text, the English noun phrase *awan gemuruh* is composed of the noun (*awan*) and the adjective (*gemuruh*). The Indonesian noun phrase, which is translated as "roll like thunder," is composed of the noun "roll" and the noun phrase. The adjective "like" and the noun "thunder" form the noun phrase "like thunder." There is a shift in translation. Catford's theory says that this kind of shift is called a structure shift because English and Indonesian have different linguistic systems. As a result, adjectives like "like" disappear from the source language to the target language. In point of fact, the "*awan seperti gemuruh*" usually has the "*seperti*" added to it. Therefore, in a formal sense, "roll like thunder" is equivalent.

Datum 7

SL: *Ladang-ladang jagung*

TL: Fields of corn

The datum 7 shows that the thing expression *ladang jagung* in the source language text has the constitution of thing (*ladang*) + thing (*jagung*). In contrast, the structure of the target language, which is a noun phrase, is a noun (fields), a preposition (of), and a noun (corn). It is possible to assert that this data exhibits a translation shift, as the word "of" appears in the target language. Field corn would be more confusing if SL were translated. According to Catford's theory, this kind of shift is called a "structure shift." The phrase "fields of corn" is then transcribed from the SL noun "*ladang-ladang jagung*" into the TL noun "fields of corn." When translated into fields, *ladang-ladang* is used in its plural form as well. *corn* and *jagung* both have the same meaning. It is evident that TL and SL share the same meaning and word order.

Datum 8

SL: *Rawa-rawa dukana*

TL: Sensual swamps

The shift in translation, or the structure shift, can be observed in this data, as shown by the datum 8. The translation of *rawa-rawa dukana* into swamps demonstrates a shift in translation, despite the fact that the noun phrase in the source language text is also translated into noun phrase. Modifier (adjective, *sensual*) + head (noun, *swamps*) replaces head (noun, *rawa-rawa*) + modifier (adjective, *dukana*). This change in structure is caused by the fact that Indonesian and English have different linguistic systems⁵¹. Indonesian uses the form head +

modifier, while English uses modifier + head. Then, SL thing phrase *rawa dukana* is converted into TL thing phrase *exotic bogs*. *Swamps* and *rawa-rawa*, which are both plural forms, are translated as *swamps*. Therefore, *dukana* refers to intense lust and has the same meaning as *sensual*.

Datum 14

SL: *Danau yang di sana*

TL: *On the lake beyond*

The datum 14 demonstrates that the structure of the source language's noun phrases "*danau yang disana*" (*di sana*) is "a" + "yang" + "pronoun/noun." The target language's structure is preposition (*on*), noun phrase (*the lake*), and N (*beyond*). In the TL, the preposition that was in the SL becomes the end of the phrase. The structure of TL and SL is different. Catford says that this particular structure change. The difference in linguistic system between Indonesian and English causes structure shift. After that, the SL expression "*danau yang di sana*" is changed into the TL expression "*on the lake beyond*." In the SL *di sana* and TL, the preposition is positioned differently. It happens because Indonesian and English use different linguistic systems.

2. Class Shift

There is only one datum that refers to this category shift, it is:

Datum 13

SL: *Asap yang hancur*

TL: Smoke transforms

The structure of the noun phrase in the source language text is noun (*asap*) + prep, according to Datum 13. adj (*hancur*) + *yang*. In the meantime, it is translated into objective language into a sentence consisting of a thing (smoke) and an action word (transforms). This noun phrase is transcribed into a sentence in the target language text. In this translation, the adverb *yang hancur*, which was used in the original language, is changed into the verb transform, resulting in the shift. Catford's theory refers to this kind of shift as a "class shift." Class shift occurs when the translation equivalent of an SL item belongs to a different class than the original. After that, the TL phrase "smoke" replaces the SL noun phrase "*asap yang hancur*." They both mean the same thing, but their appearances are different.

3. Unit Shift

Datum 10

SL: *Sampaikah suara*

TL: Do you hear the sound?

The datum 10 shows that the noun phrases *sampaikah suara* in the source language text has the constitution of verb (*sampaikah*) + noun (*suara*). The target language has the constitution of interrogative sentence which (*do*) as an auxiliary

verb that reverts to the interrogative sentence + (you) as a noun+(*hear as a verb*)+ then (*the sound*). We can see that sampaikanah suara in SL translated to *do you hear the sound?* . There is alteration of rank from phrase to be sentence. As indicated by the Catford, this to be specific unit shift. Unit shift occurs because Indonesian and English use different linguistic systems.

Datum 11

SL: *Cuaca musim gugur*

TL: In the autumn air

The datum 11 demonstrates that the noun phrases "cuaca musim gugur" and "musim gugur" appear in the text of the source language. The structure of the target language is preposition (in) + (the autumn air). We can see that the SL translation of musim gugur is autumn. The order of importance shifts from phrase to word. The Catford says that this is a unit shift. Unit shift occurs because Indonesian and English use different linguistic systems. The cuaca musim gugur SL noun phrase is then translated into the autumn air TL clause.

Datum 17

SL: *Anginpun gerimis*

TL: Even the wind is wet

The datum 17 shows that the np is SL *anginpun gerimis*

has the constitution of noun (*angin*) + noun (*gerimis*) show the situation, translated into clause in TL that consist of some part of speech such determiner (*the*) + noun (*wind*) + *wet* as an adjective. There is different rank in both languages in SL it know as noun phrase but when it translated into TL became a clause. As indicated by the Catford, this to be specific unit shift. Unit shift occurs because Indonesian and English use different linguistic systems. Then, even though the wind is wet, the SL noun phrase "anginpun gerimis" is translated into the TL clause.

