

**CATEGORY SHIFT OF NOUN PHRASES IN THE
TRANSLATION OF *FIVE LITTLE PIGS* NOVEL**

THESIS



UNMAS DENPASAR

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ENGLISH STUDY PROGRAM

FACULTY OF FOREIGN LANGUAGES

MAHASARASWATI DENPASAR UNIVERSITY

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**CATEGORY SHIFT OF NOUN PHRASES IN THE
TRANSLATION OF *FIVE LITTLE PIGS* NOVEL**

THESIS

**Presented to
Faculty of Foreign Languages
In partial fulfilment of the requirement
For the degree of *Sarjana Sastra***



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2022

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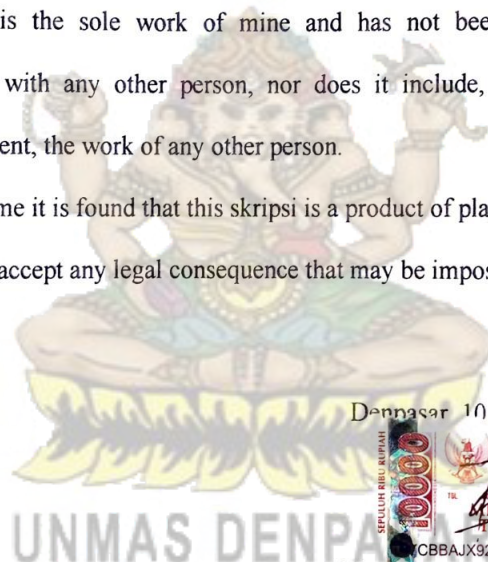
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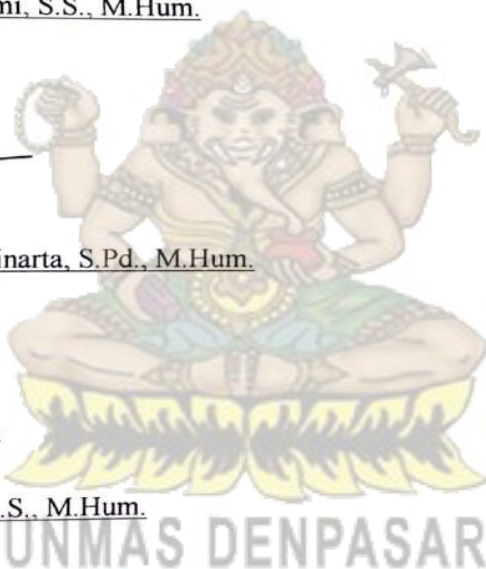


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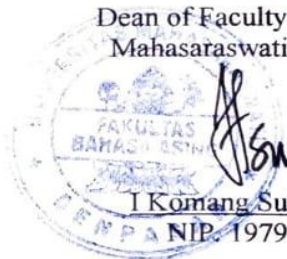
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ABSTRACT

Yanti., Ni Wayan Kristina. 2022. **Category Shift of Noun Phrases in the Translation of Five Little Pigs Novel**. English study program, Faculty of Foreign Languages, Mahasaraswati Denpasar University. Supervisor: Ida Bagus Gde Nova Winarta, S.Pd., M.Hum; Co-supervisor: I Putu Andri Permana, S.S., M.Hum.

This study focuses on the category shift in the translation of noun phrases in *Five Little Pigs* novel. It aims to identify the types of category shifts occurrence in the translation of noun phrases found in the novel and analyze the principle of translation, such as loss, gain, and skewing of information. The data source of this study were taken from a novel entitled *Five Little Pigs* by Agatha Christie (1942) that used as the source language and its translation version in Indonesian entitled *Mengungkit Pembunuhan* by Alex Tri Kantjono W. (2018), as the target language. The data were collected by using observation method and note taking in order to find out and classify the data. The theories used in analyzing the data was a theory of Category Shift proposed by Catford (1965) and a theory of Principles of Translation by Nida (1975) to analyze the occurrence of loss, gain, and skewing of information in the result of translation in target language. This study used descriptive qualitative method in analyzing the types of category shift translation. The results of this study shows that all types of category shifts were found in the translation. The predominant data found is structure shift consisting of 155 data or 49.3%. The second largest data is unit shift that has 108 data or 34.3%, the third is class shift which reach the number of 31 data or 9.8%. And the last is intra-system shift consisting of 20 data or 6.3% percentages out of the total data were 314 data. Moreover, for the principles of translation, the highest frequency found is gain of information with 139 data or 44% out of 314 data. Then, loss of information with 110 data or 35% and skewing of information that has 65 data or 20%.

Keywords: *category shift, noun phrase, principles of translation, Five Little Pigs novel*

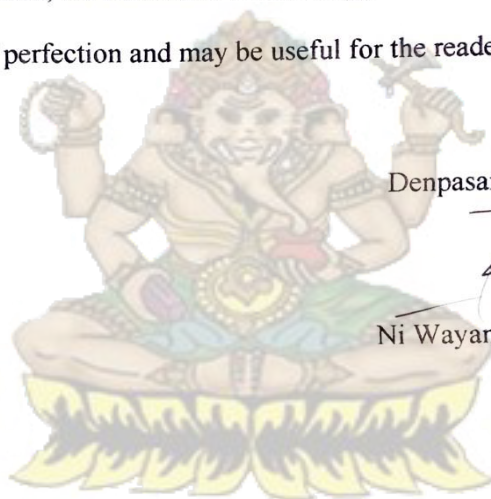
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Finally, the researcher realized that in the writing of this thesis is still far from perfection. Therefore, the researcher invoke suggestions and criticisms which is build for the sake of perfection and may be useful for the reader and us all.



Denpasar, 10 Juli 2022

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'Ni Wayan Kristina Yanti'.

Ni Wayan Kristina Yanti

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TABLE OF CONTENTS

COVER	i
TITLE PAGE	ii
STATEMENT OF AUTHENTICITY	iii
BOARD OF SUPERVOSORS APPROVAL	iv
BOARD OF EXAMINERS CERTIFICATE OF APPROVAL	v
ABSTRACT	vi
ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS	vii
TABLE OF CONTENTS	ix
LIST OF TABLES	xi
CHAPTER I INTRODUCTION	1
1.1 Background of the Study	1
1.2 Problem of the Study	3
1.3 Objective of the Study	4
1.4 Limitation of the Study	4
1.5 Significance of the Study	4
5.1.1 Theoretical Significance	4
5.1.2 Practical Significance	5
CHAPTER II REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE, CONCEPTS AND THEORIES	6
2.1 Review of Related Literature	6
2.2 Concepts	9
2.2.1 Translation	9
2.2.2 Category Shift	9
2.2.3 Noun Phrase	10
2.2.4 Novel	10
2.3 Theories	10
2.3.1 Noun Phrase	Error! Bookmark not defined.
2.3.2 Translation Shift	16
2.3.2 Principles of Translation	19
CHAPTER III RESEARCH METHOD	22
3.1 Data Source	22
3.2 Data Collection	23

3.3	Data Analysis	23
3.4	Finding Presentation	23
CHAPTER IV FINDING AND DISCUSSION.....		25
4.1	Finding	25
4.2	Discussion	27
4.2.1	Types of Category Shift	28
CHAPTER V CONCLUSION.....		59
5.1	Conclusion.....	59
5.2	Suggestion	60
BIBLIOGRAPHY		62
APPENDICES.....		64



LIST OF TABLES

Table 4.1.1 Category Shifts Found in <i>Five Little Pigs</i> Novel	20
Table 4.1.2 Principles of Translation Found in <i>Five Little Pigs</i> Novel	22
Table 4.2.1 Principle of translation of Data 1.....	24
Table 4.2.2 Principle of translation of Data 2.....	25
Table 4.2.3 Principle of translation of Data 3.....	27
Table 4.2.4 Principle of translation of Data 4.....	28
Table 4.2.5 Principle of translation of Data 5.....	29
Table 4.2.6 Principle of translation of Data 6.....	31
Table 4.2.7 Principle of translation of Data 7.....	32
Table 4.2.8 Principle of translation of Data 8.....	33
Table 4.2.9 Principle of translation of Data 9.....	34
Table 4.2.10 Principle of translation of Data 10.....	36
Table 4.2.11 Principle of translation of Data 11.....	37
Table 4.2.12 Principle of translation of Data 12.....	38
Table 4.2.13 Principle of translation of Data 13.....	39
Table 4.2.14 Principle of translation of Data 14.....	40
Table 4.2.15 Principle of translation of Data 15.....	42
Table 4.2.16 Principle of translation of Data 16.....	43
Table 4.2.17 Principle of translation of Data 17.....	44
Table 4.2.18 Principle of translation of Data 18.....	46
Table 4.2.19 Principle of translation of Data 19.....	47
Table 4.2.20 Principle of translation of Data 20.....	48
Table 4.2.21 Principle of translation of Data 21.....	49
Table 4.2.22 Principle of translation of Data 22.....	50
Table 4.2.23 Principle of translation of Data 23.....	51
Table 4.2.24 Principle of translation of Data 24.....	53

CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background of the Study

Translation is a tool for transferring meaning between one languages to another language. Translation has an important role in conveying the intent of a message and considering the structural and cultural differences between the source language (SL) and target language (TL). Newmark (1988: 5) states that translating is rendering meaning of the text into another language in the way that the author intended in the text. This means that translation is the activity of translating a source text into a target text, by taking a series of actions to achieve the equivalent term in the target text.

The translation of a text from SL into TL cannot be perfectly equivalents due to each language has its own characteristics and differences of grammatical structure and cultural background. In translation there is a study called principle of translation, which consist of loss, addition and skewing of information to represent of how the equivalence take place in the translation. Therefore, the translators are required in mastering both the source and target languages' cultures and structures in order to keep the original meaning of the source text. To minimize those issues, the translator may use translation shifts.

Shift in translation is a method where the translator need to replace the elements of SL into the elements of TL without changing the meaning. The translator need to shift the form to keep the meaning and the message can be transferred naturally. Catford (1965: 73) states “a shift is the departure from formal

correspondence in the process of going from the source language to the target language”. It depicts some of the changes that occur during the translation process. Level and category shift are the part of translation shift. Level shift dealing with the changes that involved linguistics level such as tenses, while category shift is the departure from formal correspondence that means the similarity between linguistic categories from two different languages including structure, class, unit, and structural elements. These changes occur due to each language has its own characteristic and grammatical structure.

One of the grammatical units in language is phrase. Phrase is a small group of words that express a single idea but do not constitute a complete sentence, usually contain a head word and accompanied by modifiers. Basically the phrase can be divided into noun phrase, verb phrase, adjective phrase, etc. The phrase that is focus on in this study is noun phrase. Since the noun phrase is a part of language, it has its own set of rules for constructing it, which may vary from one language to another. The use of noun phrase can be found in literary works such as novel due to it contains sentences to tell the story. Best-selling novels usually has its translated version in many other languages. Therefore, in the process of translation some changes may occur because the translators try to replace the meaning from SL into TL and find words that are natural and reflect the meaning of the SL.

Based on the explanation above, translation shifts especially the category shifts are mostly occur in translating a certain noun phrases because it involved the changes of grammatical and structure in the process of translation. Therefore, this study will be focused on analyzing the types of category shifts occurred in the

translation of noun phrases in the novel entitled *Five Little Pigs* by Agatha Christie. This novel is chosen because it is one of the best seller novels by Agatha Christie who known as the ‘Queen of Mystery’. Her works has sold millions of copies all over the world and also translated into many different languages, such as in Indonesian language. Besides, this novel also contains a lot of noun phrases and category shifts found in its translation. For example:

- SL : He was aware of **her dark grey eyes** studying him attentively
(Christie, 1945: 5)
- TL : Ia sadar bahwa dengan **matanya yang kelabu tua** gadis itu
mengamatinya dengan seksama. (Kantjono, 2018: 6)

The noun phrase in SL above is made up of determiner *her*, pre-modifier *dark grey*, and followed by a head *eyes*. Meanwhile in TL is made of a head *mata* then followed by post-modifier *yang kelabu tua*. In this translation there is a change between the word order (modifier and head) in which the modifiers in the SL come before the head, while in the TL the modifier is placed after the head. The difference of word order in this case is called structure shift.

1.2 Problems of the Study

Based on the background of the study above, the problems in this study can be formulated as follows:

1. What are types of category shifts found in the translation of noun phrases in *Five Little Pigs* novel?
2. How are the principles of translation applied in the translation of noun phrases in *Five Little Pigs* novel?

1.3 Objectives of the Study

The objectives of the study are:

1. To identify the types of category shifts found in the translation of noun phrases in *Five Little Pigs* novel.
2. To analyze the principles of translation (loss, gain, skewing of information) applied in the translation of noun phrases in *Five Little Pigs* novel.

1.4 Limitation of the Study

This research focused on analyzing the types of category shifts occurrence in the translation of noun phrases and the principles of translation applied in *Five Little Pigs* Novel by Agatha Christie. To identify the types of category shifts the researcher used the theory by Catford (1965) about translation shift in his book entitled *A Linguistic Theory of Translation*, and to analyze the principles of translation used the theory by Nida (1975).

1.5 Significances of the Study

The significances of the study in this research are divided into two, they are theoretical significance and practical significance.

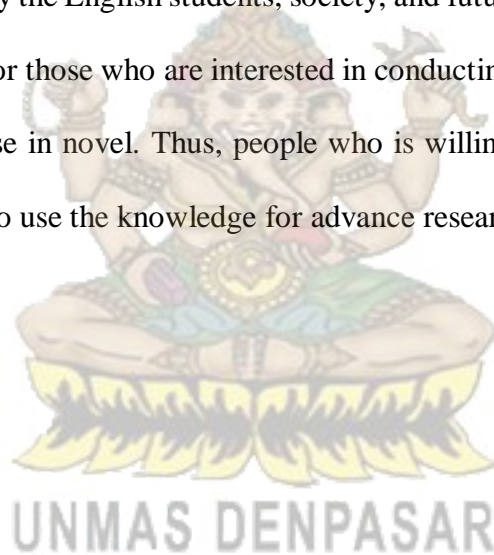
1.5.1 Theoretical Significance

Theoretically, this study is expected to increase understanding about translation, especially the category shifts translation of noun phrases for the

translator and students who wants to study deeper about translation. This study also useful for students and people who are interested in translation field to know how to apply the translation shifts of noun phrases in novel and their equivalence meaning.

1.5.2 Practical Significance

Practically, this study is expected to give the beneficial contributions to the readers, particularly the English students, society, and future researcher. It may also will be reference for those who are interested in conducting study about translation shift of noun phrase in novel. Thus, people who is willing in translating the noun phrases may able to use the knowledge for advance research.



CHAPTER II

REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE, CONCEPTS AND THEORIES

2.1 Review of Related Literature

Review of literature consists the review of previous studies which are related to this study. There were two studies and one article which are related to the discussion of this study. They were reviewed as follow:

The first study is entitled *A Translation Shifts Analysis of Noun Phrase in Subtitling of Ice Age 4 Movie* written by Sunarto (2015). The purpose of this study is to identify the translation shifts of noun phrase found in the subtitling of Ice Age 4 movie and to describe the equivalence of noun phrase subtitling found in the Ice Age 4 movie. The data in this study was analyzed by using theory of Translation Shift written by Catford (1965) and Translation Processes, Practice, and Products of Professional Indonesian Translators written by Nababan (2004). For the method, he used descriptive qualitative method in collecting the data. The result of this study is there are 404 data that are found, they are 198 data belong to level shift of noun phrase, 157 data belong to structure shift of noun phrase, 18 data belong to translation shift of noun phrase to another phrase, and 31 data belong to intra-system shift of noun phrase. Meanwhile, regarding the equivalence meaning there are 399 data belong to equivalent translation and 5 data belong to not equivalent translation. The similarity between the previous study and this present study is both analyze about translation shift in translating noun phrase. Meanwhile, the differences are the previous study was analyzed about all types of translation shifts, which are level

and category shift, while this present study only focus on analyzing the types of category shift. Regarding the data source, the previous study is used movie subtitle, while this present study used novel as the data source. The other difference is about the theory used to analyze the equivalence meaning in the translation, this previous study used a theory by Nababan (2004) while this present study used a theory of principles of translation by Nida (1975) to analyze the equivalence meaning of the translation.

