



**FORM SHIFTS IN TRANSLATING PASSIVE CLAUSES FOUND IN NOVEL
HARRY POTTER: *HARRY POTTER AND THE DEATHLY HALLOWS***

**PERGESERAN BENTUK DALAM PENERJEMAHAN KLAUSA PASIF
DITEMUKAN PADA NOVEL HARRY POTTER: *HARRY POTTER AND THE
DEATHLY HALLOWS***

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Abstract

Shift is one of the phenomena in translation to suit with the acceptability of translation product. This article aims at finding out the shifts of form in translating passive clauses found in the novel Harry Potter translated by Listiana Srisanti. This research used a qualitative method where the research analysis relied on linguistic description and employed meaning-based to reveal and describe how is the existence of shifts of form and meaning in the translation. The data of this research were passive clauses taken from the novel "*Harry Potter and the Deathly Hallows*" as the source language (SL), and the passive clauses translation in the target language (TL) obtained from the translated Novel "*Harry Potter dan Relikui Kematian*." Based on the data analysis, it shows that the translation shift of form comprised structure shifts 67 data (60%), class shifts 37 data (33 %), and unit shifts 8 data (7%). Even though the shifts found in the translation, there was an acceptable translation of passive clauses. Thus, it indicated that there are shifts in translation, but it was acceptable.

Keywords: translation shift, form, passive clauses

Abstrak

Pergeseran bentuk merupakan salah satu fenomena dalam penerjemahan untuk menyesuaikan dengan keberterimaan hasil terjemahan. Artikel ini bertujuan untuk mengetahui perubahan bentuk dalam menerjemahkan klausa pasif yang ditemukan dalam novel Harry Potter yang diterjemahkan oleh Listiana Srisanti. Penelitian ini menggunakan metode deskriptif kualitatif. Data penelitian ini adalah klausa pasif yang diambil dari novel "Harry Potter and the Deathly Hallows" sebagai bahasa sumber (SL) dan terjemahan klausa pasif dalam bahasa target (TL) yang diperoleh dari novel terjemahan "Harry Potter dan Relikui Kematian " Berdasarkan analisis data, ditemukan bahwa pergeseran bentuk terjemahan terdiri dari pergeseran struktur 67 data (60%), pergeseran kelas 37 data (33%), dan pergeseran unit 8 data (7%). Meskipun pergeseran ditemukan dalam terjemahan, terjemahan klausa pasif diklasifikasikan sebagai terjemahan yang



dapat diterima. Dengan demikian, itu menunjukkan terjemahannya bergeser tetapi dapat diterima.

Kata kunci: pergeseran terjemahan, bentuk, klausa pasif

Introduction

Translation plays essential role in communication, and it is also the central significant aspect related to the progress of science and technology. The progress is essential for people live, so people need to understand and learn book or other materials related the development. The book or other materials are mostly published in international language, English. However, people who do not use that language as the tool of their daily communication will find some problems in understanding the materials. Therefore, it is the primary function of translation to translate the materials into the target language that can be understood by the reader (Osimo, 2008 and Mobarakeh & Sardareh, 2016).

The primary purpose of translation is to help people understand easier information in a language (Newmark, 1988). However, the process of translation itself is complicated. Translating is not only transferring one language to another, but it is a process of interpreting meaning, ideas, or messages from the source language (SL) to target language (TL) (Larson, 1984). The process is followed by several considerations (Larson, 1998). They are the accuracy, clarity, and naturalness of the meaning, ideas, or messages of the translation. The considerations state the most essential thing of translation is whether the readers of the target language get the equivalent information as the readers of the source language do. The problem of translation is the term "equivalent" (Catford, 1974). He states that finding TL translation equivalent is the foremost important thing. However, it will not be easy because both languages have different lexicons used and grammatical structures. Thus, translators are not the people who can speak in both languages only. Since the languages have different linguistic systems, the translators should be the ones who master the using of the lexicon and grammatical structure of the languages.