4. Intra-System Shift

Datum 2

SL: *lingkarannya disana*

TL: An aureole around it

The datum 2 shows that the noun phrae *lingkarannya* in source language The structure of the noun phrase in the source language text is that of a noun (*lingkaran*) and added by *nya* + preposition (*disana*). In contrast, it is translated into a noun phrase with the structure of a determiner in the target language. (*an*) which has meaning sebuah + noun (*aureole*) + (*around*) as a preposition then added by *it* revers to *the aureole*. The target language text also includes a translation of this noun phrase from the source language. However, this translation makes a shift by transforming the noun *lingkarannya disana* in the source

language into an aureole. There is inside framework between source language and target language in view of their guideline of language constitution. It is referred to by Catford as an intra-system shift. The word order in TL and SL is the same. It indicates that the meaning and form are identical.

Datum 4

SL: *Sungai Mississippi*

TL: The mississippi

According to the preceding data point (number 4), the noun phrase in the text of the source language consists of the noun (sungai) and the noun (mississippi). In the meantime, it is translated into a noun phrase in the target language that consists of the determiner (the) and the noun (mississippi). The target language text also includes a translation of this noun phrase from the source language. However, the mississippi noun sungai in the original language is used in this translation, causing the shift. Only one Mississippi exists in the United States. The American river is the Mississippi. There is inside framework between source language and target language in view of their guideline of language constitution. Catford describes it as an intra-system shift. The word order in TL and SL is the same. It indicates that the meaning and form are identical.

Datum 9

SL: *Serangga mendengung*

TL: Insects buzzing

The datum 9 shows that the noun phrase in SL *serangga mendengung* has a constitution of noun (*serangga*) + verb (*mendengung*) and in TL became noun (*insect*) added by prefix *s* that show the noun in plural number + *buzzing* as a verb. The target language text also includes a translation of this noun phrase from the source language. However, a shift occurs in this translation: the singular noun *serangga* in the source language is changed to the plural noun *insects* when translated into the target language. There is inside framework between source language and target language in view of their guideline of language constitution. It is referred to by Catford as an intra-system shift. The word order in TL and SL is the same. It indicates that the meaning and form are identical.

Datum 12

SL: *Bukit membisu*

TL: Hills lie mute

The datum 12, shows that the noun phrase in SL *bukit membisu* consist of noun (*bukit*) + adjective (*membisu*) translated into TL become a clause *hills lie mute* that consist of noun (*hill*) added by prefix *s* that show a more than one thing or plural number of noun + verb (*lie*) and (*mute*) . This

translation demonstrates that the data exhibits a translation shift in which the singular form of *bukit* in the source language text is translated into the plural form of *hills* in the target language text. According to Catford's theory, such a shift is called an intra-system shift. Because Indonesian noun phrases do not use the same linguistic system as English, this change in translation occurs. The phrase "*bukit membisu*" in SL is then transcribed into "*hills lie mute*" in TL.

Datum 15

SL: *Seribu burung belibis*

TL: A thousand duck

The NP in the source language text is composed of determiner (*seribu*), thing (*burung*), and thing (*belibis*) beginning with datum 10. In the target language, the determiner (*a*) is combined with the nouns *thousands* and *ducks*, and the NP is translated into that language as well. This translation demonstrates that there is a translation shift in the data, with *ducks* in the target language text being translated from the singular form of *burung belibis* in the source language. According to Catford's theory, such a shift is called an intra-system shift. We are unable to translate into *seribu burung-burung belibis* in Indonesian because the linguistic system of Indonesian noun phrases is different from that of English, which

is why this change in translation occurs. The phrase "seribu burung belibis" in SL is then transcribed into "a thousand ducks" in TL. Here, prefix se-as „one“ of the marker of the Indonesian solitary thing and the „ribu“ is a thing as unit of various number of thousand. As can be seen from the text above, burung belibis is translated as "ducks" in the TL. It's a good translation because, according to the Indonesian English Dictionary, a belibis is a small wild duck.

Datum 16

SL: *Lereng pohon pina*

TL: The hillside pines

From the datum 16, the The structure of NP in the text of the source language is noun (lereng), noun (pohon), and noun (pina). In the target language, which is composed of the determiner (the) + noun (hillside) + noun (pines), the NP is also translated into NP. This translation demonstrates that the data exhibits a translation shift in which the singular form of pohon pina in the source language is translated into the plural form of pines in the target language. According to Catford's theory, such a shift is called an intra-system shift. Because Indonesian noun phrases do not use the same linguistic system as English, this change in translation occurs. Then, the TL noun phrase the hillside pines replaces the SL noun phrase lereng pohon pina.

Pina is a spreading shrub in KBBI.

b. *Adakah Suara Cemara/ Is It The Sound Of Pines*

From the second poem, the researcher found 9 nounphrase that reverts to category shift which divided into 7 for structure shift, 1 class shift, and 1 for unit shift. The explanations are down below:

1. Structure Shift

Datum 18

SL: *Adakah suara cemara*

TL: Is it the sound of the pines

The datum 12 above shows that the thing expression *suara cemara* in the source language text has the constitution of thing (suara) + thing (cemara). The target language, on the other hand, is a noun phrase with a noun (the sounds), a preposition (of), and a noun (the pines). It is possible to assert that this data exhibits a translation shift, as the word "of" appears in the target language. According to Catford's theory, this kind of shift is called b. The sounds of silent are then converted from the SL noun phrase to the TL noun phrase. As a matter of fact, there is yang in the *suara cemara* that meant be the pines, however creator not use *dari* as would be natural for him. It has no effect on the meaning. Therefore, the increase is precise. It

is suggested that TL and SL share the same meaning and word order.