The second study is written by Putri (2019) entitled *Translation Shift and Accuracy of Noun Phrase in Instagram Caption Translation*. This research has purpose to find out the translation shifts that occur on noun phrase in Instagram caption translation. To reveal the translation techniques applied in translating noun phrase from SL to the TL and to assess the translation accuracy of noun phrase in TL from the SL. The theories used in this research are Catford's theory of translation shift, Molina and Albir's theory of translation technique, and translation accuracy in Nababan et al TQA (Translation Quality Assessment). This research used descriptive qualitative method. The data found in this research are 125 noun phrases from Instagram caption and their translation into Indonesian. The results of this study are, there are found 75 or 50.7% data of structure shift, 8.6% data of intra system shift, 30 or 21.7% data of unit shift, and 26 or 19% data of class shift. Meanwhile, for the equivalence of translation there are found 75.3% data that belong to complete meaning, 13% data of increase meaning, and 5.3% data of decrease meaning. This previous study has similarities with this present study which are based on the focus of the study to analyze the translation shift and the

theory that used to analyze the data of category shift. The differences are in the purposes of study, in this previous study has three purposes namely to find out the translation shifts, to reveal the translation technique, and to asses the translation accuracy of noun phrase. Meanwhile, in this previous study only has two purposes which are to find out the types category shifts and the equivalence meaning of the translation of noun phrase. Regarding the theory used to analyze the translation equivalent, the previous study used a theory by Nababan while this research used a theory by Nida (1975) and for the data that used as the object of the study, the previous study used Instagram caption, while in this present study used novel as the data source.

The third study is taken from a journal article entitled *Category Shift of Noun Phrases in the Movie Avengers: Infinity War* written by Ardliansyah and Ediwan (2019). The purposes of this study are to find and describe and analyze the kinds of category shifts occurred in the translation of the film Avengers: Infinity War from English into Indonesian, and to describe how the category shifts occurred in the translation of the film Avengers: Infinity War from English into Indonesian. The data in this study were analyzed using descriptive and qualitative method. To analyze the data it used the translation shift theory proposed by Catford (1965). The result of this study is that all kinds of category shifts, such as shift of structure, shift of class, unit shift and intra-system shift. The similarity between this study and this present study is on the objective of the study which is to analyze the category shift translation of noun phrases. The differences are, this previous study only focuses on analyzing the types of category shifts occurred in the translation of noun phrases,

while this present study also focuses on analyzing the equivalence meaning of the translation of noun phrases. Another difference is based on the data source, this previous study used movie subtitle, while this present study novel is chosen as the data source.

2.2 Concepts

In order to know the terms used in this study and avoid reader's misinterpretation, there are four concepts that the researcher described, such as translation, category shift, noun phrase, and novel.

2.2.1 Translation

Catford (1965) states "translation as a replacement of meaning from a source language to the target language". It is not only the language that is translated, but also the sense of meaning. Therefore, the translation result in the target language will not sound strange.

2.2.2 Category Shift

Category shifts are departures from formal correspondence in translation. Catford (1965: 27) states "formal correspondence is the similarity of linguistic categories from two different languages including units, classes, structures, and structural elements, they can be interchanged in the same position".

2.2.3 Noun Phrase

A phrase is a group of words which has no subject (Tallerman, 1998). It means that a phrase is any group of words that are grammatically similar to a word but do not have their own subject. According to (Herring, 2016) a noun phrase consist of a noun plus any determiners or modifiers directly related to it. A simple noun phrase is a group of words that consist of head and determiner. While complex noun phrases can consist of determiners, pre-modifiers, heads, and post modifiers. Noun phrases can have function as subjects, objects, or complements in the sentence.

2.2.4 Novel

According to Oxford dictionary novel is a story long enough to fill a complete book, in which the characters and events are usually imaginary. Novel is a long and complex fictional prose narrative that deals imaginatively with human experience, typically through a series of related events involving a group of people in a particular setting.

2.3 Theories

The theories that used in this research based on the theory purposed by some experts those are, theory of noun phrase by Depraetere & Longford (2012) to analyze the constituent of the noun phrase, theory of translation shift proposed by Catford (1965) that used to analyze the types of category shifts and theory about principles of translation by Nida (1975) to analyze the equivalence of translation.

2.3.1 Noun Phrase

Noun Phrase is a group of two or more words that headed by a noun. The function of noun phrase in a sentence can be as a subject, object, subject complement, object complement, etc. A noun phrase has the head as the core of the phrase which may be modified with modifiers preceding head (pre-modifier) or modifiers following head (post-modifier). Modifier is a constituent that imparts information relating to the head of the construction. The part of pre-modifiers are the prehead modifier, while the post-modifiers includes posthead modifiers. The construction of noun phrase with prehead includes determiners such as, articles, quantifiers, demonstrative determiners, possessive determiners, and adjective. Meanwhile, the construction of posthead includes relative clauses, non-finite clauses, and prepositional clauses (Depraetere & Longford, 2012). The main components of the noun phrase including noun, determiner, and modifiers.

2.3.1.1 Noun

A noun is a person, place, thing, or idea. All noun phrases have core noun and with modifiers connected to it. The noun can be classified as countable and uncountable noun. A countable noun is a noun that can occur in both the singular and the plural. Nouns that do not fit into this basic singular or plural dichotomy are uncountable.

For example: *The students don't seem to have **much homework** these days* (Depraetere & Longford, 2012: 110)

The countable noun in example above is *students* due to it refers to items that can be counted, while the uncountable noun is *homework* since it is treated as a general meaning not a particular item, therefore it cannot be counted.

2.3.1.2 Determiner

Determiners indicate the type of reference made by the noun phrase. The reference may be an article, quantifier or numeral, demonstrative, and possessive.

1. Article

An article is a word that comes before a noun to show if it's specific or general. English has two articles, the definite article *the* and the indefinite article *a(n)*. The definite article *the* is used before a noun to indicate that the identity of the noun is known and before a singular or plural noun. The indefinite article is used before a noun that is general or when its identity is unknown. Article *a* is used before a singular noun beginning with a consonant sound and article *an* is used before a singular noun beginning with a vowel sound.

2. Quantifier

Quantifiers are always preheads in English. A quantifier is a word that usually comes before a noun to express the quantity or amount of the object. Quantifiers are classified into definite and indefinite quantifiers. Definite quantifiers include cardinal numbers, such as *one, two, three, and so on* and ordinal numbers, such as *first, second, and so on*. Indefinite quantifiers include such words as *few, many, several, etc.* The nouns used can be countable and uncountable. The

use of the quantifier will also adjust to the noun. The quantifiers that used for countable noun are *much, little, a bit, a great deal of, a large amount of, etc.* Meanwhile the quantifiers used with uncountable noun are *many, few, a number of, several, a large number of, etc.* Furthermore, there are also quantifiers that can be used for both countable and uncountable nouns, such as *all, enough, more/most, less/least, no/none, not any, some, any, and a lot of.*

3. Demonstrative Determiner

A demonstrative pronoun is a pronoun that is used to point to something specific within a sentence. These pronouns can indicate items in space or time, and they can be either singular or plural. There are four types of demonstrative pronoun, *namely this, that, these, and that.* This and that combine with a singular countable noun or an uncountable noun. *This and these* are used to refer to items that are physically or temporally close to the speaker, whereas *that and those* (called distal demonstratives, away from the center) indicate that the speaker is physically or temporally distant from the referent of the noun head.

4. Possessive Determiner

Possessive determiner is a type of function word used in front of a noun to express possession or belonging. The possessive determiners in English are *my, your, his, her, its, our, and their.*

2.3.1.3 Modifier

A modifier is a word, phrase, or clause that modifies and gives information or describes about the noun. The modifier comes before the head noun is called pre-modifier, while the one that comes after the head noun is post-modifier.

1. Adjective

An adjective is a word or phrase naming an attribute, added to or grammatically related to a noun to modify or describe it.

For example: *The **beautiful** girls over there* (Depraetere & Longford, 2012: 146)

In the example above the function of the adjective *beautiful* is attributive and aims to describe the noun *girls*.

2. Relative Clause

A relative clause is a post-modifying clausal adjective that is usually a part of a noun phrase. Like prehead adjectives, relative clause provide additional information about the head noun. This additional information may merely describe, but it may also restrict, narrowing down the referent of the noun phrase in the sense that the addition of the modifier restricts the number of potential referents in the real world. Generally a relative pronouns are used to start a defining relative clause, such as *who*, *which*, and *that*. *Who* or *that* are used to talk about people, but *that* is more common and a bit more informal, while *which* or *that* are used to talk about things.

For example: *The teacher **who teaches me English**, the clothes **which are in the library**, the man **that gave you an invitation yesterday*** (Junaid, 2018: 321)

In example above, the bold words are a relative clause, it contain a relative pronoun (*who, which, that*) which also functions as the clause's subject. This clause modify the head noun.

3. Non-finite Clause

Non-finite clauses are clauses which in their use are not restricted neither by person: first, second, and the third person; number: singular and plural; nor by the tenses of speaking: past tense, present, etc. Non-finite clauses contain a verb which does not show tense. In English, non-finite clauses can be preceded by infinitive and called infinitive clauses, present participle and called present participle clauses, and the past participle called past participle clauses.

For examples: (1) *My decision **to resign***, (2) *those candidates **being considered***, and (3) *the books **piled** on the table* (Depraetere & Longford, 2012: 106)

The example above shows the three different type of non-finite clause, in example (1) it shows a non-finite clause formed with to-infinitive clause, the noun followed by the word 'to'. Meanwhile, in example (2) is a type of non-finite clause formed with present participle clause, it contains a verb ending with -ing, and the last type is a non-finite clause formed by past participle clause, it contains a verb ending with -ed or the past form.

4. Prepositional Phrase

A prepositional phrase is a phrase, which is in some way preceded by a preposition, such as *in, on, at, by, with, from, of, etc.* A prepositional phrase is formed with a preposition plus a noun phrase, a prepositional phrase gives information about places or describes the headword.

For example: (1) *the pen **on the table***, (2) *the building **in front of my house***, and (3) *the man **with glasses***. (Junaid, 2018: 320)

The bold parts in example (1) and (2) are prepositional phrases, they are parts of the noun phrase and a post-modifiers that tell about place. Meanwhile in example (3), it is also a proportional phrase which does not tell about place, but describes the headword.

4.1.1 Translation Shift

Shift in translation is departure from formal correspondence in the process of going from the source text to the target text (Catford, 1965: 73). Shifts are changes that occur in the translation process at grammatical and lexical level. Translation shift can be divided into level shift and category shift.

4.1.1.1 Level Shifts

Shift of level means a source language item at one linguistic level has a target language translation equivalent at a different level (Catford, 1965: 73). It includes shifts from grammar to lexis and vice versa. For example:

SL : John **has stopped** smoking
 TL : John **sudah berhenti** merokok (Alzuhdy, 2014: 187).

From the example above, it shows that the grammatical item present perfect of has + V3 'has stopped' is translated into *sudah* in target language. Therefore, the level shift occur in the translation above is the changes from grammar to lexis.

4.1.1.2 Category Shift

Catford (1965: 76) states "category shifts are departures from formal correspondence in translation." Category shift refers to unbounded and rank-unbound translation. An unbounded translation means that translation equivalents can occur in appropriate rank, such as word, phrase, clause, and sentence. While rank-unbound translation refers to the case where equivalence below the sentence. There are four types of category shifts, they are structure shift, class shift, unit shift, and intra-system shift.

1. Structure Shift

According to Catford (1965: 77) structure shift is the changes of words sequence in a sentence and involve the grammatical structure between SL and TL. This happens because the differences of language systems in both languages. Structure shift can occur at all ranks. For example:

SL:children gathered **wild vegetables**

TL: ...*bersama anaknya mengumpulkan sayuran liar* (Rini, 2015, 140)

Based on the example above, it can be seen that the SL has different structure of sentence with the TL. The phrase 'wild vegetables' in SL has structure of word

order adjective (wild) + noun (vegetables), but when it translated into TL the structure of word order change into noun (*sayuran*) + adjective (*liar*).

2. Class Shift

Class shift occurs when the translation equivalent of SL item is the member of a different class (part of speech) from the original item (Catford, 1965: 78). It is the changes of word class. Class shift can be happened from verb into adjective, noun into adjective, etc. For example:

SL: Hung-bu and his wife decided to pay **a visit**

TL: *Hung-bu dan istrinya memutuskan untuk **mengunjungi** rumah Nol-bu*
(Rini, 2015: 141)

Based on the example above, the class shift is happened from noun phrase into verb. The phrase 'a visit' in SL is a noun and it translated into *mengunjungi* in TL which is a verb.

3. Unit Shift

Unit shift is the changes of rank, it is the departure from formal correspondence in which the translation equivalent of a unit at one rank in the SL is a unit at a different rank in the TL (Catford, 1965: 79). The rank of language is started from the smallest one, such as morpheme, word, phrase, clause, sentence, and paragraph. For example:

SL : **Gravity**

TL : *Gaya tarik bumi* (Alzuhdy, 2014: 189)

The example above can be categorized as unit shift due to there is a change of rank. The word ‘gravity’ in source language (lower rank) is translated into phrase *gaya Tarik bumi* (higher rank rank) in the target language.

4. Intra-system Shift

Intra-system shift occurs internally within a system that is for those cases where source text and target text possess systems which approximately correspond formally as to their constitution, but when translation involves selection of non-corresponding term in the target text (Catford, 1965: 80). For example:

SL : Many **houses** on the coast were swept away by the flood

TL : Banyak **rumah** di pinggir pantai tersapu banjir (Alzuhdy, 2014: 190)

Based on the example above, the SL ‘houses’ is translated into *rumah* in TL. The word ‘houses’ has a corresponding plural, but the system in Bahasa Indonesia still shows a singular form *rumah*. It is done in order to make it acceptable in TL although the corresponding system of plurality in TL is *rumah-rumah*. It sounds strange if “many houses” is translated into *banyak rumah-rumah*, because the word *banyak* is already signified plural.

4.1.2 Principles of Translation

Principles of translation means that no translation in a receptor language can be the exact equivalent of the model in the source language (Nida, 1975: 27). Therefore, the adjustments usually lead to the occurrence of loss, gain and skewing of information. Those principles means the information in one language may not be transferred exactly the same either in form and meaning.

1. Loss of Information

Loss of information is a phenomenon when the translation of the SL items does not contain the full information of the TL. According to Baker in Darso (1992: 40) explains that loss is omission of lexical item due to grammatical or semantic patterns of the receptor language. If the meaning conveyed by a particular item is not clear enough to make the reader understand with lengthy explanations, translator simply omit translating the word or expression in question. It can be loss of meaning of source language item or loss of physical form of any source language item when it is translated into the target language. For example:

SL : She was sad

TL : *Dia sedih* (Margono, 2003: 3 in Jayantini, 2016: 9)

In the example above, the loss of information can be found when the feminine gender (she) and past tense (was) in SL are not translated in TL.

2. Gain or addition of Information

Gain is when the translation of items in the source language into target language is with addition of extra information. According Newmark in Darso (1988: 91) information added to the translation is normally cultural (accounting for the differences between the source language and the target language culture), technical (relating to the topic), or linguistic (explaining wayward use of words). Gain in translation will help languages to adapt themselves to their speakers. There will be chances for them to adapt when two different languages interact. For example:

SL : *Dia sedih*

TL : She was sad (Margono, 2003: 3 in Jayantini, 2016: 9)

From the example above, addition of information can be found in the translation of *Dia sedih* to 'She was sad'. It shows the feminine gender and past tense are added in target language (TL).

3. Skewing Information

The translation of items from the source language is not the exact equivalence in the target language in the target language. This occurs when translator feels hard to find out the exact word in the target language which conveys the same meaning that of source text (Darso, 1992: 68). For example:

SL : You are silly

TL : *Kamu tolol* (Margono, 2003: 3 in Jayantini, 2016: 9)

In the example above the utterance 'You are silly' that is translated into *Kamu tolol* in target language (TL). The English sentence may be said playfully to show the addressee that his/her action is not sensible. Meanwhile, the expression of *Kamu tolol* means that the addressee is very stupid.

CHAPTER III

RESEARCH METHOD

Research methodology is a scientific method as a procedure of taking and analyzing the data. In this study the data was the category shifts of noun phrases translation found in the *Five Little Pigs* novel by Agatha Christie. There are three points that are thoroughly discuss in this part which are data source, data collection, and data analysis.

