

**THE TRANSLATION SHIFTS OF IDIOM
IN ENGLISH-INDONESIAN NOVEL ALLEGIANT
BY VERONICA ROTH**

Ni Luh Kasih Maria, Km Tri Sutrisna Agustia
Universitas Dhyana Pura

ABSTRACT

The title of this paper is “The Translation Shifts of Idiom in English-Indonesian Novel Allegiant by Veronica Roth”. In translating idioms, the translator find a lot of problems, it is come due to the lack of the equivalence in a different level of idiom. In translation, the shift is a part that cannot be separated because the purpose of the translation is the transfer of the meaning from source language into target language. There are two objectives in this paper; (1) to describe the types of idiom (Hocket 1958), (2) to describe the kind of translation shift in idiom (Catford 1965). The data of this study are idiomatic expressions occurring in English-Indonesian novel Allegiant by Veronica Roth. The data collecting of this study was done by using library research and documentation method. Qualitative method was used in the analysis and it was descriptively presented. This study found there were 3 types of idiom; they are English Phrasal Compound, Figure of Speech and Slang. The translation shifts found in this novel only in Category Shift, they are structure shift, unit shift and intra-system shift. This study can also be a reference to other researchers to conduct the same topic with different points of view according to their purposes, object and usages.

Keywords: idiom, translation, translation shift,

ABSTRAK

Skripsi ini berjudul “The Translation Shifts of Idiom in English-Indonesian Novel Allegiant by Veronica Roth”. Dalam menerjemahkan idiom, banyak permasalahan yang ditemukan oleh penerjemah, hal tersebut karena adanya kekurangan dalam kesetaraan tingkat yang berbeda dari suatu idiom. Dalam translation, pergeseran tidak dapat dipisahkan karena tujuannya adalah untuk mentransfer makna dari bahasa sumber ke dalam bahasa target. ada dua hal yang diteliti, (1) menjelaskan tentang jenis-jenis idiom (Hocket 1958), (2) menjelaskan jenis-jenis pergeseran translation di idiom (Catford 1965). Data diambil dari idiom di Novel Allegiant dari Veronica Roth. Pengumpulan data yang digunakan adalah daftar pustaka dan dokumentasi. Metode kualitatif digunakan dalam menganalisa data. didalam skripsi ini ditemukan tiga jenis gaya bahasa, diantaranya English Phrasal Compound, Figure of Speech dan Slang. Pergeseran dalam penerjemahan hanya Category Shift diantaranya structure shift, unit shift dan intra-system shift. Penelitian ini bisa menjadi referensi bagi peneliti lainnya yang berminat dalam dunia penerjemahan.

Kata kunci: idiom, penerjemahan, pergeseran penerjemahan

I. INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background

Catford (1965: 1) stated that “Translation is an operation performed on languages: a process of substituting a text in one language for a text in other”. Every language in the world has its own characteristics. Therefore, when the source language and the target language are widely different in structure and cultural background, there cannot be an exact equivalent transfer of the source language into the target language. The source language in this research is English, it has own idiom which is very difficult to translate into target language, because every idiom come from the culture itself. Based on Hocket (1958:310-318), there are 3 types of idioms; they are English Phrasal compound, Figure of Speech and Slang. In translating idiom, it will change the form of source language into target language. Catford (1965:73) stated shift means the departure from formal correspondence in the process of going from source language to target language. Further, he stated that basically, in shift translation, or transposition, it is only the form that is changed. In addition, he argued the translation shifts is done to get the natural equivalent of the source text message into the target text. Catford (1965:78-80) divides the shift in translation into two major types, they are level shift and category shift. Idiom and Translation Shift are very interesting in translation to analyses. For example; SL: The word feels old inside me, like crumbling brick. (Roth, 2013:2). TL: Kata itu terasa begitu tua, bagai batu bata yang rapuh. (Aini and Asni, 2015:14). The phrase crumbling brick identified as a noun phrase because an adjective crumbling followed by a noun brick create a noun phrase. The structure of noun phrase crumbling brick is composed by pre-modifier crumbling and head brick is

translated into batu bata yang rapuh in Indonesia. The phrase batu bata yang rapuh is formed by the head batu bata and post-modifier yang and post-modifier rapuh. Considering the different structure between the phrase of the source language and the phrase of the target language, it can be stated that there is structure shift in phrase level. Based on this background, the writer is interested in investigating about the variation translation shifts in idiom and the type of idiom found in English and Indonesian novel, because both of these languages have different form and idiom from each other, it shows in their phonological, grammatical and cultural aspects.