Another problem of translation is about finding an equivalent term or concept from SL in TL. Due to cultural divergences, a term or concept which is presented in the source language may not be available in the target language. Therefore, it leads to the change of meaning (meaning shift). Meanwhile, the different linguistic system leads to the change of form (form shift). For example, the word *sibling* in English has generic meaning. It is translated to *kakak* or *adik* in Indonesian. The meaning of *sibling* is shifted to a more specific term.

Change of form and meaning cannot be avoided. It is because the shifts favored perception of the situation and capability of translator rationally explaining the background and interrelationship of the unusual events (Zupan, 2006). As stated before, each language has different linguistic system and culture. Nevertheless, these are the uniqueness of language. The shifts that are conducted by the translators are the way to make the result acceptable in TL. In addition, the aesthetic value is another reason for conducting shifts of form and meaning.

The change of form and meaning is called translation shift. Based on Newmark's (1988:85) theory, translation shift is a translation procedure involving a grammar change from SL to TL. Besides, Hosseini-Maasoum & Shahbaiki (2013) and Akbari (2012) state that the term of Shifts are changes that occur during the process of translation from SL to TL. According to Catford (1974:20), translation shift involves form and meaning. The shifts in form are unit shift (sentence, clause, phrase, and morpheme), structure shift, and class shift. Related to meaning, Catford also states that not the entirety of an SL is translated. It depends on the naturalness of TL. As stated by Cyrus (2009), shifts can be caused and influenced by a variety of other factors, too, some of them extralinguistic, such as the function of the translated text in the target culture or a subjective interpretation by the translator. Choliluddin (2006) gives an example of idiomatic translation to explain Catford's statement. The following is an example:

SL : Excuse me, Salina

TL : Permissi, Salina

The phrase *excuse me* is translated into *permisi*. It sounds natural and easy to understand in TL. Even though the word *permisi* looks like not a translation of the phrase, *excuse me*.

In this research, the writer analyzed the shifts of form in translating passive clauses of English found in the novel "Harry Potter and the Deathly Hallows." The writer was interested in analyzing the shift because translation shift in the passive clause significantly occurred in translation whether there was no exact form with the same meaning or for aesthetic value (House, 2015). However, regarding to the primary purpose of translation, a product of translation must obtain a naturalness, understandable, as well as equivalence. The researcher observes types of form shifts found in the novel in order to see how far the shifts of form can reach the purpose of the translation. Then, the research was conducted based on the consideration that voice is the main problem in the translation. It was stated by Nida (1964:201). The problem was related to condition that each language has its characteristics as well as passive construction, not all languages. Then, it was interesting to study because of the different linguistic systems of both languages.

Regarding the explanation of translation shift, the cultural divergence between the writer and the translator also causes a translation shift. Then, it becomes more enjoyable to research a literary work because it represents natural communication. Then, the subjectivity of translation will be dominant. Tianmin (2006) states that translating literary works especially novel is different from translating science. It is because the translator has to reconstruct the context and present a natural translation as well as aesthetic value.

The researcher was interested in observing a popular novel written by a famous author, J.K Rowling. The novel is entitled Harry Potter and the Deathly Hallows. This novel is one of top ten novels in the world. Therefore, its popularity has made the demand for translated novels in various languages, included Bahasa Indonesia. The novel is translated to Bahasa Indonesia as *Harry Potter dan Relikui Kematian* and became one of best seller novels in Indonesia. Based on researcher's observation, passive clauses in the novel were mostly translated into different forms.

Method

This research was descriptive qualitative research. Since the problems of the research were translation shifts in passive clauses, the data were collected in word, phrases, clauses, or sentences. The data of this research were passive clauses translated from English to Bahasa Indonesia. In this research, the researcher was the primary instrument. So, the researcher had a high possibility of finding information that was not stated before.

In this research, the data were collected by applying several techniques. They were (1) reading the original novel "*Harry Potter and the Deathly Hallows*" in order to find out the occurrence of passive clauses, (2) taking note of passive clause found in the novel, (3) finding out the translation of the passive clauses in the translated novel "*Harry Potter dan Relikui Kehidupan*" as Indonesian translations which were used as the target language, (4) analyzing and comparing the clauses. Then, they were categorized to the types of the shifts, and (5) tabulating the identified data.