3.1 Data Source

The data source of this study were taken from a novel entitled *Five Little Pigs* by Agatha Christie (1942) and its Indonesian version entitled *Mengungkit Pembunuhan* translated by Alex Tri Kantjono W. (2018) published by PT. Gramedia Utama. The original version has 247 pages while the translated version has 360 pages. *Five Little Pigs* novel tells a story about Poirot's journey to uncover the real killer of Amyas Crale. After the court sentenced Amyas' wife, Caroline Crale, and the woman finally breathed her last. However, their daughter, (Clara Lemarchant) believes that her mother didn't kill her father. Clara enlists Poirot's help in solving the case. There were five people Poirot suspected. He interviewed prosecutors, police, lawyers, nannies and Clare's neighbors. Those person are the closest person to the *Five Little Pigs*, it was Poirot's term in this case. He likens their personas to the five little pigs of the nursery rhyme. This novel was chosen as data source because it has the translated version (English-Indonesia). Since it involves two language in the process of translation, which has different structure

and cultural background, the occurrence of category shifts especially in the translation of noun phrase is often occur.

3.2 Data Collection

The data in this study were collected by using observation method. There are three steps that were conducted in collecting the data, as follows:

1. Reading the novel and its translated version.
2. Finding and note taking the noun phrases in both novel.
3. Identifying the type category shifts occurs and principles of translation that applied in the translation of noun phrases.

3.3 Data Analysis

This study used descriptive qualitative method in analyzing the data. There are three steps that applied, firstly finding the noun phrases that contain in both novel, secondly classifying the type of category shift occurs in the translation process of noun phrases by using theory proposed by Catford (1965), and the last step is identifying the principles of translation applied in the data found by using theory proposed by Nida (1975).

3.4 Finding Presentation

In presenting the data, this study used formal and informal method to describe the analysis. In formal method, the finding were presented by using table to mention the classification types of the category shifts and principles of

translation. While in informal method, the data were presented descriptively to describe the types of category shifts and how the principles of translation applied in translating the noun phrases.



CHAPTER IV

FINDING AND DISCUSSION

This chapter is divided into two parts namely finding and discussion of category shift. This chapter emphasized to answer the problem of the study. The first part is finding that presented about the classification and the quantity of the data. The finding in this research was presented in two tables, namely the table of occurrence of the category shift and the principle of translation occurred in the translation of *Five Little Pigs* novel. The second part of this chapter is concerned with the analysis of category shift and explain how the principle of translation takes place in the process of translation.

4.1 Finding

This part shows the number of translation results that were classified as types of category shifts. In previous chapter, it had been mentioned that the objective of this is to examine what kind of category shift and the occurrences that appeared in the noun phrase translation of *Five Little Pigs* novel. There are four types of category shifts that can be found in the translation of noun phrase in *Five Little Pigs* novel, such as structure shift, unit shift, class shift, and intra-system shift. The result of the finding is presented in data tabulation below.

Table 4.1.1 Category Shifts Found in *Five Little Pigs* Novel

No.	Type of Category Shift	Occurrence	Percentage (%)
1	Structure Shift	155	49,3%
2	Unit Shift	108	34,3%
3	Class Shift	31	9,8%
4	Intra-system Shift	20	6,3%
	Total	314	100%

From the table above, it can be found that there were 314 data of noun phrase in the novel *Five Little Pigs* that belongs to category shift. The predominant data was structure shift consisting of 155 noun phrases or 49.3% data. The second largest data was unit shift that has 108 data or 34.3%, the third was class shift which reached the number of 31 or 9.8% data. And the last was intra-system shift consisting 20 data or 6.3% out of the total data were 314 data. The most frequent data found was structure shift because it involved of grammatical structure between the source language and target language, especially the change of word order and the position of modifiers and head word of the noun phrase. Meanwhile, the unit shift was found in the translation of noun phrases when the rank of language changed, it involved the change from the lower rank into higher rank and vice versa. Then, class shift occurred when the translation of source language item is a member of a different grammatical class from the original item. The least found data was intra-system shift, this shift occurred internally within the system of a language. In this study intra-system shift was found in the changed of a plural form into a singular form.

The second objective of this study was to examine the information from source text to target text. Based on the theory of principle of translation proposed by Nida (1975) it can be classified into three, those are loss of information, gain or addition of information, and skewing of information. From the *Five Little Pigs* novel, the noun phrase has been examined based on each type of this principle of translation. The result of the analysis can be seen in the table below.

Table 4.1.2 Principles of Translation Found in *Five Little Pigs* Novel

No	Types of Principle of Translation	Number of Occurrence	Percentages of Occurrence
1	Loss	110	35%
2	Gain	139	44%
3	Skewing	65	20%
	Total	314	100%

As can be seen in the table above, gain of information occurred in the highest amount with 139 data or 44% out of 314 data. The second types was loss of information that reach 110 data or 35%, and the lowest occurrence was skewing of information that has 65 data or 20%. This phenomenon occurred because the translation result of the noun phrases cannot be perfectly equivalent, there always be a loss, gain or addition of information made by the translator to make the output of the translation acceptable and natural in target language.

4.2 Discussion

The main focus of this section were to examine and explain the analysis of types of category shifts and the principles of translation that found in the translation of noun phrases in *Five Little Pigs* novel. The analysis was based on theory of noun phrase by Depraetere & Longford (2012), theory of translation shift, especially the category shift proposed by Catford (1965), and theory of principle of translation by Nida (1975). The data of category shifts were explained descriptively by giving a clear explanation about each type of it, while to explain the principles of translation the data were presented in table to show the comparison of the linguistic item in source language and target language.

4.2.1 Types of Category Shift

According to the theory of translation shift by Catford (1965), the category shift can be divided into four types, such as structure shift, unit shift, class shift, and intra-system shift. In this discussion, those category were discussed and presented into four different subchapters. The discussion can be found the following passage.

4.2.1.1 Structure Shift

Structure shift can be defined as the structure and grammatical change of source language and target language. Structure shift experienced by the target language when the source text is translated differently in the target language in the arrangement of the word order. The following data are the example of structure shift that found in the translation of noun phrases in the novel.

Data 1:

SL : Hercule Poirot looked thoughtfully **at the young vital face** staring so earnestly at him. (Christie: 1942: 10)

TL : Hercule Poirot mengamati **wajah muda energik** yang menatapnya dengan begitu bersungguh-sungguh. (Kantjono: 2018: 13)

The noun phrase above belongs to **structure shift**. The source language *the young vital face* is consists of determiner *the* (definite article), first pre-modifier *young* (adjective), second pre-modifier *vital* (adjective) to describe condition of the face, then followed by head *face* (noun). While in the target language it is translated into *wajah muda energik* which consists of head *wajah* followed by post-modifier

muda energik. It can be seen that in the source language the sentence's pattern is determiner + pre-modifier + head noun, while in target language the head is comes first before the modifier. This shift is obligatory, because it is dictated by the structure of the target language. The translator cannot keep the structure of determiner + pre-modifier + head in target language because the expression *muda energik wajah* is not natural in target language or Bahasa Indonesia. Meanwhile, according to the principle of translation this data is categorized as **skewing of information**.

Table 4.2.1 Principle of Translation of Data 1

Source language	Target language
The	-
Young	Muda
Vital	Energik
Face	Wajah

The table above shows the comparison of source language noun phrase and target language noun phrase. In this data there is found a skewing of information that occurs in the process of translation. As it can be seen in the translation of word *vital* in source language is transferred into *energik* in target language. According to oxford dictionary, the word *vital* means necessary or essential in order for something to succeed or an extremely important thing. Meanwhile in target language it is translated into *energik* which means full of energy or enthusiastic. Here the translator used the word *energik* instead of using *vital* as the result of translation for the word *vital* in source language because this word is more acceptable in target language rather than use the literal translation which may bring an ambiguity and misunderstanding for the readers.

Data 2:

SL : **His large handsome face** suddenly altered, he turned his head sharply
(Christie, 1942: 18)

TL : **Wajahnya yang tampan** tiba-tiba berubah, dia memalinhkan kepalanya
dengan satu sentakan (Kantjono, 2108: 26)

In the example above, the structure between source language and target language is quite different. The noun phrase *his large handsome face* in source language is made up of *his* as the determiner, followed by *large* as the first pre-modifier, *handsome* as the second pre-modifier, and *face* as the head noun. Here the head is placed in the end of the phrase, while in target language the phrase is translated into *wajahnya yang tampan* which the head is placed in the beginning of the phrase. The structure is made up of *wajahnya* as the head, then followed by *yang tampan* as the post-modifier (a relative clause consisting of relative pronoun *yang* and adjective *tampan*). The occurrence of **structure shift** can be clearly seen through the change of word order between the source language and target language. Here the translator need to shift the form to keep the meaning constant while the process of translating, if the phrase is translated by following the structure of source language it will be *tampan wajahnya* which may sound strange in target language.

Table 4.2.2 Principle of Translation of Data 2

Source language	Target language
His	-nya
Large	-
Handsome	Tampan
Face	Wajah

The translation of the noun phrase above can be categorized as **loss of information** according to the principle of translation. As can be seen in the table above, there are some information of the source language that cannot be found in target language. The word *large* in source language is not translated in target language, even though it can be translated as *lebar* that has the equal meaning as *large*. In the other hand, the word *his* is replaced into *-nya* in target language as the determiner of third person. In Indonesian *-nya* can be either man or woman, while in English *his* is clearly shows the gender of the person which is a man. This loss occurs because in Indonesian does not have specific pronoun to show the gender of the person.

Data 3:

SL : But **an amiable creature** (Christie, 1942: 27)

TL : Dia termasuk tipe **orang yang langka** (Kantjono 2018: 39)

The data above is categorized as **structure shift**, the noun phrase in source language is *an amiable creature* consisting of determiner *an* (indefinite article), pre-modifier *amiable* (adjective), and head *creature* (noun). While in target language the structure is different, it made up of head *orang* (noun), followed by post-modifier *yang langka* to describe the noun. There is a different of structure between the source language and target language, where in source language the head is comes after the modifier, while in target language the head is comes before the modifier. This changes is done to adjust the structure in target language. If the grammatical structure of source language is applied in translating the phrase *an*

amiable creature and translated literally, it will become *yang langka orang*, this expression is not acceptable and not natural in target language. Therefore, the translator uses shift in transferring the expression and become *orang yang langka* which more acceptable and natural in target language.

Table 4.2.3 Principle of Translation of Data 3

Source language	Target language
An	-
Amiable	Yang langka
Creature	Orang

As can be seen in the table of comparison above, there is a **skewing of information** which can be found in the translation of word *amiable* in source language that translated into *yang langka* in target language. According to oxford dictionary the word *amiable* means pleasant and friendly, while in target language it transferred into *yang langka* which means not common or frequent; very unusual thing. In Indonesian version instead of using literal translation by translating *amiable* into *ramah* which can receive equivalent result, the translator rather choose to use *yang langka* to replace the word *amiable* which has different meaning and the message cannot be transferred as it should.

Data 4:

SL : He was **a very fine painter**, you know (Christie, 1942: 38)

TL : Anda tahu dia **pelukis yang hebat** (Kantjono, 2018: 55)

It shows that the English noun phrase *a very fine painter* is constructed of determiner *a* (indefinite article), pre-modifier *very fine* (adjective phrase), and head

painter (noun). This phrase is translated into Indonesian noun phrase *pelukis yang hebat* constructed of head *pelukis* (noun) and followed by post-modifier *yang hebat* (relative clause made up of relative pronoun *yang* and adjective *hebat*). This changes is made to adjust the structure in target language and the message can be transferred naturally. It will sound strange if the phrase is translated by following the structure in source language into *yang hebat pelukis*, this expression is not acceptable in target language. Therefore, this data is categorized as **structure shift** since the different of word structure in source language and target language.

Table 4.2.4 Principle of Translation of Data 4

Source language	Target language
A	-
Very	-
Fine	Yang hebat
Painter	Pelukis

The structure and grammatical comparison of both languages above shows that there are some **loss of information** in target language version. It can be seen in the translation of the article *a* is missing in target language, despite it can be translated as *seorang*. Moreover, the translation of word *very* is also not found in target language even though it can be transferred as *sangat* to emphasize the meaning of word *fine*. Therefore, due to some deletion of source language item that is not translated, the information cannot be fully transferred in target language.

Data 5:

SL : Mr. Poirot, you're indeed **an ingenious man** (Christie, 1942: 41)

TL : Mr. Poirot, anda memang **orang yang benar-benar banyak akal**
(Kantjono, 2018: 60)

In the example above, the English noun phrase *an ingenious man* is translated into Indonesian noun phrase *orang yang banyak akal*. The structure in source language is made up of *an* as the determiner (indefinite article), *ingenious* as the pre-modifier (adjective), and *man* as the head (noun). While the structure in target language is constructed of *orang* as the head, then followed by *yang banyak akal* as the post-modifier. Based on the analysis above, it can be seen that the words structure in source language and target language is different. The translator cannot keep the structure of source language that constructed of determiner + modifier + head in source language because if it translated by following the structure of source language it will become *banyak akal orang* which is not natural. Moreover, the result of translation is also does not suit the grammatical structure in target language, in Bahasa Indonesia the head is usually comes first before the modifier. Therefore, this example belongs to **structure shift**.

Table 4.2.5 Principle of Translation of Data 5

Source language	Target language
An	-
Ingenious	Yang banyak akal
Man	Orang
-	Benar-benar

The translation version of this noun phrase belongs to **gain of information**. As it can be seen in the table, the translator adds the word *benar-benar* to describe

and emphasize the word *ingenuous*. The addition of this word makes the phrase increase meaning, because the word *benar-benar* has the equal meaning as *very* in source language. Here, the translator wants to describe that the man is very genius. In the other hand, the addition of *yang* makes the modifier of this noun phrase follow the Indonesian system and looks natural for the readers. Therefore, by adding some information in target language, the phrase will be easier to understand by the reader.

Data 6:

SL : Ms. Warren's turned out **a very distinguished woman** (Christie, 1942: 54)

TL : Ms. Warren kini menjadi **seorang wanita yang terkenal** (Kantjono, 2018: 80)

The English noun phrase in example above is *a very distinguished woman* consisting of determiner *a* (indefinite article), pre-modifier *very distinguished* (adjective phrase), and head *woman* (noun). This noun phrase is translated into Indonesian which made up of determiner *seorang*, head *wanita*, and followed by post modifier *yang terkenal*. From the analysis above, it can be seen that there are differences regarding the structure of source language and target language. In source language the pattern is determiner + pre-modifier + head, while in target language the head comes before the modifier, the structure is determiner + head + pre-modifier. Here the translator change the pattern to get the natural result of translation. In Indonesian noun phrase pattern the head is mostly placed before the

modifier, however if it followed the source language pattern it will be *seorang yang terkenal wanita*, this result of translation is not appropriate according to the Indonesian grammatical structure. Therefore, the form is shifted in target language to make the translation appropriate and acceptable and this data is clearly belongs to **structure shift**.

Table 4.2.6 Principle of Translation of Data 6

Source language	Target language
A	Seorang
Very	-
Distinguished	Yang terkenal
Woman	Wanita

The table above shows the comparison of linguistic item in source language and target language. Here, there is a deletion of information that found in the target language which can be categorized as **loss of information**. The word *very* in target language is used before the adjective (*distinguished*) which means ‘in a high degree’ or ‘extremely’ to describe the adjective and in this case the word *very* has function to emphasize the interpretation of *distinguish* in source language. Meanwhile, in target language it is not translated despite it has equal meaning as *sangat* in Indonesian.

Data 7:

SL : You have called Caroline Crale **a gentle creature** (Christie, 1942: 85)

TL : Anda telah menyebut Caroline Crale **mahluk yang lemah lembut**
(Kantjono, 2018: 126)

The data above is categorized as **structure shift**, it can be seen in the translation of source language *a gentle creature* which consist of determiner *a* (indefinite article), pre-modifier *gentle* (adjective), and head *creature* (noun). While in target language it translated into *makhluk yang lemah lembut* which consist of *makhluk* as the head then followed by post-modifier *yang lemah lembut*. Here in the process of translation there is a different structure of word order between source language and target language, where in source language the head is placed after the modifier, while in target language the head is placed in the beginning of the phrase. This shift is obligatory, because it is dictated by the structure of the target language. The translator cannot keep the structure of determiner + modifier + head in target language because the expression *yang lemah lembut makhluk* is not acceptable and not natural in target language.

Table 4.2.7 Principle of Translation of Data 7

Source language	Target language
A	-
Gentle	Yang lemah lembut
Creature	Makhluk

In this table, it can be seen that the translator add some information relates to the noun phrase. The information that added in translation version is *yang lemah* to describe the word *gentle*. The translator does the addition of information in target language because if the phrase is directly transfer without any addition words, it will turn into *makhluk lembut* which sounds strange and may bring an ambiguity for the reader. Therefore, this addition will help to make the naturalness of translation in the target language and this data is categorized as **gain of information** according to the theory of principles of translation.