Datum 20

SL: Gemersik dedaunan lepas

TL: Of rustling leaves

The datum 14 above shows that the noun phrase *dedaunan lepas* in the source language text has the constitution of noun (*dedaunan*) + verb (*lepas*). In the interim the objective language which is a thing expression has the constitution of relational word (of) + action word (rustling)+ thing (leaves). It is possible to assert that this data exhibits a translation shift, as the word "of" appears in the target language. According to Catford's theory, this kind of shift is called a "structure shift." Then, SL thing phrase is converted into TL thing phrase of stirring leaves. In fact, the word "explain lepas" is not used in SL, but it is used in TL to explain that. It is suggested that TL and SL share the same meaning and word order.

Datum 21

SL: Deretan bukit-bukit biru

TL: A line of blue hills

The preceding data point demonstrates that the noun phrase "buki-bukit biru" is composed of the noun "bukit-bukit" and the adjective "biru" in the text of the source language. In contrast,

the language of the target, a noun phrase, is composed of the adjective "blue" and the noun "hills." According to Catford's theory, even in the target language and the source language, there is a different word order. This type of shift is called a structure shift. Then, SL noun phrase is translated into TL noun phrase *blue hills*. Actually, the arrangement in SL *bukit-bukit* as a head which is a noun and followed by the modifier *blue* which is an adjective, meanwhile in TL the word *blue* as a head which is an adjective then followed by the noun *hills*, so *bukit-bukit biru* in SL translated into TL become *blue hills*.

Datum 22

SL: *Menyeru lagu itu*

TL: Knell the song

The preceding data point, number 16, demonstrates that the noun phrase in the source language text is composed of nouns. (*bukit-bukit*) + modifier (*itu/ preosition*). In contrast, the structure of the target language, a noun phrase, is determiner (the) + noun (song). According to Catford's theory, even in the target language and the source language, there is a different word order. This type of shift is called a structure shift. The song is then transcribed from the SL noun phrase into the TL noun phrase. Actually, the arrangement in SL *lagu* as a head which is a noun and followed by the modifier *itu* which is a

preposition, meanwhile in TL the word *the* as a head which is an determiner then followed by the noun *song*, so *lagu itu* in SL translated into TL become *the song*.

Datum 23

SL: *Gugusan mega*

TL: *A cluster of Cloud*

The preceding data point, number 17, demonstrates that the noun phrase "gugusan mega" appears in the source language text as a noun (*gugusan*) + noun (*mega*). In the mean time the objective language which is a thing expression has the constitution of determiner (a) + thing (cluster)+ preposition (of)+ thing (cloud). According to Catford's theory, even in the target language and the source language, there is a different word order. This type of shift is called a structure shift. After that, the SL noun phrase is changed into the TL noun phrase. Actually, the arrangement in SL *gugusan* as a head which is a noun and followed by the noun too *mega*, meanwhile in TL the word *a* as a head which is meaningless then followed by the noun *cluster*, then the word *of* which has meaning *dari/pada* i didn't appear in the text, so *gugusan mega* in SL translated into TL become *a cluster of cloud*.

Datum 24

SL: *Ialah hiasan kencana*

TL: Is the brecelet's jewel

The preceding data point demonstrates that the noun phrase "hiasan kencana" in the source language text is composed of the noun "hiasan" and the noun "kencana." In the mean time the objective language which is a thing expression has the constitution of thing (*brecelet*) and followed by quotation marks indicating ownership which is not interpreted in SL meaning + noun (*jewel*). It can be said that there is a different word order even in source language and target language .This type of shift is namely structure shift according to the theory proposed by Catford.

Datum 25

SL: *Adakah lautan ladang jagung*

TL: Is it the sea of corn fields

The preceding data point, number 19, demonstrates that the noun phrase "ladang jagung" is composed of the noun "head" (ladang) and the noun "modifier" (jagung)According to Catford's theory, this kind of shift is known as a structure shift. In contrast, the target language, which is a noun phrase, has the constitution of noun (corn, a modifier) and noun (ladang, a head). Even in the source language and the target language, there is a different word order.

2. Class Shift

There is only one datum revers to this category shift, it is:

Datum 19

SL: *Mendesing menderu padamu*

TL: That hiss and roar at you

The datum 13 above , the phrase in target language has the constitution of determiner (*the*)+ noun (*hiss*) wich is called noun phrase. In the meantime, the underlined word "mendesing" is a verb in SL. Therefore, the Traget Language belongs to a distinct class from the original or source language. According to Catford's theory, this kind of shift is called a "Class shift." When a SL item's translation equivalent belongs to a different class than the original, this shift occurs. Then, the TL noun pharse the hiss is made from the SL verb mendesing.