1.2 Problem of the Study

The problem of this study can be formulated as follows: “what types of idioms are found in Novel Allegiant and what kinds of translation shifts are found in the idiom in the Novel Allegiant?”.

1.3 Aims of the Study

The purpose of this study is to find the types of idioms are found in Novel Allegiant and the kinds of translation shifts are found in the idiom in the Novel Allegiant.

1.4 Theoretical Framework

Lewis (in Burger & Gallina, 2008) defines idiom as a relatively fixed expression where the meaning of the whole is not transparent from the meanings of its constituent words. According to Hocket (1958:310-318) idioms are classified into 3 types, they are (1) English Phrasal can be created from two or more structural words, a compound also be written in three different ways closed form, open form and hyphen form. (2) Figure of speech is an indirect statement that says one thing to refer to another. Figures of speech have deeper meaning which is different from the surface

meaning, in another way, it cannot be determined by the combination of words that makes it up. (3) Slang is the use of informal words and expressions to describe an object or condition. Slang depends for its effect on the striking and far-fetched nature of its semantic overtones and its secondary associations.

Catford (1965) explained the definition and concept of translation shifts. He stated that by 'shifts' we mean departures from formal correspondence in the process of going from the SL to the TL. He divided it two major types of "shifts" occur: level shifts and category shifts. Catford stated that by shift of level we mean that a SL item at one linguistic level has a TL translation equivalent at a different level (Catford, 1965: 73). Then, he stated that by level shift means a shift from grammar to lexis. (Catford, 1965: 76) defined that "Category shifts are departures from formal correspondence in translation." It means that category shifts are related to formal correspondence and (Catford, 1965: 32) also stated about this formal correspondence as follows a formal correspondence is any Target Language (TL) category which may be said to occupy as nearly as possible, the 'same' place in the economy of the Target Language (TL) as the given source language (SL) category occupies in the source language (SL). Category shifts divided into four types, they are structure shift, unit shift, class shift and intra-system shift.

II. RESEARCH METHOD

Method of research is very important in presenting the analysis of data as well as drawing conclusion. The method of research that used in this study was applied in

determining data source, data collection, and data analysis.

2.1 Data Source

The data source refers to the object from which the data were taken. The data of this study were taken from an English novel entitled *Allegiant* by Veronica Roth (2013) and its translation in Indonesian entitled *Allegiant* by Nur Aini and Indira Briantri Asni (2015).

2.2 Method and Technique of Collecting Data

The data collecting of this study was done by using library research and documentation method. The writer firstly collects the idiom in the novel and then the translation shift in the idiom.

2.3 Method and Technique of Analyzing Data

The method and technique of analyzing data is the process to find and arrange the data systematically, by organizing the data into categories, describing the data into units, arranging the data into pattern, and making conclusion. Qualitative method was used in the analysis and it was descriptively presented.

III RESEARCH FINDINGS AND DISCUSSION

3.1 Research Findings

In this section, the data of idioms and translation shift in the idiom will be presented. The data from idioms is 66 and the translation shifts is 47. In this tabel only shows the data which described in the research. The data can be seen as follows:

1. English Phrasal Compound

NO	SL	TL	TS
a. Closed Form			
1	Evelyn has the city under lockdown . (Roth 2013:6)	Evelyn menutup kota. (Aini dan Asni 2015:17)	-
2	No. She expects you to be hotheaded . (Roth 2013:15)	Tidak. Evelyn memang menganggapmu mudah marah . (Aini dan Asni 2015:25)	Unit Shift
3	The makeshift hospital at Erudite headquarters smells like chemicals, almost gritty in my nose. (Roth 2013:38)	Rumah sakit darurat di markas Erudite berbau zat kimia menusuk tajam hidungku. (Aini dan Asni 2015:47)	-
4	The makeshift hospital at Erudite headquarters smells like chemicals, almost gritty in my nose. (Roth 2013:38)	Rumah sakit darurat di markas Erudite berbau zat kimia menusuk tajam hidungku. (Aini dan Asni 2015:47)	-
5	He wears all black, but I can see a hint of Abnegation gray peeking over the collar of his sweatshirt . (Roth 2013:55)	Pakaiannya serba hitam, tapi aku dapat melihat abu-abu Abnegation mengintip dari balik kerah sweaternya . (Aini dan Asni 2015:63)	-
6	I can see them with her, the courage and the beauty they pressed into her like a handprint . (Roth 2013:67)	Keberanian dan keindahan yang mereka tanam dihatinya terlihat begitu jelas . (Aini dan Asni 2015:72)	Unit Shift
b. Hyphen Form			
1	That means I am not doing as good a job as her pretend right-hand man as I think I am. (Roth 2013:33)	Itu artinya aku belum melakukan tugas berpura-pura menjadi tangan kanannya sebaik yang kukira. (Aini dan Asni 2015:42)	Structure Shift
2	That sounds self-centered . (Roth 2013:86)	Itu terdengar egois . (Aini dan Asni 2015:89)	Unit Shift
c. Open Form			
1	The word feels old inside me, like crumbling brick . (Roth 2013:2)	Kata itu terasa begitu tua, bagai batu bata yang rapuh . (Aini dan Asni 2015 :14)	Structure Shift
2	Would you like a clear head or a fuzzy one? (Roth 2013:27)	Kau ingin pikiranmu tetap jernih atau tidak? (Aini dan Asni 2015:36)	Structure Shift

3	I am a good shot. And I provide much needed eye candy . (Roth 2013:63)	Aku pintar menembak. Aku juga dapat menjadi pemandangan indah yang jelas-jelas diperlukan. (Aini dan Asni 2015:70)	-
4	I am sorry, I didn't mean to make light of what you have been through. (Roth 2013:148)	Maaf, aku tidak bermaksud menganggap enteng apa yang kamu lalui. (Aini dan Asni 2015:144)	Unit Shift
5	I am supposed to be keeping my distance, since we were broken up . (Roth 2013:54)	Aku seharusnya menjaga jarak karena kami putus . (Aini dan Asni 2015:62)	Unit Shift

2. Figure of Speech

NO	SL	TL	TS
a. Simile			
1	"Ancestor" The word feels old inside me, like crumbling brick . (Roth 2013:2)	"Leluhur" Kata itu terasa begitu tua, bagai batu bata yang rapuh . (Aini dan Asni 2015 :14)	Structure Shift and Unit Shift
2	I rise, and her fingers, brittle as branches , close around my arm. (Roth 2013:22)	Saat aku berdiri, jari-jari ibuku, yang rapuh seperti ranting , menggenggam lenganku. (Aini dan Asni 2015:32)	Unit Shift and Intra-system Sift
3	Her words create a cold feeling inside me, like a streak of ice divides one side of my body from the other. (Roth 2013:59)	Kata-katanya menimbulkan rasa dingin dihatiku, seolah-olah ada sebilah es yang membelah tubuhku jadi dua. (Aini dan Asni 2015:66)	Intra-system Sift
4	"I don't think that's a good idea," Tris says, sharp as a blade . (Roth 2013:176)	"Kurasa itu bukan ide yang bagus," bantah Tris, dengan nada tajam bagai sembilu . (Aini dan Asni 2015:170)	Intra-system Sift
5	There is a wavering expression in her eyes, like she is a heap of leaves about to be scattered by the wind . (Roth 2013:5)	Ada ragu dalam sorot matanya, seakan-akan ia tumpukan daun yang bakal terbang ditiup angin . (Aini dan Asni 2015:17)	Intra-system Shift
b. Metaphor			
1	"There is an old phrase" Matthew says. "Knowledge is a power" . (Roth 2013:218)	"Ada kata-kata Kuno" sahut Matthew. "Pengetahuan adalah kekuatan" . (Aini dan Asni 2015:210)	Intra-system Sift