4.2.1.2 Unit Shift

Unit shift occurs when the translation equivalent of a unit at one rank in the source language is a member of a different rank in the target language. Unit shift found in this research includes changes from a lower into a higher rank. The followings are the examples of unit shift found in the translation of *Five Little Pigs* novel.

Data 8:

SL : Absolutely, **my dear fellow** (Christie, 1942: 15)

TL : Tepat sekali, **kawan** (Kantjono, 2018: 21)

In the example above, the English noun phrase *my dear fellow* is made up of *my* as the determiner (possessive pronoun), *dear* as the pre-modifier (adjective), and *fellow* as the head (noun). While in target language the phrase is translated into *kawan* which is a word (noun). It is clearly seen that category shift, especially the type of **unit shift** is occurred here. There is a change of rank between the source language and target language, the noun phrase in source language (higher level) is translated into a word in target language (lower level). Meanwhile, based on the principle of translation, this data belongs to loss of information.

Table 4.2.8 Principle of Translation of Data 8

Source language	Target language
My	-
Dear	-
Fellow	Kawan

As can be seen in the table above, the translation of this noun phrase can be grouped in the **loss of information**, due to the deletion of some words that not

translated in target language. The phrase *my dear fellow* can be translated as *kawanku yang tersayang* in Indonesian which has the same meaning as the source language. However, the translator choose not to translate this phrase fully in target language and only translate the noun. This changes is done to avoid redundancy of information in target language, because the word *kawan* is already has equal meaning and in addition, the expression of *kawanku yang tersayang* is not commonly used in Indonesian.

Data 9:

SL : **The police superintendent** (Christie, 1942: 41)

TL : **Polisi** (Kantjono, 2018: 60)

In the data above, it can be obviously seen that the noun phrase in source language is *the police superintendent*, however in the target language this noun phrase is translated into *polisi*. The structure of source language is made up determiner *the* (definite article), then followed by head noun *police superintendent*. While in target language this phrase is only translated into a word *polisi* and there is no translation for the word *superintendent* which actually can be translated into *inspektur*. Therefore, due to the change of rank from higher rank (phrase) into lower rank (word) and the deletion of information in target language, this data belongs to **unit shift**.

Table 4.2.9 Principle of Translation of Data 9

Source language	Target language
The	-
Police	Polisi
Superintendent	-

In the table above, some of the words are missing in Indonesian version. As for example, the word *the* does not have its translation in target language because there is no word in Indonesian that has equal meaning as the word *the*. Then, the translation of word *superintendent* is also not found in target language despite it can be translated as *pengawas or inspektur* that has same meaning as *superintendent*. Therefore, this data is categorized as **loss of information** due to the result of translation in target language cannot carry the full information of source language.

Data 10:

SL : ...that he ought not to break up **his marriage life** (Christie, 1942: 77)

TL : ...bahwa dia tidak semestinya menghancurkan **pernikahannya**
(Kantjono, 2018: 114)

In the example above, it is obviously seen that the noun phrase in source language change when it is translated into target language. The noun phrase in source language is *his marriage life* with pattern determiner + pre-modifier + head noun, while in target language this phrase is translated into one word *pernikahannya*. There is a change of rank between the source language and target language, which from higher rank (phrase) to lower rank (word) there is the simplicity of the noun phrase in the target language if it compared to target language. The changes that occur in this process of translation of the noun phrase above is categorized as **unit shift** according to Catford (1975) theory about translation shift.

Table 4.2.10 Principle of Translation of Data 10

Source language	Target language
His	-nya
Marriage	Pernikahan
Life	-

The translation version of this noun phrase belongs to **loss of information**. As can be seen in the table, there is no translation of word *life* in target language. The translator rather delete the translation of word *life* instead of replacing it with the word *kehidupan* that has equal meaning as the source language's word. In addition, the determiner *his* is also not transferred equally in target language. Determiner *-nya* in Indonesian has meaning as a third person of any gender, while in source language *his* is clearly shows the gender of a man.

Data 11:

SL : **A respectable governess?** (Christie, 1942: 87)

TL : **Pengasuh?** (Kantjono, 2018: 129)

As can be seen in the data above, the noun phrase *a respectable governess* in source language is translated into *pengasuh* in target language. The noun phrase in source language has constituent of determiner *a* (indefinite article), pre-modifier *respectable* (adjective), and head *governess* (noun). However, in target language this noun phrase is translated into a word *pengasuh* (noun). Due to the deletion of some information and the change of rank from higher rank (phrase) into lower rank (word) that caused in the process of translation, therefore, this data belongs to category shift, especially the type of **unit shift**.

Table 4.2.11 Principle of Translation of Data 11

Source language	Target language
A	-
Respectable	-
Governess	Pengasuh

In the table above, some of the words in source language are not translated in Indonesian version. As for example the determiner *a* is not translated in target language despite it can be replaced with the word *seorang*. In the other hand, the word *respectable* is also not translated even though it can be replaced with the word *terhormat* that has same meaning as the word in source language. Here, the translator intended to make the result of translation to be more efficient and natural in target language. Therefore, the deletion of some information in this phase is done to avoid the unnecessary and redundancy of information in the target language and this data belongs to **loss of information** according to the theory of principle of translation.

Data 12:

SL : She suddenly flung up **her defiant chin**. (Christie, 1942: 8)

TL : Gadis itu tiba-tiba menegakkan **kepalanya**. (Kantjono, 2018: 9)

The noun phrase in source language is *her defiant chin* consisting of *her* (possessive pronoun) as the determiner, *defiant* (adjective) as the pre-modifier, and *chin* (noun) as the head. This noun phrase is translated into a word *kepalanya* in target language. The complex noun phrase is translated into a simple noun phrase. It can be clearly seen in the process of translation there is an occurrence of unit shift in which linguistic level of higher rank (phrase) is shifted into lower rank (word).

According to Catford's theory about translation shift, this changes is categorized as **unit shift**.

Table 4.2.12 Principle of Translation of Data 12

Source language	Target language
Her	-nya
Defiant	-
Chin	Kepala

From the table above, it can be found a **skewing of information** in the translation of word *chin* in source language into *kepala* in target language. The word *chin* has meaning the part of the face below the mouth and above the neck, while in target language *kepala* means head. It can be clearly seen that the result of translation is not the exact equivalent and has different meaning in both language. Therefore, this data is categorized as skewing of information because the translator cannot keep the meaning constant and the message in source language cannot be perfectly transferred in target language.

UNMAS DENPASAR

4.2.1.3 Intra-system Shift

Intra-system shift is a shift occurs internally within the system of a language. It takes place when the plural linguistic item in source language is translated into singular item in the target language. This changes occurs due to the differences of grammatical system between the source language and target language.

Data 13:

SL : And I want to have at least **two girls** (Christie, 1942: 9)

TL : Dan sekurang-kurangnya saya ingin mempunyai **dua anak perempuan**
(Kantjono, 2018: 12)

The data above is an example of **intra-system shift**. As can be seen that the noun phrase in source language is *two girls* consisting of determiner *two* (numeral adjective – cardinal number) and followed by head *girls* (noun – plural form). This phrase is translated into *dua anak perempuan* which consists of determiner *dua* and head noun *anak perempuan*. In this data there is an occurrence of intra-system shift in which the word *girls* in source language is a plural form, however it is translated into *anak perempuan* which is singular form. This changes is done to adjust the grammatical system in target language, because *dua* in target language is already indicated plural, therefore the word *girls* (plural form) is translated into singular form in target language to avoid redundancy and the result of translation can be transferred naturally in target language.

Table 4.2.13 Principle of Translation of Data 13

Source language	Target language
Two	Dua
Girls	Anak Perempuan

There is a **gain of information** that can be found in the noun phrase of Indonesian version. If it seen from the noun phrase in source language it is *I want to have at least two girls* the word *girl* here refers to the subject I wants to have daughter. While the word *girl* in target language means a young or relatively young

woman, therefore the translator add some information in target language into *anak perempuan* that clearly refers to a female child or daughter.

Data 14:

SL : You never got **two witnesses to remember a thing exactly alike**

(Christie, 1942: 48)

TL : Anda tidak pernah bisa mendapatkan **dua kesaksian yang betul-betul serupa** (Kantjono, 2018: 69)

In the example above, the English noun phrase *two witnesses to remember a thing exactly alike* has constituent of determiner *two* (numeral adjective), head *witnesses* (noun in plural form), and post-modifier *to remember a thing exactly alike* (prepositional phrase). This noun phrase is translated into Indonesian phrase *dua kesaksian yang betul-betul serupa* which made up of determiner *dua* (numeral adjective), head *kesaksian* (noun), and post-modifier *yang betul-betul serupa* (relative clause). Here, in the process of translation there is found an occurrence of **intra-system shift** in the translation of word *witnesses* (plural form) into *kesaksian* (singular form). Due to the differences of grammatical system in both language, this changes is obligatory to get the natural translation in target language.

Table 4.2.14 Principle of Translation of Data 14

Source language	Target language
Two	Dua
Witnesses	Kesaksian
To remember a thing	-
Exactly the same	Yang betul-betul serupa

In the table of comparison above shows that some words in source language are not translated. It can be seen in the translation of phrase *to remember a thing* does not have its translation in Indonesian version, despite it can be translated into *untuk mengingat sesuatu*. Meanwhile, the translator rather choose to delete the information in target language and change the form and structure to make the translation more equivalent. It will sound strange in target language if the phrase *to remember a thing* is translated by using literal translation because here the translator have changed the form of noun *witness* (a person who sees something happen) into *kesaksian* (statements given by witnesses or testimony). Therefore, if the translator keep translating the phrase that is missing in target language it will turn into *dua kesaksian untuk mengingat sesuatu yang betul-betul serupa* which in Indonesian this phrase is not appropriate and may bring ambiguity and misinterpretation to the reader. Furthermore, due to the deletion of some information in target language, this data belongs to **loss of information**.

Data 15:

SL : There are so **many plants that were formerly used in medicine** (Christie, 1942: 79)

TL : Begitu **banyak tumbuhan yang digunakan dalam pengobatan** (Kantjono, 2018: 117)

The noun phrase in the example above is *many plants that were formerly used in medicine* consisting of *many* as the quantifier, *plants* as the head noun, and *that were formerly used in medicine* as the post-modifier. Meanwhile in target language

it is translated into *banyak tumbuhan yang dulu digunakan dalam pengobatan* which constructed of *banyak* as the quantifier, *tumbuhan* as the head noun, and *yang dulu digunakan dalam pengobatan* as the post modifier (relative clause). **Intra-system shift** happens in the translation of *many plants* into *banyak tumbuhan*. The plural form in source language is translated into singular form in target language. The word *banyak* in target language is already indicated plural, therefore the translator did not make the noun plural too, it is done to avoid the redundancy of information. The translator need to shift the form to keep the meaning constant and the message can be transferred naturally in target language.

Table 4.2.15 Principle of Translation of Data 15

Source language	Target language
Many	Banyak
Plants	Tumbuhan
That were formerly used	Yang digunakan
In medicine	Untuk pengobatan

From the table above it can be seen there is **loss of information** in Indonesian version. The translation of word *formerly* is missing in target language, even though it can be translated as *dulu* that has nearly equal meaning as the source language. In addition, due to the deletion of translation of word *used* (past tense) that describes or shows the time about when the thing happens it makes the decrease meaning of the translation result and the information cannot be perfectly transferred in target language.

Data 16:

SL : Once she put **ten slugs in his bed** (67)

TL : Pernah suatu kali dia menaruh **sepuluh ekor lintah di tempat tidurnya**
(100)

As can be seen in the example above, the noun phrase *ten slugs in his bed* is translated into *sepuluh ekor lintah di tempat tidurnya* in target language. The constituent in the source language is determiner *ten* (numeral adjective/cardinal number), head *slugs* (noun), and followed by post-modifier *in his bed* (prepositional phrase). However, in target language this phrase is translated into *sepuluh ekor lintah di tempat tidurnya* which has constituent of determiner *sepuluh ekor*, head noun *lintah*, and post-modifier *di tempat tidurnya*. From this translation, **intra-system shift** occurs in the translation of *ten slugs* into *sepuluh ekor lintah*. In source language the noun is plural, while target language it is translated into singular form. This changes happens because of the differences in the grammatical system between both languages.

Table 4.2.16 Principle of Translation of Data 16

Source language	Target language
Ten	Sepuluh ekor
Slugs	Lintah
In his bed	Di tempat tidurnya

It can be seen from the table above, the translation of this phrase can be categorized as **loss of information** because of the deletion of gender specific makes this translation is not equivalent as the source language. The determiner *his* in source language shows that the third person is a man, while it is translated into *nya* in target language that generally used for any gender. This case is commonly

found because Indonesian has different system in addressing a person without knowing the gender specific. Meanwhile, in English there is some differentiation of gender of the third person.

Data 17:

SL : It was here, at Handcross Manor **that two young brothers had lived**

(Christie, 1942: 72)

TL : Di sinilah, di Handcross Manor, **kedua bersaudara itu tinggal** (Kantjono, 2018: 106)

The noun phrase in example above is *that two young brothers had lived* consisting of determiner *that two*, pre-modifier *young*, head noun *brothers*, and post-modifier *had lived*. In target language this phrase is translated into *kedua bersaudara itu tinggal*. Here, the plural form (*brothers*) in source language is translated into singular form (*bersaudara*) in target language. This changes occurs due to the differences of grammatical system in both language. It will sound strange in target language if *brothers* (plural form in source language) translated into *sudara-saudara* (plural form in target language). Therefore, shifting the form is the way that the translator choose to make the result of translation sounds natural and acceptable in target language. This type of shift is categorized as **intra-system shift** according to Catford's theory.

Table 4.2.17 Principle of Translation of Data 17

Source language	Target language
That two	Kedua
Young brothers	Bersaudara
-	Itu
Had lived	Tinggal

The structure and grammatical comparison of both languages show that there are some **loss of information** in target language version. In the table above, it can be seen that the grammar unit *had lived* is not translated as equivalent as it should be, because in Indonesian does not have grammar system to show the specific time of past tense. In addition, the word *young* in source language is not translated in Indonesian version, because it will sound strange if the translation of *young* is added in the target language. It will turn into *muda bersaudara* and this expression is inappropriate in the target language.

4.2.1.4 Class Shift

Class shift occurs when the translation equivalent of a source language item is a member of a different class from the original item. Class shift is the change of grammatical pattern of linguistic item, it occurs when the class of any linguistic elements in the source language are shifts into different class of word in the target language.

Data 18:

SL : He was not unimpressed by Hercule Poirot, it was **a scandal!** (Christie, 1942: 60)

TL : Dia tidak terkesan oleh Hercule Poirot, sungguh **mengecewakan!**
(Kantjono, 2018: 88)

As can be seen in the data above, the English noun phrase *a scandal* is made up of determiner *a* (definite article) and head *scandal* (noun). While in target language this phrase is translated into *mengecewakan* which is an adjective. Here in the process of translation, the word class *scandal* in source language is noun, however in target language it is translated into *mengecewakan* which is an adjective. Hence it can be concluded that there is a change of word class. Based on Catford's theory about translation shift, this change is called **class shift**.

Table 4.2.18 Principle of Translation of Data 18

Source language	Target language
A	-
Scandal	Mengecewakan

The table above shows the **skewing of information** in the translation of phrase *a scandal* into *mengecewakan*. In source language *scandal* means a behavior or an event that people think is morally or legally wrong and causes public feelings of shock or anger, while *mengecewakan* refers to a feeling of discouraged; dissatisfied (because their wishes or expectations did not come true). The translation result of this data is not equivalent due to the word in target language cannot express and transferred the same meaning as the source language. However, the translator made this change in order to make the reader easier to understand and this word also more acceptable and natural rather than use literal translation which may cause misunderstanding for the reader.

Data 19:

SL : He was like **a man in a dream** (Chrisie, 1942: 75)

TL : Dia mirip **orang yang sedang bermimpi** (Kantjono, 2018: 111)

In the data above, the noun phrase in source language is *a man in a dream* consisting of determiner *a* (indefinite article), head *man* (noun), and post-modifier *in a dream* (prepositional phrase). It is translated in target language into *orang yang sedang bermimpi* which consists of *orang* as the head noun and followed by *yang sedang bermimpi* as the post-modifier. It can be seen that the word class of *dream* in source language is a noun, however in target language it is translated into *bermimpi* which is a verb. By the changing of word class in the result of translation, it can be concluded that this data belongs to **class shift**.