3. Unit Shift

There is only one dtum of this category that found in this category, it is:

Datum 26

SL: *mengombakkan suara itu*

TL: Throwing up waves of sound

The datum 20 above shows that the noun phrases in The target language *throwing up waves of sound* . *Meanwhile* in

SL become *mengombakkan suara itu* which stands for a verb in meaning. The order of importance shifts from phrase to word. As indicated by Catford, this to be specific unit shift. Unit shift occurs because Indonesian and English use different linguistic systems. After that, the TL noun phrase "mengombakkan" replaces the SL noun phrase "throwing up waves."

c. *Bulan / The moon*

From the third poem, there are 12 data of noun phrase that reverts to the category shift, there are 4 structure shift, 3 intra system shift, 2 class shift, and 3 for unit shift. Furthermore, the explanations are down below:

1. Structure Shift

Datum 27

SL: *Bulan memerah*

TL: The blushing moon

The shift in translation, also known as the structure shift, can be observed in the data shown in datum 21 above. The translation of *bulan memerah* into blushing moon demonstrates the shift in translation, despite the fact that the noun phrase in the source language text is also translated into noun phrase. Modifier (adjective, *memerah*) + head (noun, moon) replaces

head (noun, bulan) + modifier (adjective, memerah). Catford refers to it as a "structure shift." This design shift happens because of the different etymological framework among Indonesian and English, where Indonesian purposes the type of head + modifier, in the interim English purposes the type of modifier + head. The phrase "bulan pun memerah" in SL is then transcribed into "the blushing moon" in TL. In this context, there is no English translation for the term "pun." Bulan, which means moon, and memerah, which means to blush, respectively. It is suggested that TL and SL share the same meaning and word order.

Datum 28

SL: *Pada rimba musim gugur*

TL: *By the autumn woods*

The shift in translation, also known as the structure shift, can be observed in the data shown in datum 22 above. The translation of rimba musim gugur into the autumn woods demonstrates the shift in translation, despite the fact that the noun phrase in the text in the source language is also translated into noun phrase. The phrase is shifted from head (noun, *rimba*) + modifier (adverb *musim gugur*) into modifier (adv, *the autumn*) + head (noun, *woods*). Catford refers to it as a "structure shift." This design shift happens because of the different

etymological framework among Indonesian and English, where Indonesian purposes the type of head + modifier, in the interim English purposes the type of modifier + head. The phrase "rimba musim gugur" in SL is then transcribed into "the autumn woods" in TL. Here, the word *pada* in SL converted into word *by* in target language . It is suggested that TL shares the same meaning and word order as SL or the source language.

Datum 29

SL: *Sungai pun lelah*

TL: The weary river

The data in datum 23 above show the shift in translation, which is also known as the structure shift. The translation of "sungai pun lelah" into "the weary river" demonstrates a shift in translation despite the fact that the noun phrase in the source language text is also translated into noun phrase. Head (noun, *sungai*) + modifier (adjective) is replaced with *lelah* into modifier (adjective, *the weary*) + head (*river*) . Catford refers to it as a "structure shift." This design shift happens because of the different etymological framework among Indonesian and English, where Indonesian purposes the type of head + modifier, in the interim English purposes the type of modifier + head. The weary river is then transcribed from the SL noun phrase *sungai pun lelah* into the TL noun phrase. In this context, there is no

English translation for the term "pun." *Sungai* translated into *river* and *lelah* translated into *weary*. It is indicated that TL has the same word order and meaning with SL.

Datum 31

SL: *Padang-padang jagung*

TL: Fields of Corn

The preceding data point demonstrates that the noun phrase "padang-padang jagung" is composed of "padang-padang") and "jagung" in the text of the source language. The target language, on the other hand, has a noun phrase structure, is a noun (fields), a preposition (of), and a noun (corn). It is possible to assert that this data exhibits a translation shift, as the word "of" appears in the target language. Field corn would be more confusing if SL were translated. According to Catford's theory, this kind of shift is called a "structure shift." The phrase "padang-padang jagung" in SL is then transcribed into "fields of corn" in TL. The plural form of padang, which means fields, is also plural, and the meanings of jagung and corn are identical. It is evident that TL and SL share the same meaning and word order.

Class Shift

Datum 33

SL: *Baling-baling*

TL: Whirligigs twirl

The noun phrase in the source language text has the structure of a noun (baling-baling) according to datum 27 above. In the meantime, it is translated into a sentence in the target language that consists of the noun (whirligigs, or pusaran) and the verb (twirl, or berputar). In the text in the target language, this word has been changed into a noun phrase. The change occurs in this translation, where the phrase pusaran berputar replaces the noun baling-baling in the source language. According to Catford's theory, this kind of shift is called a "class shift." When the translation equivalent of a SL item belongs to a different class than the original, class shift occurs. The phrase "whirligigs twirl" is then made from the SL noun "baling-baling."

Datum 36

SL: *Terpelanting*

TL: On the ground

2. Unit Shift

Datum 34

SL: *Lembu mengibas-ngibaskan*

TL: Cows swish their tails

The datum 34 shows that the noun phrase in SL consist of noun *lembu* + verb *mengibas-ngibaskan* when it translated into TL become a sentence that consisi of subject/ noun *cows* + verb

swish i + object their tails. There is a different rank in both language where the SL know as a phrase but when it translated into English become a sentence. According to Cattford this namely unit shift. Unit shift occurs due to the different linguistic system between Indonesian and English. Then, SL noun phrase *lembu mengibas-ngibaskan ekornya* is translated into TL sentence *cows swish their tails.*

Datum 35

SL: *Ekornya*

TL: Straw lies

The datum 35 shows that the word in SL consist of noun *ekor* added by prefix *nya* refers to the word before, when it translated into TL become a phrase that consists of noun *straw* + verb *lies*. There is a different rank in both language where the SL know as a word but when it translated into English become a clause. According to Cattford this namely unit shift. Unit shift occurs due to the different linguistic system between Indonesian and English. Then, SL word *ekornya* is translated into TL clause *straw lies.*

Datum 38

SL: *Musim gugur*

TL: Of autumn

The datum 38 shows that *tmusim gugur* known as one word in SL when it translated into TL become a phrase that consists of preposition *of* then followed by the noun which is *autumn*. There is a different rank in both languages where the SL known as a word but when it translated into English become a phrase. According to Catford this is namely unit shift. Unit shift occurs due to the different linguistic system between Indonesian and English. Then, SL word *musim gugur* is translated into TL phrase *of autumn*.