In analyzing the data, the researcher used a translational identity method that is comparing one language with other languages (Sudaryanto, 1993) to find and analyze the equivalence. As the techniques of analyzing data were concerned, the data were analyzed by the following steps. They were (1) Passive clauses in SL were compared with their translation in TL, (2) after comparing the clauses, the researcher categorized the clauses into types of the form shifts and (3) the researcher analyzed the shifts of form and explained the translation shifts of the form. The data analyses were displayed by using translation products. The analysis showing the translation of English passive clauses in Indonesian found in the novel was done descriptively using formal and informal methods (Sudaryanto, 1993: 1450. According to Sudaryanto, the formal method is the method of analysis presentation using words to describe the findings. It means the findings can be described using words, natural language. Meanwhile, informal method is a presentation of analyzed data utilizing pictures, figures, diagrams, symbols, and tables.

Result and Discussion

As for answering the research problems, the data analysis aims at describing translation shifts of transposition in passive clause found in translation of *Harry Potter and the Deathly Hallows*; the data of this research were passive clauses obtained from the original version of the novel *Harry Potter and the Deathly Hallows* by J.K Rowling (English) and its Bahasa Indonesia version. Passive clauses found in this novel are formed by *be+past participle*. The number of Passive clauses obtained from original version is 372 passive clauses. These passive clauses were compared with their translation in Bahasa Indonesia. Both original and translated clauses were compared and analyzed in order to find the translation shifts of form.

After the comparison, it was found that 205 clauses are not shifted, while shifts were found in another 167 occurrences. Since this research used purposive sampling, the data of this study that were analyzed carefully and accurately were determined for 167 occurrences. It consists of 112 form shifts.

"Shift" is the departure from formal correspondence in the process of going from the source language to the target language (Catford, 1965:73). Theoretically, shifts



occur when the source language text is translated into different grammatical or phonological form in the target language. Then, Catford states that there are two major types of shift; they are a level shift and category shift. Category shifts consist of structure shift, class shift, unit shift, and intra-system shift. This study is concerned with the category shifts, as found in this research. As for detailed description, this study used tree diagram to describe the shifts of form.

Structure shifts

Structure shifts are the most frequent category shifts in translation. Structure shift is caused by the grammatical change from SL to TL. Catford states that the shift can be found in all grammatical levels. Structure shift is the change of grammatical position of the source language in its translation in target language. The changes can be various. In this research, there were two types of shifts. They are structure shift from passive construction to active and shift of elements from subject-predicate (SP) to predicate-subject (PS) as explained below:

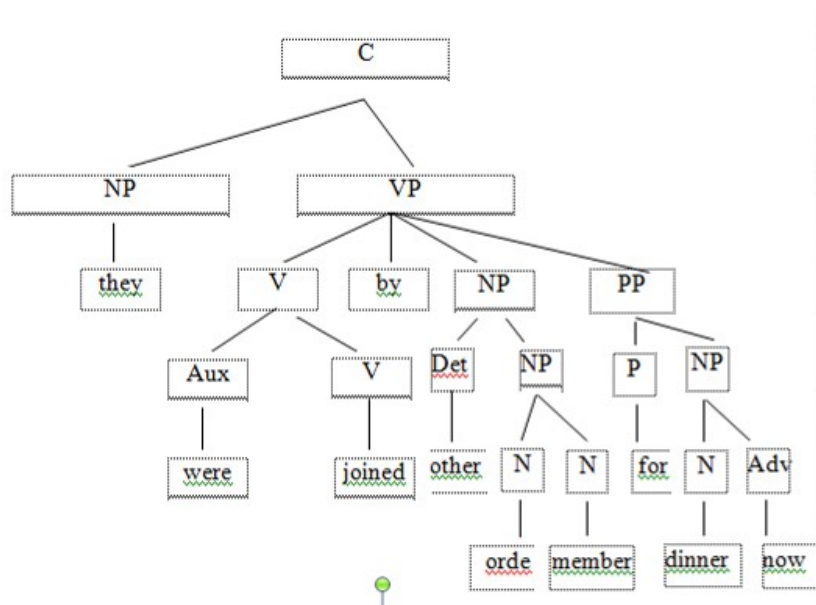
Structure shift from passive to active construction