Table 4.2.19 Principle of Translation of Data 19

Source language	Target language
A	-
Man	Orang
In a dream	Yang sedang bermimpi

In the table above, there is found a **skewing of information** in the process of translation of phrase *in a dream* into *yang sedang bermimpi*. The phrase in source language aims to describe the place of the man (the man that we meet or see in a dream), while in Indonesian version it is translated into *yang sedang bermimpi* which means an activity that is doing by the man (dreaming). Here, the result of the translation is not exact equivalent if compared to the source language, due to in both phrase has different meaning and provide different information as well.

Data 20:

SL : Meredith Blake give **a sharp sigh** (Chrisie, 1942: 88)

TL : Meredith Blake **menghela nafas panjang** (Kantjono, 2018: 130)

Based on the data above, the English noun phrase *a sharp sigh* is made up of determiner *a* (indefinite article, pre-modifier *sharp* (adjective), and head *sigh* (noun). This phrase is translated into Indonesian phrase *menghela nafas panjang* which consists of pre-modifier *menghela* (verb), head *nafas* (noun), and post-modifier *panjang* (adjective). As can be seen that the word *sigh* in source language has function as a noun, then it is translated into verb *menghela nafas* in target language. Therefore, the changes of word class that occurred in the processes of translation above is called **class shift**.

Table 4.2.20 Principle of Translation of Data 20

Source language	Target language
A	-
Sharp	-
Sigh	Menghela nafas panjang

There are some **addition of information** that can be found in the data above. The word *sigh* in source language is replaced into *menghela nafas panjang*. The translator does this changes to make the result of translation can be acceptable in target language. Instead of using literal translation to reproduce the meaning of source language, the translator rather change the form and add some information that is appropriate in target language and the translation version can be easily understand by the reader.

Data 21:

SL : Lady Dattisham was so kind as to give me **an appointment** (Christie, 1942
101)

TL : Lady Dattisham telah menyatakan bersedia **menjumpai** saya (Kantjono,
2018: 148)

In the data above, the noun phrase *an appointment* in source language is translated into *menjumpai* in target language. Here, it can be seen that there is a change of word class in the process of translation. The phrase *an appointment* is made up of *an* as the determiner (indefinite article) and followed by *appointment* as the head noun, while it is translated into *menjumpai* which is a verb. The purpose of this changes is to get the natural translation in target language, therefore the translation choose to shift the form by replacing the word in source language with the word that same meaning and suitable in the target language. This changes is called **class shift** due to the change of word class between the source and target language, from noun into verb.

Table 4.2.21 Principle of Translation of Data 21

Source language	Target language
An	-
Appointment	Menjumpai

The **skewing of information** is occurred in this data, as can be seen in the table of comparison above, the source language *appointment* is translated into *menjumpai* in target language. According to oxford dictionary the word *appointment* has meaning a formal arrangement to meet or visit someone at a particular time and place, while *menjumpai* is a verb that means meet; deliberately wanted to meet

someone. There is a different of meaning that produce in both language. However, the information still can be transferred equally in target language although with a different way in conveying it.

Data 22:

SL : she looked at Poirot with **a smile** (Christie, 1942: 106)

TL : dia memandang Poirot sambil **tersenyum** (Kantjono, 2018: 155)

As can be seen in the data above, the English noun phrase *a smile* is translated into *tersenyum* in target language. In source language the phrase *a smile* has constituent of determiner *a* (indefinite article) and followed by head noun *smile*. While in target language this phrase is translated into word *tersenyum* which is a verb. In this process of translation there is an occurrence of category shift namely **class shift**. It is a change of word class of the word *smile* which is a noun in source language into a verb *tersenyum* in target language.

Table 4.2.22 Principle of Traslation of Data 22

Source language	Target language
A	-
Smile	Tersenyum

The table above provide the comparison of each linguistic item of source language and target language to show how the **skewing of information** of this phrase take place. It can be clearly seen that the translation of word *smile* in source language which has function as a noun is translated into a verb *tersemyum* in target language. The word *smile* has meaning a facial expression in which the eyes brighten and the corners of the mouth curve slightly upward and which expresses

especially amusement, pleasure, approval, or sometimes scorn, while the word *tersenyum* means the activity to make a smile appear on your face. There is a different interpretation and meaning of both word based on how they are used in a phrase or sentence. However, the translator made this changes to reach the naturalness and the result of translation can be appropriate with the expression in target language.

Data 23:

SL : **his painting** was the dearest thing in life to the man (Christie, 1942: 163)

TL : **melukis** adalah sesuatu yang paling dia sukai dalam hidupnya (Kantjono, 2018 244)

From the data above, the noun phrase *his painting* is consisted of determiner *a* (indefinite article) and head noun *painting*. Meanwhile, in target language this phrase is translated into a verb *melukis*. There is a change of word class that found in this translation, which the noun phrase in source language become a verb in target language. This changes occur because of the translator choice to shift the form, especially in the form of word class to make the translation equivalent and sounds natural in target language. Therefore, the type of translation shift that occurs in this translation is called **class shift**.

Table 4.2.23 Principle of Translation of Data 23

Source language	Target language
His	-
Painting	Melukis

As can be seen in the table above, there is a **skewing of information** that found in the translation of word *painting* into *melukis*. Those words has different meaning and interpretation, *painting* (noun) means a picture made using paint, while *melukis* (verb) is the series of activity to make a painting. This differences occur due to the translator choice to shift the form in target language, the translator made this changes by replacing the words that has nearly equal meaning in target language so the message of the source language still can be transferred equally.

Data 24:

SL : she was also **a passionate reader** and showed excellent taste in she liked and disliked (Christie, 1942: 183)

TL : dia pun **sangat gemar membaca** dan berani menyatakan sikapnya untuk menentukan apa yang disukai dan tidak disukainya (Kantjono, 2918: 276)

The noun phrase in source language above is *a passionate reader* which consist of determiner *a* (indefinite article), pre-modifier *passionate* (adjective), and head *reader* (noun). In target language this phase is translated into *sangat gemar membaca* which is a verb phrase. Here, there is an occurrence of category shift in translating the noun phrase. It can be seen in the translation of word *reader* which is a noun in source language become *membaca* in target language which is a verb. This changes is categorized as **class shift** due to the change of word class in the process of translation.

Table 4.2.24 Principle of Translation of Data 24

Source language	Target language
A	-
Passionate	Sangat gemar
Reader	Membaca

The table above presents the comparison of the noun phrase in source language and target language. The **skewing of information** can be found in the translation of word *reader* (verb) in source language that translated into *membaca* (verb) in target language. Based on the Oxford dictionary *reader* means a person who reads, especially one who reads a lot or in a particular way, while *membaca* in target language means an activity to see and understand the contents of what is written. Or simply it can be said that *reader* is the person who does the activity and *membaca* (reading) is the activity done by the person. Here, instead of using literal translation to translate the phrase in source language into *pembaca yang bersemangat*, the translator rather choose to replace the words into new words that is more appropriate and has nearly equal meaning in target language.

CHAPTER V

CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTION

As this chapter is the last part of this study, this chapter presents the conclusion and suggestion related to the findings of the analysis. The conclusion part presents the important mark needs to remain in this research. Meanwhile, the suggestion part presents about the recommendation for the future research who are willing to do a research about this topic.

5.1 Conclusion

Based on the finding in the previous chapter, it can be conclude that there are 314 data of category shift found in the translation of noun phrases in *Five Little Pigs* novel. The category shift occurred in the process of translation can be divided into four types. The first is structure shift, from 314 data there are found 155 data or 49,3%, the second is unit shift with 108 data or 34,3%, then class shift with total 31 data or 9,8%, and 20 data or 6,3% that belongs to intra-system shift. The predominant type found in this study is structure shift because it involved the change of grammatical structure, such as the word order or word position between the source language and target language. This phenomenon happens due to the differences of structure and grammatical rules in both language in constructing the words. In source language, the head of noun phrase is usually comes after the modifier, while in target language the head is placed in the beginning of the phrase or before the modifier. Meanwhile, the least type found is intra-system shift, this shift occurs internally between the system in a language. The intra-system shift here is applied in translating several noun phrases that has plural form, but when it is

transferred into target language it become singular form due to there is a different system in both language to convey the thing in plural. Meanwhile, the noun in plural form are least used by the author because it is only used as needed based on the needs of the story.

The category shift that occurred in the translation of noun phrases caused loss, gain, and skewing of information. This case occurred because the differences of structural and grammatical system between source language and target language. The translator tends to be dictated by the structure and linguistic system of the target language so as to create the acceptable and natural translation. Therefore, by adding and reducing some information in target language, the result of the translation can reach the equivalence, acceptability, and naturalness.

5.2 Suggestion

For translators, it is very important to comprehend more about shifts, especially category shifts, as one of the kinds of translation methods. They also need to know grammatical systems of both language as well as the culture. And for the future researchers who are interested in bringing up this topic into a research, there are some points that need to be considered in order to make the research more accurate and efficient. The first thing is regarding the data source. It is crucial to use an appropriate data source such as novel. *Five Little Pigs* novel is one of the well-known novel that has its translated version in many languages, besides it is also contain many noun phrases to be analyze. The second thing is, make sure that the data source has its e-book form. As the writer experiences in collecting the data,

it is quite difficult in making the appendices section because it should be type one by one from the book, if there is an e-book version it will be easier to copy-paste it. The last is, knowing and understand the theory is also the crucial thing of the research. It will help to understand the translation shift better and make the research accurate.



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APPENDICES

No	Noun Phrase (SL)	Noun Phrase (TL)	Translation Shift	Equivalence
1	He was aware of her dark grey eyes studying him attentively (Christie, 5: 1942)	Ia sadar bahwa dengan matanya yang kelabutua gadis itu mengamatinya dengan seksama (Kantjono, 6: 2018)	Structure shift	Loss
2	Some people say he was a great painter . (Christie, 6: 1942)	Beberapa orang mengatakan bahwa dia pelukis besar . (Kantjono, 7: 2018)	Structure shift	Loss
3	Hercule Poirot looked thoughtfully at the young vital face staring so earnestly at him. (Christie, 10: 1942)	Sambil termenung, Hercule Poirot mengamati wajah muda energik yang menatapnya dengan begitu bersungguhsungguh. (Kantjono, 13: 2018)	Structure shift	Skewing
4	He leaned back stretching out his long legs (Christie, 14: 1942)	Dia menyandar dan meluruskan kakinya yang panjang (Kantjono, 20: 2018)	Structure shift	Loss
5	Oh well, one remembers the main heading , you know (Christie, 16: 1942)	Oh ya, anda tahu bahwa orang cenderung tetap mengingat judul pemberitaan yang utama (Kantjono, 20: 2018)	Structure shift	Gain
6	She was the only daughter of some Yorkshire manufacturer (Christie, 17: 1942)	Dia putri tunggal seorang pengusaha pabrik di Yorkshire (Kantjono, 23: 2018)	Structure shift	Loss
7	His large handsome face suddenly altered, he turned his head sharply (Christie, 18: 1942)	Wajahnya yang tampan tiba-tiba berubah, dia memalingkan keplanya dengan satu sentakan (Kantjono, 26: 2018)	Structure shift	Loss

8	A very brave woman , really (Christie, 19: 1942)	Wanita yang sangat pemberani , sesungguhnya (Kantjono, 27: 2018)	Structure shift	Loss
9	You were an honest man , Poirot (Christie, 20: 1942)	Anda orang yang jujur , Poirot (Kantjono, 28: 2018)	Structure shift	Loss
10	She is an unusual girl (Christie, 20: 1942)	Dia gadis yang luar biasa (Kantjono, 28: 2018)	Structure shift	Skewing
11	You're a plausible devil (Christie, 20: 1942)	Anda memang setan sungguhan (Kantjono, 29: 2018)	Structure shift	Skewing
12	A lovely young girl (Christie, 26: 1942)	Wanita muda yang cantik (Kantjono, 38: 2018)	Structure shift	Gain
13	But an amiable creature (Christie, 27: 1942)	Dia termasuk tipe orang yang langka (Kantjono, 39: 2018)	Structure shift	Skewing
14	Just an ambitious youngster (Christie, 28: 1942)	Muda dan ambisius (Kantjono, 42: 2018)	Structure shift	Loss
15	A hero worshipper (Christie, 30: 1942)	Pemuja kepahlawanan (Kantjono, 45: 2018)	Structure shift	Skewing
16	It was a disgraceful business (Christie, 32: 1942)	Peristiwa yang memalukan (Kantjono, 46: 2018)	Structure shift	Skewing
17	...when sipping a glass of fragrant old brandy (Christie, 35: 1942)	...sambil meneguk segelas brandy tua yang semerbak (Kantjono, 50: 2018)	Structure shift	Gain
18	She was a turbulent unhappy creature (Christie, 36: 1942)	Dia orang yang sudah dikontrol dan tidak bahagia (Kantjono, 52: 2018)	Structure shift	Skewing
19	He was a very fine painter , you know (Christie, 38: 1942)	Anda tahu dia pelukis yang hebat (Kantjono, 55: 2018)	Structure shift	Loss
20	A predatory Juliet (Christie, 39: 1942)	Juliet yang jahat (Kantjono, 56: 2018)	Structure shift	Skewing
21	To old Mr. Jonathan she was the eternal Juliet (Christie, 40: 1942)	Menurut si tua Jonathan, dia merupakan perwujudan Juliet	Structure shift	Gain

		yang kekal (Kantjono, 58: 2018)		
22	Mr. Poirot, you're an ingenious man (Christie, 41: 1942)	Mr. Poirot, anda orang yang benar-benar banyak akal (Kantjono, 60: 2018)	Structure shift	Gain
23	I may be, an artistic and competent liar -you seem to think so (Christie, 41: 1942)	Saya barangkali, memang seorang pendusta yang artistic dan kompeten (Kantjono, 60: 2018)	Structure shift	Gain
24	A small enclosed garden , known as the Battery Garden (Christie, 43: 1942)	Sebuah taman kecil berpagar tembok , yang dikenal sebagai Taman Benteng (Kantjono, 62: 2018)	Structure shift	Gain
25	Mr. Meredith Blake was an amateur chemist (Christie, 44: 1942)	Mr. Meredith Blake adalah ahli kimia yang amatir (Kantjono, 64: 2018)	Structure shift	Gain
26	Ms. Greer was sitting outside near the open library window (Christie, 48: 1942)	Ms. Greer sedang duduk diluar, dekat jendela ruang perpustakaan yang terbuka (Kantjono, 70: 2018)	Structure shift	Gain
27	He was an old and trusted friend (Christie, 49: 1942)	Dia kawan lamanya yang dapat dipercaya (Kantjono, 71: 2018)	Structure shift	Gain
28	Ms. Warren's turned out a very distinguished woman (Christie, 54: 1942)	Ms. Warren kini menjadi seorang wanita yang terkenal (Kantjono, 80: 2018)	Structure shift	Loss
29	Don't you grasp that elementary facts? (Christie, 57: 1942)	Tidakkah anda menangkap kenyataan yang sedemana itu? (Kantjono, 84: 2018)	Structure shift	Skewing
30	Hercule Poirot thought suddenly that he looked rather like	Hercule Poirot tiba-tiba berpikir orang ini agak menyerupai seekor babi yang	Structure shift	Skewing

	a contented pig (Christie, 59: 1942)	kekenyangan (Kantjono, 86: 2018)		
31	People read with interest that Dr. Crippen murdered his wife because she was a big bouncing woman (Christie, 60: 1942)	Orang dengan penuh minat membaca bahwa Dr. Crippen membunuh istrinya karena dia wanita yang bertubuh besar (Kantjono, 88: 2018)	Structure shift	Skewing
32	I'm sorry the whole unsavory business has to be raked up again (Christie, 61: 1942)	Saya menyesalkan mengapa urusan yang sangat tidak mengenakkan itu harus diungkit-ungkit lagi (Kantjono, 90: 2018)	Structure shift	Loss
33	One of his hell brews was missing (Christie, 62: 1942)	Salah satu ramuan obatnya hilang (Kantjono, 91: 2018)	Structure shift	Loss
34	...and it was a fairly deadly hell brew (Christie, 62: 1942)	...dan bahan itu sangat beracun (Kantjono, 91: 2018)	Structure shift	Skewing
35	A good thing for him he was the eldest son (Christie, 63: 1942)	Untung saja dia anak tertua (Kantjono, 91: 2018)	Structure shift	Loss
36	She wasn't the injured innocent people thought she was at the time of the trial (Christie, 63: 1942)	Dia bukan wanita yang menderita dan tidak berdosa sebagaimana pendapat orang-orang ketika sedang diadili (Kantjono, 93: 2018)	Structure shift	Skewing
37	...and actually a cold calculating woman (Christie, 64: 1942)	...namun sesungguhnya dia wanita yang dingin dan penuh perhitungan (Kantjono, 93: 2018)	Structure shift	Gain
38	And she had a wicked temper (Christie, 64: 1942)	Dan dia memiliki watak yang jahat (Kantjono, 94: 2018)	Structure shift	Gain
39	A vase of roses on mahogany table (Christie, 65: 1942)	Sebuah jambangan berisi bunga mawar di meja mahoni (Kantjono, 95: 2018)	Structure shift	Gain