3. Intra System Shift

Datum 30

SL: *Daun-daun bertabur*

TL: a dappling of leaves

From the datum 30 above, the NP in the source language text has the constitution of noun (*daun-daun*) + verb (*bertabur*). Meanwhile the NP in the target language which is constituted out of the determiner (*a*) + noun (*dappling*) + preposition (*of*) + noun (leaves). This translation demonstrates that the data exhibits a translation shift in which the plural form of *daun-daun bertabur* in the source language is changed into the singular form of *dappling* in the target language. According to Catford's theory, such a shift is called an intra-system shift. This change in translation is caused by the fact that *sehelai daun*

should be translated into Indonesian as the target language because the linguistic system of Indonesian noun phrases is different from English's. Then, at that point, SL thing phrase daun bertaburan is converted into TL a dappling of leaves. The word helai is a unit of multiple number, and the prefix se- is used as a marker for the Indonesian singular noun. As can be seen from the preceding text, daun-daun bertebaran means "a dappling of leaves" in the Turkish language.

Datum 32

SL: *Serangga mendesing*

TL: Insects buzzing

According to the preceding data point 32, the NP in the text of the source language consists of the noun (*serangga*) and the verb (*mendesing*). In addition, the NP is translated into the target language, which is made up of the noun (*insects*) + verb (*mendesing*). This translation demonstrates that the data exhibits a translation shift in which the singular form of *serangga* in the source language text is translated into the plural form of *insects* in the target language text. According to Catford's theory, such a shift is called an intra-system shift. Because Indonesian noun phrases do not use the same linguistic system as English, this change in translation occurs. The phrase "serangga mendesing" in SL is then translated into "insects buzzing" in TL.

Datum 37

SL: *Ke bawah rimba*

TL: Beneath the woods

From the datum 37 above, the NP in the source language text has the constitution of preposition (*ke bawah*) + noun (*rimba*). The NP is also translated into NP in the target language which is constituted out of preposition (*beneath*) + determiner (*the*) + noun (*woods*). This translation demonstrates that this data exhibits a translation shift in which the singular form of *rimba* in the source language text is translated into the plural form of *woods* in the target language text. According to Catford's theory, such a shift is called an intra-system shift. Because Indonesian noun phrases do not use the same linguistic system as English, this change in translation occurs. After that, the SL noun phrase "kebawah rimba" is changed into the TL noun phrase "below the woods."

5. Dominant translation Shift of Noun Phrases in Three Taufik Ismail's poems translated by John H. McGlynn

Base on the findings of the research . there are four types or kinds of translation shift used in the three poems above, they are : structure shift, class shift, unit shift, and intra system shift.

Table 5
Total of Translation Shift

[No	Kinds of translation shift	Amount of Phrases
1	Structure shift	18
2	Class shift	4
3	Unit shift	7
4	Intra-system shift	9
TOTAL		38

So, automatically the amount of translation shift of noun phrases in three Taufik Ismail's poems were 38 times. Structure shift was dominantly used than other the four types of translation shift in three Taufik Ismail's poem. It might be seen the percentage for structure shift was 47,5 %, class shift was 10,5%, unit shift was 18,4 %, and intra system shift was 23,6%.

d. Discussion

By looking on the result of analyzing the data, the researcher found that there are four kinds of translation shift of noun phrase used in three Taufik Ismail's poem wich are *Pantun Terang Bulan di Midwest*, *Adakah Suara Cemara*, and *Bulan* translated into English *Full Moon In The Midwest*, *Is It The Sound of Pines*, and *The Moon* by Jhon H. McGlynn.

The translation shift of noun phrase used were the translation shift refers to category shift, they are structure shift, class shift, unit shift, and intra-system shift.

The previous research from Fitria in Journal of Language and Literature about translation shift in movie text, where she found that there are two types of translation shifts in the Guzaarish movie subtitle. Different with this research, the researcher found four types of translation shift and also focus on translation shift in noun phrase only but Tiara's analysis is more general, where she analysed every text that experienced the translation shift. The other difference is where Tiara analyse the movie text, but this research, the researcher analyse the translation of the poem. The same result of the research is both research got the category shift as a dominant shift.

The other previous research that supported this research is from Rupiah and Hartono in English Education Journal about translation shift and equivalence in short story, the result shows that the total number of noun phrases in the Barbie short stories is 213 shift. The dominant shift is structure shift. Different with this research, where the researcher found only 38 number of translation shift of noun phrase in the poem's manuscript and other differences is about the target where this done research analyse noun phrase in short story and this research analyse the noun phrase in manuscript of the poem.

The other research has done by Daulay that posted in Harida's

website which the researcher identified the noun phrase in random English text, to identify the noun phrase the researcher gave test in class and the test consists of 30 before validity. The researcher came to the conclusion that only five of the test's 25 responses were deemed invalid. A 30-item test was administered by the researcher, but this research, the researcher identifying the noun phrase in the Poem that translated into English and the researcher who done the analysis by her self to get the result.

The other research which done by Siregar where the research focus on finding the morphemic shift in a novel, the translator makes morphemic shifts to establish equivalent and the exact structure in target language¹. While this research focus in finding translation shift generally and specified into level and category shift in three poem by Taufik Ismail translated by Jhon McGlynn.