The critical point of passive clause is the clause changes transitive clause to intransitive. The process is done throughout promotion and demotion. The prototypical passive clause has the following properties cross-linguistically; (1) Applies to a transitive clause (the active clause) and forms an intransitive clause, (2) In passive clause, the object is promoted to subject, (3) Former subject is demoted and becomes oblique argument, or is deleted; removed from the core. Regarding the transitive clause, it has to have subject, predicate, and object. The following table 1 is an example of structure shift found in the novel entitled *Harry Potter and the Deathly Hallows* and its translation in Bahasa Indonesia entitled *Harry Potter dan Relikui Kematian*.

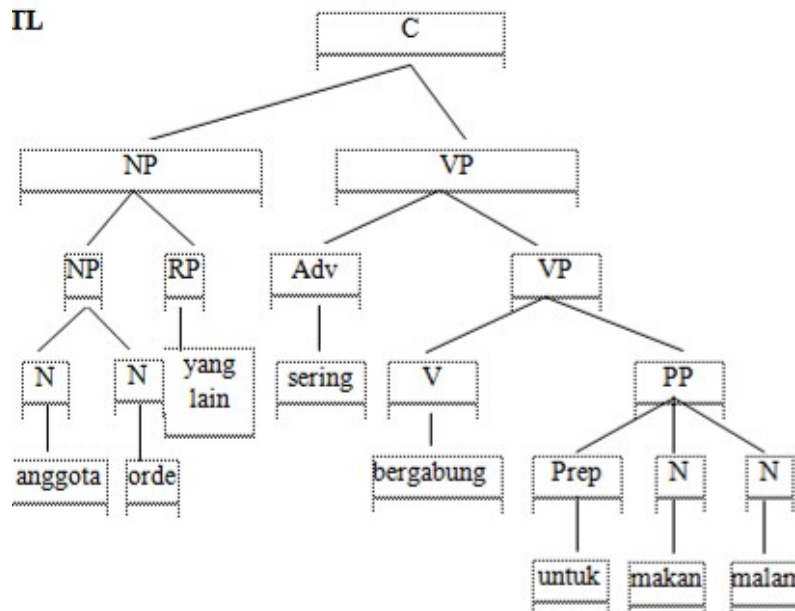
Table 1. Example of Structure shift from passive to active construction

Source Language	Target Language
<i>They were often joined</i> by other Order member for dinner now	<i>Anggota Orde yang lain sering bergabung</i> untuk makan malam sekarang

SL



Picture 1. Tree Diagram of passive construction of source language



Picture 2. Tree Diagram of active construction of target language

An English passive clause consists of subject, verb (be + past participle), and agent, as can be seen in the source language that the passive clause they were often joined by other Order member for dinner now has the constitution of they which is a noun that functions as the subject, and were often joined, is a verb phrase that has a role as the predicate. Based on the grammatical rule, this clause is passive because of the existence of passive verb phrase, which is *often joined* as shown in the diagram above.

The English passive clause was translated into active in Bahasa Indonesia. It is *anggota Orde yang lain sering bergabung untuk makan malam*. The clause consists of a noun phrase *anggota Orde yang lain* as the subject, *sering bergabung* is a verb phrase that has function as predicate and prepositional phrase *untuk makan malam* completes the active clause. In Bahasa Indonesia, operative clause, based on the explanation above, it is known that there is an occurrence of translation shift in this example in which the grammatical structure in the source language is changed in the target language.

The association between active and passive is the change of grammatical role in core argument from transitive verb through promotion and demotion processes. *They* in the passive clause are subject while the object is hidden in operative clause. Then, it shows the change of role in passive and active clause. Regarding the example above, subject in active clause, *anggota orde yang lain*, is the result of structure change. It refers to agent in passive clause, *by other Orde member*. Therefore, it is identified as structure shift from passive to active in Bahasa Indonesia.