40	The polished wood table trembled and took on sentient life (Christie, 65: 1942)	Meja kayu yang mengkilap tampak bergetar sehingga kehidupan didalamnya seolah dapat dirasakan (Kantjono, 95: 2018)	Structure shift	Gain
41	Well- he knew that I was a pretty devoted pal (Christie, 66: 1942)	Yah, dia tahu saya seorang sahabat yang setia (Kantjono, 97: 2018)	Structure shift	Loss
42	Yes, she was a great pet (Christie, 67: 1942)	Ya, dia anak yang lucu (Kantjono, 100: 2018)	Structure shift	Skewing
43	I don't want a bare facts (Christie, 69: 1942)	Bukan fakta-fakta polos seperti itu yang saya kehendaki (Kantjono, 102: 2018)	Structure shift	Gain
44	...when there was some dirty business afoot and you'd got to get the hang of it (Christie, 71: 1942)	...bila anda terlibat dalam permainan kotor dan anda perlu menyelamatkan kehormatan anda (Kantjono, 105: 2018)	Structure shift	Loss
45	Hercule Poirot is a very old and valued friend of mine (Christie, 71: 1942)	Hercule Poirot adalah sahabat lamaku yang sangat kuhargai (Kantjono, 105: 2018)	Structure shift	Gain
46	Most entertaining fellow, can tell you lots of good stories (Christie, 71: 1942)	Dia kawan yang menyenangkan, bisa menyajikan cerita-cerita yang memikat (Kantjono, 105: 2018)	Structure shift	Skewing
47	Amyas Crale was an old friend (Christie, 74: 1942)	Amyas Crale adalah seorang sahabat lamaku (Kantjono, 110: 2018)	Structure shift	Gain
48	That slightly old-fashioned phrase expressed, he felt, the man before him very typically (Christie, 76: 1942)	Ungkapan yang agak basi itu menunjukkan tipe seperti apa orang yang dihadapinya ini (Kantjono, 112: 2018)	Structure shift	Skewing
49	I said to him that it was putting Caroline	Saya berkata padanya bahwa tindakannya	Structure shift	Gain

	in a perfectly unendurable position (Christie, 76: 1942)	menempatkan Caroline dalam posisi yang sungguh tak tertahankan (Kantjono, 113: 2018)		
50	'Not a very sympathetic reply ' he said (Christie, 77: 1942)	'Bukan jawaban yang simpatik ' ujarnya (Kantjono, 113: 2018)	Structure shift	Loss
51	You're a good chap , Merry (Christie, 78: 1942)	Engkau seorang sahabat yang baik , Merry (Kantjono, 116: 2018)	Structure shift	Loss
52	It was a- a most unhappy time for us all (Christie, 78: 1942)	Sejak itu, kami semua menghadapi suasana yang paling tidak menyenangkan (Kantjono, 116: 2018)	Structure shift	Gain
53	It was Caroline who turned the conversation to-to my little hobby (Christie, 79: 1942)	Caroline-lah yang telah mengalihkan pembicaraan ke- ke masalah kegemaran saya (Kantjono, 117: 2018)	Structure shift	Loss
54	The old English herbalist , you know, are a very interesting study (Christie, 79: 1942)	Pengobatan Inggris kuno yang memanfaatkan tumbuh-tumbuhan, perlu anda ketahui, adalah bidang yang menarik sekali untuk dikaji (Kantjono, 117: 2018)	Structure shift	Gain
55	Well, she was a very nice kid , but she was inclined to run wild (Christie, 80: 1942)	Ah, dia anak yang baik , tapi dia mempunyai kecenderungan menjadi nakal (Kantjono, 119: 2018)	Structure shift	Loss
56	In spite of a hot temper, Amyas was an easy man in most	Kendati berwatak pemarah, sesungguhnya Amyas	Structure shift	Skewing

	respect (Christie, 80: 1942)	orang yang gampang (Kantjono, 120: 2018)		
57	The autumn term- they were getting her kit together (Christie, 81: 1942)	Mulai semester musim gugur- mereka sibuk mengemasi barang-barangnya (Kantjono, 120: 2018)	Structure shift	Skewing
58	He was essentially an ineffective man (Christie, 83: 1942)	Dia pada dasarnya bukan orang yang efektif (Kantjono, 123: 2018)	Structure shift	Loss
59	If I hadn't collected those damned drugs (Christie, 83: 1942)	Seandainya saya waktu itu tidak menyimpan obat-obat celaka itu (Kantjono, 123: 2018)	Structure shift	Skewing
60	Those words were the absolute literal truth (Christie, 85: 1942)	Kata-kata itu mencerminkan kebenaran yang mutlak (Kantjono, 125: 2018)	Structure shift	Gain
61	You have called Caroline Crale a gentle creature (Christie, 85: 1942)	Anda telah menyebut Caroline Crale makhluk yang lemah lembut (Kantjono, 126: 2018)	Structure shift	Gain
62	But all the same I shouldn't like you to get a false impression (Christie, 88: 1942)	Tapi bagaimanapun, saya tidak ingin anda mendapatkan kesan yang salah (Kantjono, 130: 2018)	Structure shift	Gain
63	It was a good thing Amyas had one respectable friend (Christie, 89: 1942)	Amyas beruntung mempunyai seorang sahabat yang terpadang (Kantjono, 131: 2018)	Structure shift	Gain
64	...and led the way up a steep path (Christie, 94: 1942)	...dan menunjukkan jalan melalui sebuah jalan setapak yang	Structure shift	Gain

		mendaki (Kantjono, 138: 2018)		
65	...but on the sea side there was nothing but the dazzling blue water below (Christie, 94: 1942)	...tetapi bila pandangan diarahkan ke laut, tak ada apapun yang tampak selain birunya air laut yang menyalakan (Kantjono, 139: 2018)	Structure shift	Gain
66	It was a fine piece of work (Christie, 96: 1942)	Sungguh hasil karya luar biasa (Kantjono, 142: 2018)	Structure shift	Gain
67	Against one wall was some derelict chemical apparatus (Christie, 97: 1942)	Pada salah satu dinding terdapat sejumlah perlengkapan laboratorium kimia (Kantjono, 143: 2018)	Structure shift	Gain
68	a tall thin man got up from a chair by the fire and come towards him (Christie, 100: 1942)	seorang pria tinggi bangkit dari sebuah kursi di dekat perapian lalu menghampirinya (Kantjono, 147: 2018)	Structure shift	Loss
69	woman will always see a private detective (Christie, 102: 1942)	wanita selalu mau berhubungan dengan detektif swasta (Kantjono, 149: 2018)	Structure shift	Loss
70	the creative imagination of the poet (Christie, 103: 1942)	imajinasi kreatif seorang penyair (Kantjono, 151: 2018)	Structure shift	Loss
71	it was a beautiful woman who came forward to meet him (Christie, 104: 1942)	wanita yang sangat cantik itulah yang menyambutnya (Kantjono, 153: 2018)	Structure shift	Gain
72	her big grey eyes like dead lakes (Christie, 105: 1942)	matanya yang besar dan kelabu seperti danau yang mati (Kantjono, 153: 2018)	Structure shift	Gain
73	my father was a mill hand (Christie, 105: 1942)	ayah saya pada awalnya hanya seorang buruh	Structure shift	Skewing

		pabrik (Kantjono, 154: 2018)		
74	Lady Dattisham was a frank woman (Christie, 105: 1942)	Lady Dattisham agaknya seorang wanita yang sangat jujur (Kantjono, 154: 2018)	Structure shift	Gain
75	have you a good memory madame? (Christie, 106: 1942)	apakah anda memiliki ingatan yang baik madame? (Kantjono, 155: 2018)	Structure shift	Gain
76	God, how that old brute went for me (Christie, 106: 1942)	Ya Tuhan, kalau saja anda tahu bagaimana si bajingan tua itu mendesak saya (Kantjono, 155: 2018)	Structure shift	Skewing
77	don't think that Amyas Crale seduce an innocent young girl (Christie, 107: 1942)	jangan berprasangka bahwa dahulu Amyas Crale merayu seorang gadis ingusan (Kantjono, 157: 2018)	Structure shift	Skewing
78	she was a horrible woman (Christie, 108: 1942)	dia sungguh wanita yang mengerikan (Kantjono, 157: 2018)	Structure shift	Loss
79	it was a great tragedy (Christie, 108: 1942)	72ragedy yang luar biasa (Kantjono, 157: 2018)	Structure shift	Gain
80	oh my dear lady (Christie, 108: 1942)	oh nyonya yang terhormat (Kantjono, 159: 2018)	Structure shift	Gain
81	... rather than trust to the simple truth (Christie, 114: 1942)	... bukannya dengan berpegang pada kebenaran yang telah tersedia (Kantjono, 167: 2018)	Structure shift	Gain
82	she is a very charming and attractive young woman (Christie, 114: 1942)	dia kini telah menjadi seorang gadis yang cantik dan menarik (Kantjono, 168: 2018)	Structure shift	Loss
83	and she is a very persistent person (Christie, 115: 1942)	dan dia adalah orang yang keras hati (Kantjono, 168: 2018)	Structure shift	Skewing

84	they were a devoted couple (Christie, 117: 1942)	mereka adalah pasangan yang saling menyayangi (Kantjono, 172: 2018)	Structure shift	Gain
85	a very good brain (Christie, 119: 1942)	otaknya sungguh cemerlang (Kantjono, 172: 2018)	Structure shift	Gain
86	a thoroughly unprincipled young woman (Christie, 121: 1942)	gadis yang betul-betul jalang (Kantjono, 178: 2018)	Structure shift	Skewing
87	Mr. Crale was a married man (Christie, 121: 1942)	Mr. Crale adalah pria yang sudah beristri (Kantjono, 178: 2018)	Structure shift	Gain
88	Angela might easily have been a very handsome woman (Christie, 128: 1942)	Angela pada dasarnya wanita yang menarik (Kantjono, 188: 2018)	Structure shift	Skewing
89	she had a fine pale skin (Christie, 128: 1942)	dia memiliki kulit yang lembut namun bewarna pucat (Kantjono, 188: 2018)	Structure shift	Gain
90	her disfigured cheek resting on one hand (Christie, 130: 1942)	pipinya yang cacat ditopangkan pada salah satu tangannya (Kantjono, 191: 2018)	Structure shift	Loss
91	she touched her damaged cheek (Christie, 131: 1942)	dia menunjuk pipinya yang cacat (Kantjono, 192: 2018)	Structure shift	Loss
92	... that she equally capable of poisoning an unfaithful husband (Christie, 131: 1942)	... bahwa dia pasti sama mampunya untuk meracuni suami yang tidak setia (Kantjono, 193: 2018)	Structure shift	Loss
93	it seemed a fantastic nightmare (Christie, 133: 1942)	rasanya seperti mimpi yang sangat buruk (Kantjono, 196: 2018)	Structure shift	Loss
94	... it might make a terrible impression on a young sensitive girl (Christie, 134: 1942)	... itu mungkin bisa berakibat buruk pada seorang gadis yang peka perasaannya (Kantjono, 197: 2018)	Structure shift	Gain
95	he saw a long oval face (Christie, 135: 1942)	dia melihat seraut wajah bulat telur yang memanjang (Kantjono, 198: 2018)	Structure shift	Gain

96	... with a withdrawn hidden beauty (Christie, 135: 1942)	... dengan keindahan yang tersembunyi (Kantjono, 198: 2018)	Structure shift	Loss
97	that is a very beautiful letter (Christie, 135: 1942)	surat yang indah sekali (Kantjono, 198: 2018)	Structure shift	Loss
98	... for a dearly loved sister (Christie, 136: 1942)	... terhadap kakaknya yang tersayang (Kantjono, 200: 2018)	Structure shift	Loss
99	Crale would never have taken his own life (Christie, 142: 1942)	Crale tidak akan pernah mencabut nyawanya sendiri (Kantjono, 210: 2018)	Structure shift	Loss
100	he was prepared to look after her financial welfare (Christie, 142: 1942)	dia memiliki kesiapan untuk memenuhi kebutuhan keuangannya (Kantjono, 210: 2018)	Structure shift	Loss
101	he was a very generous man (Christie, 143: 1942)	dia orang yang sangat rendah hati (Kantjono, 210: 2018)	Structure shift	Gain
102	Amyas was a loyal friend (Christie, 143: 1942)	Amyas memang sahabat yang setia (Kantjono, 211: 2018)	Structure shift	Loss
103	he had met, he said, a marvelous girl (Christie, 143: 1942)	dia telah menemukan seorang gadis yang sangat mempesona (Kantjono, 212: 2018)	Structure shift	Gain
104	... from the old-fashioned prejudice (Christie, 144: 1942)	... dari prasangka-prasangka kuno (Kantjono, 212: 2018)	Structure shift	Gain
105	... after lunch in the drawing room (Christie, 146: 1942)	... setelah santap siang di ruang duduk (Kantjono, 217: 2018)	Structure shift	Skewing
106	that is the work of a young Norwegian sculptor (Christie, 146: 1942)	itu karya seorang pemahat Norwegia (Kantjono, 217: 2018)	Structure shift	Loss
107	and began picking off some of the overblown flowers (Christie, 150: 1942)	dan mulai memetiki beberapa bunganya yang telah mekar (Kantjono, 221: 2018)	Structure shift	Gain
108	She was a very dangerous woman (Christie, 152: 1942)	dia adalah wanita yang sungguh berbahaya (Kantjono, 222: 2018)	Structure shift	Gain

109	she was a very adroit woman (Christie, 152: 1942)	dia wanita yang sangat cerdas dan cekatan (Kantjono, 225: 2018)	Structure shift	Gain
110	... by rowing across a small creek (Christie, 154: 1942)	... melintasi sebuah teluk sempit (Kantjono, 228: 2018)	Structure shift	Loss
111	you're a though girl (Christie, 154: 1942)	kau anak yang ulet (Kantjono, 229: 2018)	Structure shift	Skewing
112	she went off that zigzag path (Christie, 157: 1942)	dia pergi menuruni jalan setapak yang berliku-liku itu (Kantjono, 232: 2018)	Structure shift	Gain
113	or rather my memory of facts (Christie, 161: 1942)	atau lebih tepat fakta-fakta yang saya ingat (Kantjono, 240: 2018)	Structure shift	Gain
114	I'm a very primitive woman , Merry (Christie, 162: 1942)	aku wanita yang primitif , Merry (Kantjono, 242: 2018)	Structure shift	Loss
115	the wide dark eyes and the restrained emotion (Christie, 163: 1942)	matanya yang lebar dan bewarna gelap , wajah dengan emosi yang terkekang (Kantjono, 243: 2018)	Structure shift	Gain
116	the infinite desolation she conveyed in those words (Christie, 163: 1942)	kesedihan yang tak terhingga yang diungkapkannya melalui kata-kata itu (Kantjono, 243: 2018)	Structure shift	Gain
117	here is my present belief (Christie, 163: 1942)	beginilah keyakinan saya yang sekarang (Kantjono, 246: 2018)	Structure shift	Gain
118	and she can marry her young man (Christie, 164: 1942)	dan dia bisa menikah dengan pemuda idamannya (Kantjono, 246: 2018)	Structure shift	Skewing
119	Ms. Williams who had come across from the other side to look for her truant pupil (Christie, 165: 1942)	Ms. Williams yang baru tiba dari seberang untuk mencari murid asuhannya yang mangkir (Kantjono, 248: 2018)	Structure shift	Gain
120	I'm not a pretty woman (Christie, 171: 1942)	lagi pula saya bukan wanita cantik (Kantjono, 257: 2018)	Structure shift	Loss