In sum, the researcher has done the research with the final result that show there are four types of translation shift used in the three poems that refer to category shift base on Catford theory, the structure shift used 18 times or 47,5%, then the class shift used 4 times or 10,5%, unit shift 7 times or 18,4%, then the last intra system shift used 9 times or 23,6%. Finally, the dominant translation shift used was structure shift.

e. Checking Trustworthiness

The trustworthiness of these findings had been checked by a validator that researcher choosed from one of English lecturer in IAIN

¹ Sri Rahmadhani Siregar, "An Analysis of Morphemic Shift to Word in Sydney Sheldon Bloodline Into Garis Darah," *English Education Journal* 06, no. 2 (2018): 141–52.

Padangsidimpuan. Specialist has really looked at dependability toward the finish of the whole information assortment period. At the end of the day, it can be seen that there are four types of translation shift which used in three Taufk Ismail's poem translated by Jhon H. McGlynn, and they are structure shift, class shift, unit shift and intra system shift. All the data had been validated and declared theoretically correct.

CHAPTER V

CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTIONS

A. Conclusion

Referring to the findings that presented on the previous chapter, the conclusion can be drawn as follows:

1. Three poems by Taufik Ismail—*Pantun Terang Bulan di Midwest*, *Adakah Suara Cemara*, and *Bulan*—were translated by Jhon H. McGlynn—Full Moon in *The Midwest*, *Is It The Sound of Pines*, and *The Moon*—used four different types of translation shifts. Structure change, class change, unit change, and intra-system change were all involved.
2. In the poems *Pantun Terang Bulan di Midwest*, *Adakah Suara Cemara*, and *Bulan*, which were translated by Jhon H. McGlynn Full Moon in *The Midwest*, *Is It The Sound of Pines*, and *The Moon* by Three Taufik Ismail, structure shift was the most common type of code switching. That three poem by Taufik Ismail was used eighteen times.

B. Suggestion

A translator must be aware of the translation's complexity and accuracy when translating and prepetiting the message from the source language into the target language. In order for the translator to accurately translate the noun phrase into the target language in this

instance, it is also recommended that they comprehend the meaning of the phrase in the source language. Additionally, an interpreter must expand his understanding of each term in both the objective language and the source language.

References

- Arfanti, Yulia. "The Equivalence and the Shift of Meaning in the Translation of Indonesian into English in the Cover Stories of Tempo Magazines Yulia Arfanti." Universitas Sumatera Utara, 2016.
- Catford, J.C. *A Linguistic Theory of Translation*, 1965.
- Dewi, Mutiar Fitri. "The Equivalence and Shift in the Indonesian Translation of English Adjective Phrases." *Research on Humanities and Social Sciences* 4, no. 11 (2015): 111.
- Evans, Jonathan, and Ting Guo. *Translation Studies. Year's Work in Critical and Cultural Theory*. Vol. 24, 2016. <https://doi.org/10.1093/ywcct/mbw001>.
- Fitria, Tira Nur. "Translation Shift in English into Indonesian Subtitle of Guzaarish Movie." *Journal of Language and Literature* 20, no. 2 (2020): 307. <https://doi.org/10.24071/joll.v20i2.2601>.
- Harida, Eka Sustru, Yusni Sinaga, Sri Rahmadani Siregar, and Nurlija Matondang. *Proceedings of the 3rd International Conference on Educational Science and Teacher Profession (ICETeP 2021). Proceedings of the 3rd International Conference on Educational Science and Teacher Profession (ICETeP 2021)*. Vol. 1. Atlantis Press SARL, 2023. <https://doi.org/10.2991/978-2-494069-19-0>.
- Hamzah, Mustadi. "Melacak Jejak Pemikiran Taufiq Ismail Ihwal Pendidikan Lewat Puisi-Puisinya Taufik Ismail Thought Trail of Education Through His Poems Abstract." *Deiksis* Vol.02 No. (2010): 178–96.
- Ibrahim, Hirhyel Abba. "Translation Shift Of Indonesian Translation In Diary Of A Wimpy Kid By Jeef Kinney." UIN Syarif Hidayatullah Jakarta, 2017.
- Janeiro, D O R I O D E. "The Analysis of Types and Procedures Form of Translation By The Fifth Semester Students Og English Education Department at Alauddin State Islamic University Makassar," no. 21 (2018): 1–9.
- John Cresswell. *Research Design Quantitative and Mixed Method Approached Second Edition*. 2nd editio. USA: Sage Publication, Inc., 2000.
- Keizer, Evelien. *The English Noun Phrase The Nature of Linguistic*