2	The factions are evil. (Roth 2013:463)	Faksi-faksi itu iblis. (Aini dan Asni 2015:428)	-
c. Personification			
1	I felt like <u>I was being eaten</u> alive by <u>guilt</u>, and what I needed was your patience and your kindness, not for you to yell at me. (Roth 2013:28-29)	Aku merasa seperti <u>ditelan hidup-hidup</u> oleh <u>rasa bersalah</u>, dan yang kubutuhkan adalah kesabaran serta kebaikanmu, bukan kau yang membentak aku. (Aini dan Asni 2015:28)	Intra-system Shift and Unit Shift
2	<u>The question</u> that is <u>itching at the back of my mind</u> is: why didn't she tell me? (Roth 2013:33)	<u>Pertanyaan</u> yang <u>mengusik benakku</u> adalah: mengapa ia tidak memberitahuku? (Aini dan Asni 2015:42)	Unit Shift
3	<u>A layer of pale clouds covers the sun</u>, making the daylight hazy and dull. (Roth 2013:34)	<u>Selapis awan pucat menyelimuti matahari</u>, menyebabkan suasana redup dan muram. (Aini dan Asni 2015:43)	Structure Shift and Unit Shift
4	The elevator doors open, and <u>the wind</u> hits us immediately, still warm but woven with threads of winter cold. (Roth 2013:43)	Pintu lift membuka, dan <u>kami langsung disambut angin</u> yang masih hangat tapi mengandung dinginnya musim dingin. (Aini dan Asni 2015:52)	Unit Shift
5	He wears all black, but I can see <u>a hint of Abnegation gray peeking</u> over the collar of his sweatshirt. (Roth 2013:55)	Pakaiannya serba hitam, tapi aku dapat melihat <u>abu-abu Abnegation mengintip</u> dari balik kerah sweaternya. (Aini dan Asni 2015:63)	Intra-system Shift
d. Hyperbole			
1	My Tris should look pale and small she is pale and small, after all but instead <u>the room is full of her</u> . (Roth 2013:5)	Trisku tampak pucat dan kecil ia memang pucat dan kecil tapi <u>keberadaan dirinya seakan memenuhi ruangan</u> . (Aini dan Asni 2015:16)	Intra-system Shift
2	Don't get too excited, <u>your head will explode</u> . (Roth 2013:17)	Jangan terlalu senang, <u>nanti kepalamu meledak</u> . (Aini dan Asni 2015:28)	-
3	I am terrified and thrilled and confused and <u>hundred different things at once</u> . (Roth 2013:100)	Rasa takut, tegang bingung, dan <u>ratusan rasa lainnya berbaur jadi satu didadaku</u> . (Aini dan Asni 2015:101)	-
4	I feel their eyes on me like little beams of heat,	Aku merasa tatapan mereka bagaikan sorot lampu,	Structure Shift

	making me warm from throat to cheeks. (Roth 2013:118)	membuat leher dan pipiku panas. (Aini dan Asni 2015:116)	
5	I squeeze my eyes shut as David's screams fill the hallway. (Roth 2013:287)	Aku memejamkan mata saat teriakan david memenuhi seisi lorong. (Aini dan Asni 2015:272)	Intra-system Shift

3. Slang

NO	SL	TL	TS
1	" Yeah. I mean yes." (Roth 2015:76)	" Yap. Maksudku iya" (Aini dan Asni 2013:80)	-
2	He answered "You too, sweatie! " (Roth 2013:81)	Jawab Uriah "Aku juga, sayang! " (Aini dan Asni 2015:85)	-
3	"Do it fast, you pansycake " he says. (Roth 2015:80)	" Cepatlah, dasar banci " ejeknya. (Aini dan Asni 2015:83)	-
4	"Of course." Uriah grins. " Jerks. " (Roth 2013:90)	"Tentu saja." Sahut Uriah sambil tersenyum lebar. " Brengsek ". (Aini dan Asni 2015:93)	-
5	"Oh, Shut up, would you?" (Roth 2013:400)	"Ah, diam sajalah" ujar Cara. (Aini dan Asni 2015:374)	Unit Shift

a. **Closed Form**
 SL: Evelyn has the city under lockdown.
 (Roth 2013:6)
 TL: Evelyn menutup kota. (Aini dan Asni 2015:17)
 The phrase lockdown is defined as a phrasal compound,

2.1 English Idiom

According to Hockett (1958:310-318) idioms are classified into 3 types, they are English Phrasal Compound, Figure of Speech and Slang.