121	you're a strange child , aren't you (Christie, 172: 1942)	kau memang aneh, nak (Kantjono, 257: 2018)	Structure shift	Loss
122	oh my dear child , how young you are (Christie, 172: 1942)	oh anak yang malang , kau masih begitu muda (Kantjono, 258: 2018)	Structure shift	Skewing
123	the unfinished picture began to haunt Amyas (Christie, 174: 1942)	lukisan yang belum selesai itu mulai menghantui Amyas (Kantjono, 261: 2018)	Structure shift	Gain
124	you sitting there like a discordant shriek of triumph (Christie, 174: 1942)	kau duduk disana dengan pekik kemenanganmu yang riuh rendah (Kantjono, 262: 2018)	Structure shift	Gain
125	I was in a horrible position (Christie, 176: 1942)	Saya dalam posisi yang mengerikan (Kantjono, 264: 2018)	Structure shift	Loss
126	she was a very bitter and revengeful woman (Christie, 177: 1942)	dia wanita yang sangat pendengki dan pendendam (Kantjono, 267: 2018)	Structure shift	Skewing
127	I have been a believer in truth (Christie, 181: 1942)	saya selalu berprinsip kebenaran harus diutamakan (Kantjono, 272: 2018)	Structure shift	Skewing
128	Mr. Crale was not a faithful husband (Christie, 182: 1942)	Mr. Crale bukan suami setia (Kantjono, 274: 2018)	Structure shift	Loss
129	A stronger-minded woman would have left him (Christie, 182: 1942)	Wanita dengan pribadi yang lebih kuat pasti telah meninggalkan suami seperti itu (Kantjono, 274: 2018)	Structure shift	Gain
130	... much more beautiful than that flamboyant girl (Christie, 185: 1942)	... jauh lebih cantik ketimbang gadis yang serba semarak itu (Kantjono, 279: 2018)	Structure shift	Gain
131	she was wearing a big-brimmed hat that shaded her face (Christie, 185: 1942)	dia mengenakan sebuah topi bertepi lebar yang bisa melindungi wajahnya (Kantjono, 280: 2018)	Structure shift	Gain

132	I picked up a torn skirt which she had left lying on the floor (Christie, 186: 1942)	Saya memungut sehelai gaun koyak yang telah dicampakannya begitu saja di lantai (Kantjono, 281: 2018)	Structure shift	Loss
133	she is still a very efficient and intelligent woman (Christie, 198: 1942)	dia masih seorang wanita yang efisien dan cerdas (Kantjono, 301: 2018)	Structure shift	Loss
134	she turned her flushed excited face to Hercule Poirot (Christie, 199: 1942)	Dia memalihkan wajahnya yang begitu berapi-api kearah Hercule Poirot (Kantjono, 302: 2018)	Structure shift	Skewing
135	it was an admirably clear narrative (Christie, 200: 1942)	penuturan anda betul-betul jelas (Kantjono, 304: 2018)	Structure shift	Skewing
136	it's nice to have a distinguish relative (Christie, 208: 1942)	senang sekali mempunyai sudara yang termasyur (Kantjono, 304: 2018)	Structure shift	Loss
137	she was a jealous woman (Christie, 213: 1942)	dia seorang wanita yang pencemburu (Kantjono, 325: 2018)	Structure shift	Loss
138	an empty scent bottle that had contained coniine (Christie, 213: 1942)	sebuah botol parfum kosong yang pernah diisi coniine (Kantjono, 325: 2018)	Structure shift	Loss
139	Mrs. Crale, a desperate woman (Christie, 215: 1942)	Mrs. Crale, wanita yang putus asa (Kantjono, 328: 2018)	Structure shift	Loss
140	a very old situation (Christie, 224: 1942)	situasi kuno yang sungguh tidak istimewa (Kantjono, 342: 2018)	Structure shift	Gain
141	at any rate, after a restless night (Christie, 226: 1942)	setelah melewati malam yang menyiksa (Kantjono, 345: 2018)	Structure shift	Skewing
142	Caroline brought him the iced bottle of beer (Christie, 228: 1942)	Caroline membawakan bir dingin dalam botol kepadanya (Kantjono, 348: 2018)	Structure shift	Gain
143	and dropped the few last drops of the	dan memasukkan beberapa tetes	Structure shift	Loss

	poison (Christie, 228: 1942)	terakhir racun (Kantjono, 349: 2018)		
144	in the hall she passed two young people (Christie, 229: 1942)	di ruang depan dia melewati dua insan muda (Kantjono, 353: 2018)	Structure shift	Loss
145	One little moment (Christie, 12: 1942)	Tunggu sebentar (Kantjono, 15: 2018)	Class Shift	Skewing
146	Well, he was a great blustering (Christie, 15: 1942)	Nah, dia orang yang keras (Kantjono, 20: 2018)	Class Shift	Skewing
147	'over my dead body Elsa' (Christie, 15: 1942)	Dia berkata, ' langkahidulu mayatku Elsa' (Kantjono, 15: 2018)	Class Shift	Skewing
148	An amicable interview (Christie, 55: 1942)	Perbincangan secara baik-baik (Kantjono, 81: 2018)	Class Shift	Skewing
149	The two brothers exchanged a few words with Amyas Crale (Christie, 56: 1942)	Kedua kakak-beradik itu sempat bercakap-cakap sebentar dengan amyas Crale (Kantjono, 82: 2018)	Class Shift	Skewing
150	This man, this successful man of affairs , was unimpressed by Hercule Poirot (Christie, 60: 1942)	Orang ini, orang yang sukses dalam usahanya tidak terkesan oleh Hercule Poirot (Kantjono, 88: 2018)	Class Shift	Gain
151	It was a scandal! (Christie, 60: 1942)	Sungguh mengecewakan (Kantjono, 88: 2018)	Class Shift	Skewing
152	He was like a man in a dream (Christie, 75: 1942)	Dia mirip orang yang sedang bermimpi (Kantjono, 111: 2018)	Class Shift	Skewing
153	Meredith Blake give a sharp sigh (Christie, 88: 1942)	Meredith Blake menghela nafas panjang (Kantjono, 130: 2018)	Class Shift	Gain
154	Blake went across to the window and opened the wooden shutters (Christie, 97: 1942)	Blake melintasi ruangan itu menuju jendela dan membuka kerai kayunya (Kantjono, 143: 2018)	Class Shift	Gain
155	Lady Dattisham was so kind as to give me	Lady Dattisham telah menyatakan bersedia	Class Shift	Skewing

	an appointment (Christie, 101: 1942)	menjumpai saya (Kantjono, 148: 2018)		
156	the thin dreamy face was transformed by a sudden quick smile (Christie, 101: 1942)	wajah kurus yang seolah bermimpi itu sekilas tersenyum (Kantjono, 148: 2018)	Class Shift	Gain
157	she looked at Poirot with a smile (Christie, 106: 1942)	dia memandang Poirot sambil tersenyum (Kantjono, 155: 2018)	Class Shift	Loss
158	she said with a little smile (Christie, 108: 1942)	dengan agak tersenyum dia berkata (Kantjono, 157: 2018)	Class Shift	Loss
159	Caroline was a very remarkable person (Christie, 135: 1942)	Caroline pribadi yang mengagumkan (Kantjono, 199: 2018)	Class Shift	Loss
160	and refused to give him a divorce (Christie, 149: 1942)	dan menolak permintaannya untuk bercerai (Kantjono, 220: 2018)	Class Shift	Loss
161	we had a good swim (Christie, 157: 1942)	kami berenang sepuas hati kami (Kantjono, 233: 2018)	Class Shift	Gain
162	which often comes as a surprise to people who have known them (Christie, 161: 1942)	sehingga sering mengejutkan siapapun yang telah mengenalnya (Kantjono, 240: 2018)	Class Shift	Loss
163	we were only able to exchange those few words (Christie, 163: 1942)	dengan caroline sendiri saya boleh dikatakan tidak sempat bercakap-cakap, kecuali percakapan pendek (Kantjono, 243: 2018)	Class Shift	Gain
164	that's why it was such a shock to me (Christie, 163: 1942)	itulah sebabnya saya begitu terkejut (Kantjono, 243: 2018)	Class Shift	Loss
165	his painting was the dearest thing in life to the man (Christie, 163: 1942)	melukis adalah sesuatu yang paling dia sukai dalam hidupnya (Kantjono, 244: 2018)	Class Shift	Skewing
166	I fell into a heavy sleep about six am (Christie, 164: 1942)	saya terlelap juga kurang lebih pukul enam pagi (Kantjono, 246: 2018)	Class Shift	Skewing

167	don't be a gushing little fool (Christie, 171: 1942)	jangan mengoceh tak karuan (Kantjono, 257: 2018)	Class Shift	Skewing
168	he began the picture a week later (Christie, 173: 1942)	seminggu kemudian dia sudah mulai melukis (Kantjono, 259: 2018)	Class Shift	Skewing
169	she was also a passionate reader and showed excellent taste in she liked and disliked (Christie, 171: 1942)	dia pun sangat gemar membaca dan berani menyatakan sikapnya untuk menentukan apa yang disukai dan tidak disukainya (Kantjono, 259: 2018)	Class Shift	Skewing
170	I was going on when her cry called me back (Christie, 188: 1942)	saya langsung kembali begitu mendengarnya menjerit (Kantjono, 284: 2018)	Class Shift	Skewing
171	people can't have two wives (Christie, 191: 1942)	orang tidak boleh beristri dua (Kantjono, 289: 2018)	Class Shift	Loss
172	Amyas said it was a joke (Christie, 191: 1942)	Amyas menjawab Elsa hanya berseloroh (Kantjono, 284: 2018)	Class Shift	Skewing
173	he sounds to me just the sort of person who would do a murder (Christie, 197: 1942)	bagi saya dia termasuk tipe orang yang bisa membunuh (Kantjono, 299: 2018)	Class Shift	Skewing
174	... and she said with a smile (Christie, 209: 1942)	... dan berkata sambil tersenyum (Kantjono, 318: 2018)	Class Shift	Skewing
175	it was a cry (Christie, 224: 1942)	Dia agak terisak (Kantjono, 341: 2018)	Class Shift	Loss
176	Her face was very white now and her eyes two burning lights (Christie, 7: 1942)	Wajahnya putih sekali sekarang dan kedua matanya berapi-api . (Kantjono, 8: 2018)	Intra-system Shift	Los
177	Her eyes were no longer two burning points , they were dark dim pools. (Christie, 8: 1942)	Matanya tidak lagi berapi-api , tetapi menjadi seperti sepasang telaga di keremangan. (Kantjono, 10: 2018)	Intra-system Shift	Loss

178	And I want to have at least two girls and two boys . (Christie, 9: 1942)	Dan sekurang-kurangnya saya ingin mempunyai dua anak perempuan dan dua anak laki-laki (Kantjono, 12: 2018)	Intra-system Shift	Gain
179	He got her to admit the absurdities of her own statements (Christie, 24: 1942)	Terdakwa dipaksa mengakui kemustahilan pernyataan yang dibuatnya sendiri (Kantjono, 35: 2018)	Intra-system Shift	Gain
180	You never got two witnesses to remember a thing exactly alike (Christie, 48: 1942)	Anda tidak pernah bisa mendapatkan dua kesaksian yang betul-betul serupa (Kantjono, 69: 2018)	Intra-system Shift	Loss
181	So it would seem that the principal witnesses against Mrs. Crale were Philip Blake and Elsa Greer? (Christie, 51: 1942)	Jadi agaknya saksi utama yang memberatkan Mrs. Crale adalah Philip Blake dan Elsa Greer? (Kantjono, 74: 2018)	Intra-system Shift	Loss
182	Coniie comes under schedule 1 of the poisons acts (Christie, 51: 1942)	Coniie dalam undang-undang racun termasuk dalam daftar 1 (Kantjono, 75: 2018)	Intra-system Shift	Gain
183	I'm going to visit these five people (Christie, 57: 1942)	Saya akan menemui kelima orang ini (Kantjono, 84: 2018)	Intra-system Shift	Gain
184	And that's the man- the man who painted those roses (Christie, 65: 1942)	Dan Amyas-lah orangnya- orang yang melukis mawar itu (Kantjono, 100: 2018)	Intra-system Shift	Loss
185	Once she put ten slugs in his bed (Christie, 67: 1942)	Pernah suatu kali dia menaruh sepuluh ekor lintah di tempat tidurnya (Kantjono, 96: 2018)	Intra-system Shift	Loss
186	It was here, at Handcross Manor that two young brothers had lived (Christie, 72: 1942)	Di sinilah, di Handcross Manor, kedua bersaudara itu tinggal (Kantjono, 106: 2018)	Intra-system Shift	Loss

187	Not in so many words (Christie, 78: 1942)	Bukan dengan kata-kata (Kantjono, 166: 2018)	Intra-system Shift	Loss
188	There are so many plants that were formerly used in medicine (Christie, 79: 1942)	Begitu banyak tumbuhan yang dulu digunakan dalam pengobatan (Kantjono, 117: 2018)	Intra-system Shift	Loss
189	What happened exactly on those two days (Christie, 91: 1942)	Tentang apa yang terjadi dalam dua hari itu (Kantjono, 135: 2018)	Intra-system Shift	Loss
190	Two boats were drawn up on the beach (Christie, 93: 1942)	Dua perahu tampak tertambat di pasir pantai itu (Kantjono, 138: 2018)	Intra-system Shift	Gain
191	But his eyes were open and he'd just stiffened up (Christie, 95: 1942)	Tapi matanya terbuka dan dia sudah kaku (Kantjono, 140: 2018)	Intra-system Shift	Loss
192	The two men went on up the zigzag path (Christie, 95: 1942)	Kedua orang itu menyusuri jalan setapak yang menanjak dan berliku (Kantjono, 141: 2018)	Intra-system Shift	Gain
193	... and necessary your questions will reawaken these old memories (Christie, 101: 1942)	... dan pertanyaan-pertanyaan anda sudah tentu akan membangkitkan kembali kenangan lama ini (Kantjono, 150: 2018)	Intra-system Shift	Gain
194	many books have been written on your Mary Queen of Scots (Christie, 102: 1942)	banyak buku yang telah ditulis tentang Ratu Mary dari Scotlandia (Kantjono, 150: 2018)	Intra-system Shift	Loss
195	the two women went off together (Christie, 158: 1942)	kedua wanita itu berlalu (Kantjono, 235: 2018)	Intra-system Shift	Loss
196	She flung up her defiant chin (Christie, 8: 1942)	Gadis itu tiba-tiba menegakkan kepalanya (Kantjono, 9: 2018)	Unit Shift	Skewing

197	But my dear young lady ... (Christie, 10: 1942)	Tetapi... (Kantjono, 12: 2018)	Unit Shift	Loss
198	Not really tactful of you, my dear man (Christie, 14: 1942)	Anda tidak sebijak biasanya, kawan (Kantjono, 19: 2018)	Unit Shift	Skewing
199	He knew because he had already read the newspaper files (Christie, 14: 1942)	Sebetulnya ia sudah tahu karena telah membaca arsip-arsip surat kabar (Kantjono, 20: 2018)	Unit Shift	Gain
200	Absolutely, my dear fellow (Christie, 15: 1942)	Tepat sekali, kawan (Kantjono, 21: 2018)	Unit Shift	Loss
201	Trying to make money by playing on a girl's natural affection? (Christie, 20: 1942)	Mencoba mengeruk uang dengan memanfaatkan kasih sayang tulus seorang anak kepada ibunya? (Kantjono, 28: 2018)	Unit Shift	Gain
202	You will forgive me my dear friend (Christie, 20: 1942)	Maafkan saya kawan (Kantjono, 29: 2018)	Unit Shift	Loss
203	He appeared for the crown (Christie, 20: 1942)	Dia yang bertugas sebagai penuntut (Kantjono, 29: 2018)	Unit Shift	Skewing
204	She's been a go-getter (Christie, 21: 1942)	Dia wanita yang rajin (Kantjono, 29: 2018)	Unit Shift	Loss
205	Counsel for the prosecution (Christie, 23: 1942)	Penuntut (Kantjono, 33: 2018)	Unit Shift	Loss
206	... at the thin clear-cut face of the barrister (Christie, 23: 1942)	Pada ahli hukum berwajah kurus dan rapi itu (Kantjono, 33: 2018)	Unit Shift	Gain
207	He usually won his cases (Christie, 23: 1942)	Dia biasanya memenagkan kasus-kasus yang ditanganinya (Kantjono, 34: 2018)	Unit Shift	Gain
208	That old mountebank played his part perfectly (Christie, 24: 1942)	Tukang obat tua itu melaksanakan tugasnya dengan baik (Kantjono, 34: 2018)	Unit Shift	Gain