- Categorization*. Edited by Merja (Uppsala University) Kytö. *The English Noun Phrase*. NEW YORK: Cambridge University Press, 2007. <https://doi.org/10.1017/cbo9780511627699>.
- Malmkjær, Kirsten. "Meaning and Translation." *The Oxford Handbook of Translation Studies*, 2012, 1–13. <https://doi.org/10.1093/oxfordhb/9780199239306.013.0009>.
- Ramadhan, Muhammad Aditya, English Language, Literature Education, and Universitas Pendidikan Indonesia. "Mcglynn Versus Aveling: A Comparison of Translation Strategies Used in Sapardi Djoko Darmono'S Poems." *Passage* 4, no. 3 (2016): 25–37.
- Rambe, Sokhira Linda Vinde. "Varying Interaction Patterns to Create Communicative Teaching and Learning." *English Journal for Teaching and Learning* 08, no. 01 (2020): 91–100. <http://jurnal.iainpadangsidimpuan.ac.id/index.php/EEJ%0AVarying>.
- Rupiah, Sri Nikmatu, and Rudi Hartono. "Shift and Equivalence of Noun Phrases in English-Indonesian Translation of Barbie Short Stories." *English Education Journal* 7, no. 53 (2017): 227–36.
- Santiari, Ni, Ni Krisnawati, and Ni Ida Setianingsih. "Translation Shift in Translating English Noun Phrases Into Indonesian Noun Phrases Found in 'Let It Snow' Into "Dalam Derai Salju"." *Humanis* 19, no. 1 (2017): 236–43.
- Siregar, Fitri Rayani, and Eka Sustris Harida. *Building A Better Vocabulary By Word Formation Process*, 2021.
- Siregar, Winda Rahmadani, Rayendriani Lubis, and Yusni Sinaga. "An Analysis of Lexical Relation In English Translation of Al-Qur'an Surah Al-Kahf." *The Second International Conference of TBI* 2, no. 1 (2021): 66–85. <http://etd.iain-padangsidimpuan.ac.id/7317/%0Ahttp://etd.iain-padangsidimpuan.ac.id/7317/1/1720300031.pdf>.
- Siregar, Sri Rahmadhani "An Analysis of Morphemic Shift to Word in Sydney Sheldon Bloodline Into Garis Darah." *English Education Journal* 06, no. 2 (2018): 141–52.
- Verity, Deryn P., and Mildred L. Larson. "Meaning-Based Translation: A Guide

to Cross-Language Equivalence.” *The Modern Language Journal* 70, no. 1 (1986): 95. <https://doi.org/10.2307/328112>.

Yusuf Sukman, Jayadi. “The Class Shift of Simple Sentence In English - Indonesian Translation Of The The Stars Shine Down Novel.” UIN Syarif Hidayatullah Jakarta, 2017.

APPENDIX I

MANUSCRIPT OF POEMS

Pantun Terang Bulan di Midwest

Sebuah bulan sempurna
Bersinar agak merah
Lingkarannya di sana
Awan menggaris bawah

Sungai Mississippi
Lebar dan keruh
Bunyi-bunyi sepi
Awan gemuruh

Ladang-ladang jagung
Rawa-rawa dukana
Serangga mendengung
Sampaikah suara

Cuaca musim gugur
Bukit membisu
Asap yang hancur
Biru abu-abu

Danau yang di sana
Seribu burung belibis
Lereng pohon pina
Angin pun gerimis

(Taufiq Ismail)

Full Moon in the Midwest

A perfect moon
Sheds rosy light
An aureole around it
An underline of clouds

The Mississippi
Wide and muddy
Sounds of solence
Roll like thunder

Fields of corn
Sensual swamps
Insects buzzing
Do you hear the sound?

In the autum air
Hills lie mute
Smoke transforms
To grayish blue

On the lake beyond
A thousand ducks
The hillside pines
Even the wind is wet

(Translator: John H. McGlynn)

Adakah Suara Cemara

buat Ati

Adakah suara cemara
Mendesing menderu padamu
Adakah melintas sepintas
Gemersik dedaunan lepas

Deretan bukit-bukit biru
Menyeru lagu itu
Gugusan mega
Ialah hiasan kencana

Adakah suara cemara
Mendesing menderu padamu
Adakah lautan ladang jagung
Mengombakkan suara itu

(Taufiq Ismail)

Is it the Sound of Pines

f for Ati

Is it the sound of the pines
That hiss and roar at you
Is it the fleeting passage
Of rustling leaves

i

A line of blue hills
Knell the song
A cluster of cloud
Is the bracelet's jewel

Is it the sound of the pines
That hiss and roar at you
Is it the sea of corn fields
Throwing up waves of sound

(Translator: John H. McGlynn)

l
s

i
t

t
h
e

Bulan

Bulan pun merah
Dan tersangkut
Pada rimba musim gugur

Sungai pun lelah
Dan mengangkut
Daun-daun bertabur

Padang-padang jagung
Serangga mendesing
Baling-baling
Berpusing

Lembu mengibas-ngibaskan
Ekornya
Jerami
Terpelanting

Bulan merah
Tersangkut
Ke bawah rimba
Musim gugur.

(Taufiq Ismail)

The Moon

The blushing moon
Is snared
By the autumn woods

The weary river
Shoulders
A dappling of leaves

Fields of corn
Insects buzzing
Whirligigs twirl
In midair

Cows swish their tails
Straw lies
Broken
On the ground

The blushing moon
Is snared
Beneath the woods
Of autumn.

(Translator: John H. McGlynn)

APPENDIX II

TABLE INDICATOR

No	Tittle of the Poems	Data (Noun Phrase)		Translation Shift			
				Level Shift	Category Shift		
		SL (Source Language)	TL (Target Language)		S	C	U
1	<i>Pantun Terang Bulan di Midwest/ Full Moon in The Midwest</i>						
2	<i>Adakah Suara Cemara/ Is It The Sound of Pines</i>						
3	<i>Bulan/ The Moon</i>						

Notes :

S : Structure Shift

C : Class Shift

U : Unit Shift

I : Intra-System Shift

APPENDIX III

MANUSCRIPT OF POEMS

Pantun Terang Bulan di Midwest

Sebuah bulan sempurna
Bersinar agak merah
Lingkarannya di sana
Awan menggaris bawah

Sungai Mississippi
Lebar dan keruh
Bunyi-bunyi sepi
Awan gemuruh

Ladang-ladang jagung
Rawa-rawa dukana
Serangga mendengung
Sampaikah suara

Cuaca musim gugur
Bukit membisu
Asap yang hancur
Biru abu-abu

Danau yang di sana
Seribu burung belibis
Lereng pohon pina
Angin pun gerimis

(Taufiq Ismail)