3.2.1.1 English Phrasal Compound

There are three types of phrasal compound. A compound can be structured by two words linked with a hyphen; it can also be written in a closed form in which two words are united as one and there is also open form which is created by a word followed by another word after a space (Hockett, 1958:311

because a noun followed by an adverb creating a noun compound. It is in the form of close form because two words are melded together and this becomes the characteristic of close form. Lock is a noun followed by down as an adverb. Lock literally means a fastening device for doors, lids, drawers etc., in which a bolt is secured and release by a mechanism operated usually by a key acting on moving components (wards), while down means from a higher to a lower position. The example above shows that the phrase lockdown is an English Phrasal compound

because it is derived from two different words with their meaning and idiomatically creates a new meaning when it is combined. Idiomatically, the meaning of lockdown is a situation in which people are not allowed to enter or leave a building or area freely. Further, *menutup* in target language categorized as non-idiomatic expression. Because only consist of one word and has a literal meaning as an enclosed a place.

b. Hyphen Form

SL: That means I am not doing as good a job as her pretend right-hand

man as I think I am. (Roth 2013:33)

TL: Itu artinya aku belum melakukan tugas berpura-pura menjadi tangan

kanannya sebaik yang kukira. (Aini dan Asni 205:42)

The phrase *right-hand* is determined as a phrasal compound because a verb followed by a noun, creating a noun compound. It is in the form of hyphen form because the characteristic of the hyphenated form of compound word is that it has hyphen as the separation sign. *Right* is a verb followed by *hand* as a noun, *right* literally means in conformity with the moral law correctly, while *hand* literally means the part of the human body from the wrist to the fingertips, or the corresponding part in a tetrapod vertebrate. Idiomatically, *right-hand* means someone's most relied-on assistant. On the other hand, in target language, *tangan kanan* categorized as idiomatic expression because it is consist of two words and create a new meaning.

c. Open Form

SL: The word feels old inside me, like crumbling brick. (Roth 2013:2)

TL: Kata itu terasa begitu tua, bagai batu bata yang rapuh. (Aini dan Asni 2015 :14)

The phrase *crumbling brick* is determined as a phrasal compound because

a verb followed by a noun, creating a noun compound. It is in the form of open form because this word is separated by a space as its characteristic. *Crumbling* is a verb followed by *brick* as a noun. *Crumbling* literally means to break into a small pieces and *brick* literally means a block of fired clay and sand use in building. Idiomatically, *crumbling brick* means something condition which has an old appearance to show how old it is. Data above shows that the phrase *crumbling brick* is English Phrasal compound because it is derived from two different words with their meaning and creates a new meaning idiomatically when it is combined. On the other hand, in target language, *batu bata yang rapuh* categorized idiomatic expression because it is consist more than one word and create a new meaning.

3.2.1.2 Figure of Speech

Figure of speech is the use of a word or a phrase that transcends its literal interpretation (Hocket, 1958:313). Figure of speech is classified into Simile, Metaphor, Personification and Hyperbole.

a. Simile

Simile is a comparison made between two objects from different types which have, at least one point in common (Hocket, 1958:313).

SL: "Ancestor" The word feels old inside me, like crumbling brick. (Roth 2013:2)

TL: "Leluhur" Kata itu terasa begitu tua, bagai batu bata yang rapuh. (Aini dan Asni 2015 :14)

From the data it shows that the translator used simile. It is introduce by the word *like* and it is compare two objects. The first object is old compared with the second object *crumbling brick*. Both of these objects are telling about a bad condition which is easy to break. The different is the

first object old is an adjective and the second object crumbling brick is a noun. They are basically different, but they look seem because they have the basis of a resemblance in one aspect. In target language also found a simile in the sentence, it identified by the word *bagai* and compares two things they are *tua* and *batu bata yang rapuh*.

b. Metaphor

Metaphor is an analogy identifying one object with another and ascribing to the first object one or more of the quality of the second (Hocket, 1958:313).