209	Type of the homebreaker (Christie, 25: 1942)	Golongan pengacau rumah tangga (Kantjono, 36: 2018)	Unit Shift	Gain
210	He painted a most moving picture (Christie, 26: 1942)	Dia melukiskan gambaran (Kantjono, 37: 2018)	Unit Shift	Loss
211	He was a full-blooded man and loved life (Christie, 26: 1942)	Dia orang yang periang dan mencintai hidup ini (Kantjono, 38: 2018)	Unit Shift	Skewing
212	Then there was a stockbroker (Christie, 27: 1942)	Yang berikutnya adalah si agen jual beli saham (Kantjono, 39: 2018)	Unit Shift	Gain
213	The accused standing in the dock? (Christie, 28: 1942)	Tertuduh? (Kantjono, 40: 2018)	Unit Shift	Gain
214	And the crude young strength (Christie, 28: 1942)	Kuat (Kantjono, 41: 2018)	Unit Shift	Gain
215	She was a spoiled child of fortune (Christie, 39: 1942)	Dia anak manja yang bernasib baik (Kantjono, 56: 2018)	Unit Shift	Gain
216	The police superintendent (Christie, 41: 1942)	Polisi (Kantjono, 60: 2018)	Unit Shift	Loss
217	On this particular morning Mrs. Crale has brought down from the house a bottle of freshly iced beer (Christie, 45: 1942)	Khusus pada pagi itu Mrs. Crale membawakan sebotol bir dingin dari rumah (Kantjono, 66: 2018)	Unit Shift	Loss
218	You're like an ostrich that buries its head in the sand (Christie, 46: 1942)	Kau seperti burung unta yang menyembunyikan kepalanya dipasir (Kantjono, 66: 2018)	Unit Shift	Gain
219	A widow lady who'd lost her own two little girls (Christie, 55: 1942)	Seorang janda bangsawan yang telah kehilangan kedua anak perempuannya (Kantjono, 80: 2018)	Unit Shift	Gain
220	No, a well-fed pig who went to the	Tidak, dia seperti seekor babi yang telah diberi makan	Unit Shift	Gain

	market (Christie, 59: 1942)	dengan baik yang pergi ke pasar (Kantjono, 87: 2018)		
221	The stockbroker sat upright again, his glance was once more shrewd (Christie, 59: 1942)	Agen jual-beli saham itu duduk tegak kembali, tatapannya pun terasa licik (Kantjono, 87: 2018)	Unit Shift	Gain
222	Ah, but my dear sir , the why must be never obvious (Christie, 60: 1942)	Ah, tetapi sobat , jawaban itu tidak pernah jelas (Kantjono, 89: 2018)	Unit Shift	Gain
223	It is proposed to rewrite the stories of certain bygone crimes (Christie, 60: 1942)	Saya telah diminta menuliskan kembali cerita tentang kasus- kasus criminal tertentu yang telah lama berlalu (Kantjono, 89: 2018)	Unit Shift	Gain
224	He wasn't a fashionable painter exactly- but his genius was recognized and his pictures were bought (Christie, 64: 1942)	Sesungguhnya dia tidak tergolong pelukis yang modern untuk zamannya- namun kegeniusannya segera diakui dan lukisan-lukisannya laku keras (Kantjono, 95: 2018)	Unit Shift	Gain
225	She was definitely a predatory creature (Christie, 67: 1942)	Dia buas seperti hewan pemangsa (Kantjono, 98: 2018)	Unit Shift	Loss
226	I'm a very busy man , Mr. Poirot (Christie, 69: 1942)	Saya sibuk sekali , Mr. Poirot (Kantjono, 103: 2018)	Unit Shift	Loss
227	...one from Lady Mary Lytton-Gore, a gentle widow lady of restricted means (Christie, 71: 1942)	...yang sebuah dari Lady Mary Lytton-Gore, seorang janda bangsawan yang pergaulannya terbatas (Kantjono, 105: 2018)	Unit Shift	Skewing
228	...he had been able to use discreet influence to avoid certain purple passages in a book of memoirs (Christie, 73: 1942)	...ia telah berhasil menggunakan pengaruhnya secara bijaksana agar bagian-bagian yang peka tidak dimuat dalam suatu	Unit Shift	Loss

		biografi (Kantjono, 108: 2018)		
229	A grown-up woman (Christie, 74: 1942)	Sudah menjadi wanita dewasa (Kantjono, 109: 2018)	Unit Shift	Gain
230	Didn't he realized it was a pretty rotten position for her? (Christie, 77: 1942)	Tidakkah dia menyadari betapa memalukan kedudukan si gadis dalam kemelut ini? (Kantjono, 113: 2018)	Unit Shift	Gain
231	I said it seemed to have taken leave of all ordinary decency (Christie, 77: 1942)	Saya mengatakan agaknya dia telah melupakan segala kaidah moral yang berlaku (Kantjono, 114: 2018)	Unit Shift	Skewing
232	She had a miserable life with him (Christie, 77: 1942)	Betapa menderitanya hidup Caroline bersamanya (Kantjono, 114: 2018)	Unit Shift	Gain
233	...that he ought not to break up his marriage life (Christie, 77: 1942)	...bahwa dia tidak semestinya menghancurkan pernikahannya (Kantjono, 114: 2018)	Unit Shift	Loss
234	He had by now quite overcome his first suspicious hostility (Christie, 79: 1942)	Kini dia berhasil mengatasi rasa curiga serta rasa tidak suka pada tamunya (Kantjono, 116: 2018)	Unit Shift	Gain
235	Did they find any fingerprints on the conicine bottle? (Christie, 84: 1942)	Apakah polisi menemukan sidik jari pada botol conicine itu (Kantjono, 124: 2018)	Unit Shift	Gain
236	Is anything the matter, my dear? (Christie, 84: 1942)	Adakah sesuatu yang memprihatinkan, sayang? (Kantjono, 125: 2018)	Unit Shift	Gain
237	A respectable governess? (Christie, 87: 1942)	Pengasuh? (Kantjono, 129: 2018)	Unit Shift	Loss
238	A couple of old faithful servants? (Christie, 87: 1942)	Salah seorang dari beberapa pelayan tua yang setia? (Kantjono, 129: 2018)	Unit Shift	Gain

239	Used to twit him with being a money grabber and with growing a corporation and being Philistine generally (Christie, 89: 1942)	Dia sering mengejeknya mata duitan , karena usahanya dibidang keuangan (Kantjono, 131: 2018)	Unit Shift	Skewing
240	A pious lie , perhaps (Christie, 91: 1942)	Kebohongan demi kebaikan , mungkin (Kantjono, 134: 2018)	Unit Shift	Skewing
241	I've got my old diary somewhere (Christie, 92: 1942)	Saya masih menyimpan buku harian saya , entah dimana (Kantjono, 135: 2018)	Unit Shift	Loss
242	Angela had a certain amount of money (Christie, 91: 1942)	Angela sudah mempunyai sejumlah uang (Kantjono, 137: 2018)	Unit Shift	Loss
243	They had come out on a little beach (Christie, 31: 1942)	Akhirnya mereka tiba di pantai (Kantjono, 138: 2018)	Unit Shift	Loss
244	We always went this way in the old days (Christie, 94: 1942)	Dulu kami selalu menggunakan cara ini (Kantjono, 138: 2018)	Unit Shift	Loss
245	Then, with a little difficulty , he flung up the window (Christie, 97: 1942)	Kemudian, dengan agak susah payah , dia mengangkat kaca jendelanya (Kantjono, 143: 2018)	Unit Shift	Gain
246	Her point of view was that when two people weren't happy together it better to make a break (Christie, 82: 1942)	Inti pandangannya adalah bahwa bila dua orang tidak lagi saling membahagiakan, lebih baik mereka berpisah (Kantjono, 122: 2018)	Unit Shift	Loss
247	... and talking about my precious potions (Christie, 97: 1942)	... dan kemudian berbicara tentang obat-obatan saya yang sangat berharga (Kantjono, 143: 2018)	Unit Shift	Gain
248	inside the hall a great vase of white lilac scent eddies of perfume towards the	di dalam ruang depan sebuah pot besar berisi bunga lilac putih yang mengeluarkan	Unit Shift	Gain

	open front door (Christie, 100: 1942)	keharumannya sampai ke pintu depan yang terbuka (Kantjono, 147: 2018)		
249	Poirot sat down and accepted a cigarette from his host (Christie, 100: 1942)	Poirot duduk dan menerima rokok yang ditawarkan tuan rumahnya (Kantjono, 148: 2018)	Unit Shift	Gain
250	take Mr. Poirot up to her ladyship (Christie, 103: 1942)	antarkan M. Poirot ke tempat istriku (Kantjono, 151: 2018)	Unit Shift	Skewing
251	he worked his way up and made a fortune (Christie, 105: 1942)	dia berjuang sendiri hingga akhirnya menjadi kaya raya (Kantjono, 154: 2018)	Unit Shift	Skewing
252	in this case, I have a commission (Christie, 109: 1942)	dalam hal ini, saya telah menerima suatu tugas khusus (Kantjono, 160: 2018)	Unit Shift	Gain
253	here in a small cubic space (Christie, 113: 1942)	disinilah, di ruang berbentuk kubus yang sempit ini (Kantjono, 165: 2018)	Unit Shift	Gain
254	the small, elderly lady in the neat shabby dress listened attentively (Christie, 114: 1942)	wanita bertubuh kecil, tua , yang pakaiannya lusuh tetapi rapi itu mendengarkan penuturannya dengan penuh perhatian (Kantjono, 167: 2018)	Unit Shift	Gain
255	Angela left her pullover on the beach after bathing (Christie, 122: 1942)	Angela meninggalkan baju hangatnya di pantai sehabis berenang (Kantjono, 180: 2018)	Unit Shift	Loss
256	a soft air wafted in through the open window (Christie, 128: 1942)	angin lembut yang berhembus masuk melalui jendela-jendelanya yang terbuka (Kantjono, 187: 2018)	Unit Shift	Gain
257	She had very square shoulders and a slightly mannish	Bahunya sangat persegi dan gaya berjalannya agak	Unit Shift	Gain

	walk (Christie, 128: 1942)	kelakian (Kantjono, 188: 2018)		
258	now, in Angela Warren – that young creature handicapped by disfigurement (Christie, 129: 1942)	sekarang, dalam diri Angela Warren – wanita muda yang cacat (Kantjono, 190: 2018)	Unit Shift	Loss
259	the undisciplined schoolgirl had given place to a vital and forceful woman (Christie, 129: 1942)	dari seorang gadis cilik yang tak berdisiplin dia telah berubah menjadi wanita yang penuh semangat dan daya hidup (Kantjono, 190: 2018)	Unit Shift	Skewing
260	on the other side was only the unshaken conviction of Angela Warren (Christie, 136: 1942)	dipihak lain yang hanya ada Angela Warren dengan keyakinannya yang tak tergoyahkan (Kantjono, 200: 2018)	Unit Shift	Gain
261	that was a deliberate cold-blooded murder (Christie, 137: 1942)	bahwa itu pembunuhan terencana oleh seorang pembunuh berdarah dingin (Kantjono, 202: 2018)	Unit Shift	Gain
262	she was a great feminist and disliked men (Christie, 138: 1942)	dia seorang pembela harkat kaum wanita yang fanatik dan tidak menyukai laki-laki (Kantjono, 203: 2018)	Unit Shift	Gain
263	...and a limited imagination predisposes you to murder? (Christie, 138: 1942)	...dan daya khayal yang terbatas memberikan kecenderungan untuk membunuh? (Kantjono, 203: 2018)	Unit Shift	Gain
264	the cheerful prosperous man with his comfortable house (Christie, 140: 1942)	tokoh yang sekarang hidup senang, periang , dan memiliki rumah yang nyaman ditinggali (Kantjono, 206: 2018)	Unit Shift	Gain

265	so I see by an old diary (Christie, 143: 1942)	sesuai dengan catatan dalam buku harian tua saya (Kantjono, 212: 2018)	Unit Shift	Gain
266	between them all they'll send me into a lunatic asylum (Christie, 145: 1942)	bila tetap bersama mereka, bukan tidak mungkin aku segera dikirim ke rumah sakit jiwa (Kantjono, 215: 2018)	Unit Shift	Loss
267	this would be a lovely room if it was properly fixed (Christie, 146: 1942)	betapa indah ruangan ini seandainya ditata secara tepat (Kantjono, 217: 2018)	Unit Shift	Gain
268	so that the setting sun will just catch them through that big western window (Christie, 146: 1942)	sehingga cahaya matahari yang baru terbit hanya akan memasuki ruangan ini melalui jendela besar disebelah sana (Kantjono, 217: 2018)	Unit Shift	Gain
269	Caroline being a deserted wife (Christie, 151: 1942)	Caroline akan segera menjadi janda (Kantjono, 225: 2018)	Unit Shift	Skewing
270	like in the fairy story (Christie, 152: 1942)	seperti dalam dongeng (Kantjono, 225: 2018)	Unit Shift	Loss
271	it was a lovely night (Christie, 129: 1942)	malam itu sangat indah (Kantjono, 206: 2018)	Unit Shift	Gain
272	there's a chilly wind (Christie, 152: 1942)	rasanya angin pagi ini agak dingin (Kantjono, 225: 2018)	Unit Shift	Gain
273	it was an amazingly hot day (Christie, 153: 1942)	hari itu panasnya luar biasa (Kantjono, 227: 2018)	Unit Shift	Gain
274	they were a literal statements of truth (Christie, 163: 1942)	kata-kata yang secara nyata mengungkapkan kebenaran (Kantjono, 243: 2018)	Unit Shift	Gain
275	and you must take me to see a bullfight (Christie, 169: 1942)	dank au harus mengajakku menyaksikan pertarungan antara	Unit Shift	Gain

		matador dengan banteng (Kantjono, 252: 2018)		
276	I saw him first at a studio party (Christie, 171: 1942)	Saya pertama kali berjumpa dengannya pada sebuah pesta (Kantjono, 256: 2018)	Unit Shift	Loss
277	Amyas was her property (Christie, 177: 1942)	Amyas miliknya pribadi (Kantjono, 266: 2018)	Unit Shift	Skewing
278	and it would be easier for him than facing Caroline at the table (Christie, 179: 1942)	daripada harus bertemu Caroline di meja makan (Kantjono, 269: 2018)	Unit Shift	Gain
279	I took up my duties at Aldebury, a very beautiful estate in south Devon (Christie, 181: 1942)	Saya menunaikan tugas saya di Aldebury, sebuah tanah pertanian yang sangat indah dibagian selatan Devon (Kantjono, 273: 2018)	Unit Shift	Gain
280	she was the kind of person who gives a lot of unnecessary trouble and forgets to say thank you (Christie, 183: 1942)	dia perempuan yang selain cerewet juga tidak pernah mengucapkan terimakasih (Kantjono, 276: 2018)	Unit Shift	Skewing
281	I was ashamed of her behaving like a baby (Christie, 186: 1942)	saya malu karena tingkahnya yang seperti anak kecil (Kantjono, 281: 2018)	Unit Shift	Loss
282	her bathing dress was missing and I accordingly went to the beach (Christie, 187: 1942)	pakaian renangnya ternyata tidak ada di tempatnya, sebab itu saya segera menyusulnya ke pantai (Kantjono, 282: 2018)	Unit Shift	Skewing
283	... and a small refrigerator which was filled with ice every morning (Christie, 187: 1942)	... dan sebuah lemari pendingin kecil yang diisi dengan es setiap pagi (Kantjono, 283: 2018)	Unit Shift	Gain
284	I was wearing a sandshoes (Christie, 188: 1942)	waktu itu saya mengenakan sepatu khusus untuk	Unit Shift	Gain

		berjalan di pasir (Kantjono, 285: 2018)		
285	... polishing the bottle with her handkerchief (Christie, 188: 1942)	... menyeka botol dengan sapu tangannya (Kantjono, 285: 2018)	Unit Shift	Loss
286	... and playing tricks on the stable boy (Christie, 190: 1942)	... dan menggoda pekerja-pekerja kandang (Kantjono, 288: 2018)	Unit Shift	Gain
287	they brought his body up on a stretcher covered with a cloth (Christie, 192: 1942)	mereka mengangkut jenazahnya dengan sebuah usungan yang ditutupi kain (Kantjono, 291: 2018)	Unit Shift	Gain
288	not to take what has been written down as necessarily a true narrative (Christie, 198: 1942)	dengan tidak menganggap yang tertulis itu suatu kebenaran yang mutlak (Kantjono, 300: 2018)	Unit Shift	Gain
289	... that the devotion of a lifetime had worn itself thin (Christie, 211: 1942)	... bahwa kesetiaan seumur hidup itu sesungguhnya telah melapuk dan semakin tipis (Kantjono, 322: 2018)	Unit Shift	Gain
290	she drew off the fluid into a fountain-pen filler (Christie, 227: 1942)	dia menyedot habis cairan itu dengan pipet (Kantjono, 364: 2018)	Unit Shift	Loss