Full Moon in the Midwest

A perfect moon (SS)
Sheds rosy light
An aureole around it (IS)
An underline of clouds (SS)

The Mississippi (IS)
Wide and muddy
Sounds of solence (SS)
Roll like thunder (SS)

Fields of corn (SS)
Sensual swamps (SS)
Insects buzzing (IS)
Do you hear the sound? (US)

In the autumn air (US)
Hills lie mute (US)
Smoke transforms (CS)
To grayish blue

On the lake beyond (SS)
A thousand ducks (IS)
The hillside pines (IS)
Even the wind is wet (IS)

(Translator: John H. McGlynn)

Adakah Suara Cemara

buat Ati

Adakah suara cemara
Mendesing menderu padamu
Adakah melintas sepintas
Gemersik dedaunan lepas

Deretan bukit-bukit biru
Menyeru lagu itu
Gugusan mega
Ialah hiasan kencana

Adakah suara cemara
Mendesing menderu padamu
Adakah lautan ladang jagung
Mengombakkan suara itu

(Taufiq Ismail)

Is it the Sound of Pines

for Ati

Is it the sound of the pines (SS)
That hiss and roar at you (CS)
Is it the fleeting passage
Of rustling leaves (SS)

A line of blue hills (SS)
Knell the song (SS)
A cluster of cloud (SS)
Is the bracelet's jewel (SS)

Is it the sound of the pines
That hiss and roar at you
Is it the sea of corn fields (SS)
Throwing up waves of sound (US)

(Translator: John H. McGlynn)

Bulan

Bulan pun merah
Dan tersangkut
Pada rimba musim gugur

Sungai pun lelah
Dan mengangkut
Daun-daun bertabur

Padang-padang jagung
Serangga mendesing
Baling-baling
Berpusing

Lembu mengibas-ngibaskan
Ekornya
Jerami
Terpelanting

Bulan merah
Tersangkut
Ke bawah rimba
Musim gugur.

(Taufiq Ismail)

The Moon

The blushing moon (SS)
Is snared
By the autumn woods (SS)

The weary river (SS)
Shoulders
A dappling of leaves (IS)

Fields of corn (SS)
Insects buzzing (IS)
Whirligigs twirl (CS)
In midair

Cows swish their tails (US)
Straw lies (US)
Broken
On the ground (CS)

The blushing moon
Is snared
Beneath the woods (IS)
Of autumn. (US)

(Translator: John H. McGlynn)

NOTES:

SS = STRUCTURE SHIFT



CS = CLASS SHIFT



US = UNIT SHIFT



IS = INTRA SYSTEM SHIFT



APPENDIX IV

CHEKLIST TABLE OF THE ERESULT

No	Tittle of The Poems	Data (Noun Phrase)		Translation Shift				
				Level Shift	Category Shift			
		SL (Source Language)	TL (Target Language)		S	C	U	I
1	<i>Pantun Terang Bulan di Midwest/Full Moon in The Midwest</i>	Sebuah bulan sempurna	A perfect moon		✓			
		Sungai Mississippi	The Mississippi					✓
		Bunyi-bunyi sunyi	Sound of silence		✓			
		Awan gemuruh	Roll like thunder		✓			
		Ladang- ladang jagung	Fields of corn		✓			
		Lingkarannya disana	An aureole around it					✓
		Awan mwnggaris bawah	An underline of clouds		✓			
		Serangga mendengung	Insects buzzing					✓
		Bukit membisu	Hills lie mue				✓	
		Danau yang disana	On the lake beyond		✓			
		Angin pun gerimis	Even the wind is wet					✓
		Rawa-rawa dukana	Sensual swamps		✓			
		Cuaca musim gugur	In the autumn air				✓	
Asap yang hancur	Smoke transforms			✓				

		Sampaikan suara	Do you hear the sound				✓	
		Danau yang disana	On the lake beyond		✓			
		Seribu burung belibis	A thousands ducks					✓
		Lereng pohon pina	The hillside of pines					✓
2	<i>Adakah Suara Cemara/ Is It The Sound of Pines</i>	Adakah suara cemara	Is it the sound of the pines			✓		
		Mendesing menderu padamu	That hiss and roar at you		✓			
		Gemersik dedaunan lepas	Of rustling leaves		✓			
		Deretan bukit-bukit biru	A line of blue hills		✓			
		Menyeru lagu itu	Knell the song		✓			
		Gugusan mega	A cluster of cloud		✓			
		Ialah hiasan kencana	Is the brecelet's jewel		✓			
		Adakah lautan ladang jagung	Is it the sea of corn fields				✓	
		Mengombakan suara itu	Throwing up waves of sound				✓	
3	<i>Bulan/ The Moon</i>	Bulan pun memerah	The blushing moon		✓			
		Pada rimba musim gugur	By the autumn woods		✓			
		Sungai pun lelah	The weary river					✓
		Daun-daun bertabr\ur	A dappling of leaves		✓			
		Padang-padang jagung	Fields of corn					✓
		Serangga mendesing	Insect buzzing			✓		
		Baling-baling berpusing	Whirligigs twirl			✓		
		Lembu mengbas-ngibaskan	Cows swish their tails				✓	

		Ekornya	Straw lies				✓	
		Terpelanting	On the ground			✓		
		Ke bawah rimba	Beneath the woods					✓
		Musim gugur	Of autumn				✓	

Padangsidempuan, Maret 2022
Validator

Zainuddin, S.S., M.Hum
NIP. 19760610 200801 1 016