SL: "There is an old phrase" Matthew says. "Knowledge is a power. Power to do evil, like Jeanine or power to do good, like what we're doing." (Roth 2013:218)

TL: "Ada kata-kata Kuno" sahut Matthew. "Pengetahuan adalah kekuatan.

Kekuatan untuk melakukan kejahatan seperti Jeanine atau kekuatan untuk melakukan kebaikan seperti yang kami lakukan. (Aini dan Asni 2015:210)

In the data above the writer used metaphor. It is shown by the word *is that tell* about one object is another object. In this sentence the first object is knowledge and the second object is power. The first object is identified as the second object. The meaning of this metaphor is the more you know, the more you can control. Its mean that if we have a lot of knowledge sometime we can control everything's and it makes us have a power to do evil or to do well. In target Language it is also shown a metaphor. It is identified by the word *adalah* and it is there is two object the first *pengetahuan* and the second *kekuatan*.

c. Personification

The point of the personification is to express the abstract ideas to inanimate objects; aspects of nature are described as if it were human (Hocket, 1958:314).

SL: I felt like I was being eaten alive by guilt, and what I needed was your patience and your kindness, not for you to yell at me. (Roth 2013:28-29)

TL: Aku merasa seperti ditelan hidup-hidup oleh rasa bersalah, dan yang dibutuhkan adalah kesabaran serta kebaikanmu, bukan kau yang membentak aku. (Aini dan Asni 2015:28)

From the data, a personification is identified. The characteristic of personification is seen from the sentence I felt like I was being eaten alive by guilt. It is clearly described that guilt make and attribute eaten like human does. Eaten is an attribute of human that is not inanimate. The meaning of this idiom is that the speaker felt about the guilty which has been done make the speaker felt uncomfortable. Further, in target language the sentence *aku merasa seperti ditelan hidup-hidup oleh rasa bersalah* is identified as a personification because it is an inanimate *rasa bersalah* has an attribute has human does.

d. Hyperbole

Hyperbole or overstatement is simply exaggeration in the service of truth. Like all figures of speech, overstatement may be used with a variety of effects (Hocket, 1958:314).

SL: My Tris should look pale and small she is pale and small, after all but instead the room is full of her. (Roth 2013:5)

TL: Trisku tampak pucat dan kecil ia memang pucat dan kecil tapi keberadaan dirinya seakan memenuhi ruangan. (Aini dan Asni 2015:16)

From the data above it shown that the translator used hyperbole, it is identified by the sentence *the room is full of her*. The main word that identified any hyperbolic sense is the word *full*. Literally, *her* is identified as a girl, a small girl like what before the sentence said *my Tris should look pale and small* it impossible that her body as

big as the room. Based on explication point of view, the speaker feels that in the room he/she only focuses on her without seeing anybody else in that room. In target language, the translator also translates into hyperbole. It shown from the sentence keberadaan dirinya seakan memenuhi ruangan, it means that the speakers only focus on her in that room.

3.2.1.3 Slang

Slang can be described as informal, nonstandard words or phrases (lexical innovations) which tend to originate in subcultures within a society (Hockett, 1958:314).

SL: “Yeah. I mean yes.” She doesn’t seem like the kind of person who likes the word “yeah”. (Roth 2015:76)

TL: “Yap. Maksudku iya. “ Wanita ini sepertinya bukan orang yang senang mendengar kata “yap”. (Aini dan Asni 2013:80)

The word yeah is a clue about the speaker’s agrees with the statement by

a. Structure Shift

Structure shifts are the shifts that happen when the source language structure and target language structure are different

SL: The word feels old inside me, like crumbling brick. (Roth 2013:2)

M H

TL: Kata itu terasa begitu tua, bagai batu bata yang rapuh. (Aini dan Asni 2015 :14)

H M M

The first data above shows us that the target language has different phrase structure from the source language. The noun phrase structure crumbling brick which is composed by pre-modifier crumbling and head brick is translated into batu bata yang rapuh in Indonesia. The phrase batu bata yang rapuh is formed by the head batu bata and post-modifier yang and post-modifier rapuh. Considering the different structure between the phrase of the source language and the phrase of the target

someone. The function of this slang word is to confirm a statement from someone who really closed with the speaker in informal situation. The slang word yeah it is expression of the formal word yes, it used for someone who we are respect or someone who we never meet before. In target language also translated into slang word yap it is one of the slang word in Indonesia which used for someone who really closed with the speaker. The slang word yap has a formal form as ya.

3.2.2 Translation Shifts

According to Catford (1965:73-80) two major types of “shifts” occur: level shifts and category shifts. The category shift is divided into four, they are: structure shift, class shift, unit shift and intra-system shift.

3.2.2.1 Category Shift

In this paper the category shift which found only three, they are structure shift, unit shift and intra-system shift.

language, it can be stated that there is structure shift in phrase level. It happens because the basic structure of the source language noun phrase is the inverse of target language noun phrase structure. The structure of English noun phrase above is pre modifier – head meanwhile Indonesian noun phrase structure head-post modifier-post modifier.

b. Unit Shift

Unit shift is a change of rank, departures from formal correspondence in which the translation equivalent of a unit at one rank in the source language is a unit at a different rank in the target language.

A. Word to Phrase

SL: No. She expects you to be hotheaded. (Roth 2013:15)

TL: Tidak. Evelyn memang menganggapmu mudah marah. (Aini dan Asni 2015:25)

The first data above shows that there is a unit shift from word into adjective phrase. The word *hotheaded* in the source language is translated into a different rank. It's translated into *mudah marah* which is rank as an adjective phrase because there is an adjective followed by an adjective. So, the departure happens from a word into a phrase. It happens because the word *hotheaded* in the source language cannot be represented by a single word in the target language. So, the nearest meaning of *hotheaded* is *mudah marah* in target language.

B. Phrase to Word

SL: The word feels old inside me, like crumbling brick. (Roth 2013:2)

TL: Kata itu terasa begitu tua, bagai batu bata yang rapuh. (Aini dan Asni 2015:14)

The phrase *crumbling brick* is determined as a phrasal compound because a verb followed by a noun, creating a noun compound. It is in the form of open form because this word is separated by a space as its characteristic. *Crumbling* is a verb followed by *brick* as a noun. *Crumbling* literally means to break into a small pieces and *brick* literally means a block of fired clay and sand use in building. Idiomatically, *crumbling brick* means something condition which has an old appearance to show how

old it is. Data above shows that the phrase *crumbling brick* is English Phrasal compound because it is derived from two different words with their meaning and creates a new meaning idiomatically when it is combined. On the other hand, in target language, *batu bata yang rapuh* categorized idiomatically expression because it is consist more than one word and create a new meaning.

c. Intra-system Shift

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

SL: I rise, and her fingers, brittle as branches, close around my arm. (Roth 2013:22)

TL: Saat aku berdiri, jari-jari ibuku, yang rapuh seperti ranting, menggenggam lenganku. (Aini dan Asni 2015:32)

It shows intra-system shift occurs in the first data, the word *branches* in the source language are categorized as plural nouns. But, they are translated into word *ranting* which are categorized as singular noun in the target language. If it is translated into the same category as a plural noun, it would be *ranting-ranting*. It happens because English language constantly requires a clear form of written or spoken plural nouns, but Indonesian language does not do that. In Indonesian, the use of singular noun is generally used to refer something in common or plural nouns. Based on its translation, the translation of the words *branches* into *ranting* is good because both source language text and target language text have or carry the same meaning.

IV. CONCLUSION

Based on the discussion above, it can be conclude that. The types of Idioms which found in Novel *Allegiant* are (1) English Phrasal Compound, (2) Figure of Speech;

simile, metaphor, personification and hyperbole and the (3) Slang. The Translation Shift found in this novel is Category Shift; they are structure shift, unit shift and intra-system shift.

REFERENCES

- Catford, J.C. 1965. *A Linguistic Theory of Translation*. London: Oxford University Press.
- Hockett, C. F. 1958. *A Course in Modern Linguistic*. New York: Macmillan
- Lewis T., Rosenstein L., Pree W., Weinand A., Gamma E., Calder P., Andert G., Vlissides J. and Schmucke K. 1995. *Object-Oriented Application Frameworks*, Manning Publications Co., Greenwich.