Based on the theory of translation shifts proposed by Catford (1965), structure shifts occur when the structure of the target language is different from the structure of the source language. Both English and Bahasa Indonesia have the same category, but they do not always use the same frequency. The analysis of the novel has found that English passive is not always translated into passive voice in Bahasa Indonesia. This occurred in the context of literary work translation preserves not only the meaning but also the sense of the language as the example in table 2.

Table 2. Example of Structure shift from passive to active construction

Source Language	Target Language
<i>The locked was accorded this place on honor not because it was valuable</i>	<i>Liontin itu mendapat tempat kehormatan ini bukan karena itu barang berharga</i>

Based on the example above, the translator adjusted translation result by changing passive voice in SL became an active voice, as shown in the instance. The passive clause in the source language is signed by *be+past participle* as revealed in *was accorded*. The clause is translated into active voice where the verb is translated into *mendapat* in the target language. In Bahasa Indonesia, the active voice is initiated by prefix *me-*. In the example above, the translator places subject in passive voice as subject inactive. There is no change in subject, but the verb is shifted from passive to active. The change is done and chosen by the translator to make the sentence sound natural. Also, sentence with a shift in structure is often perceived as more (or less) 'poetic' or 'literary' Osimo (2008).

Regarding the aggregate data of this study, structure shift, special mainprimarily passive to active, is the most shift that occurred in this translation. It shows that to provide the equivalent and natural translation, the shift in the translation is needed. Moreover, the shift from passive to active helps the readers to get the translated message easier. As the point of translation proposed by Osimo (2008), that is to create a metatext that is different in a way that is compatible with the target reader.

In addition, the shifts of verb in translating passive clause like *was determined* into *bertekad has been educated* into *bersekolah*, *would be spared* into *tak perlu menghadapi* and etc. show the quality of translation itself. The translator has to comprehend the message of the text in source language than to be transformed into text in the target language. This is because if the translator keeps translating the text in

passive voice, then the translated text is possibly translated unnatural and no equivalence. Moreover, an acceptable and correct translation is a translation that is not like a translation. As supported by Zupan (2006), the translation suggests the narrator is capable of rationally explaining the background and interrelationship of the unusual events

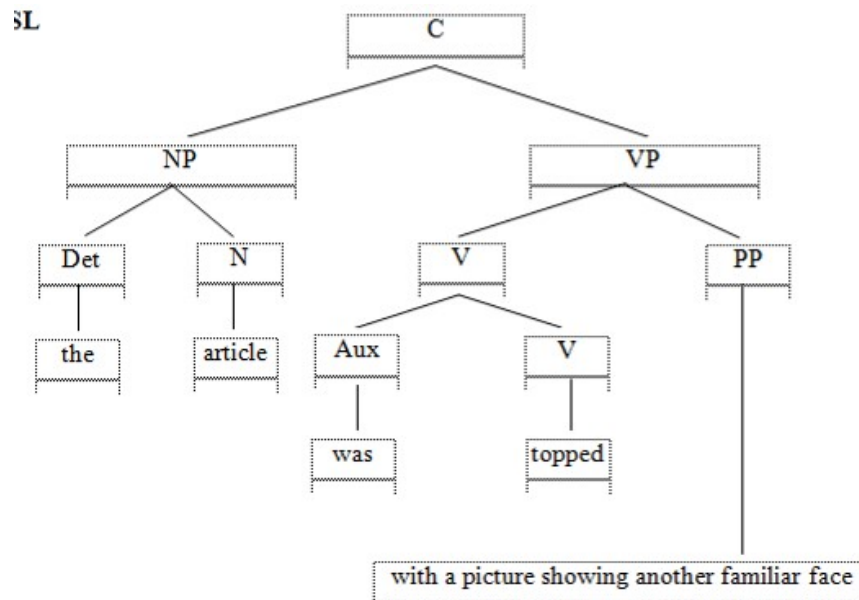
Structure shift from SP to PS

Besides the change of passive to active construction, there is another structure shift that occurred in this translation. It is shift from subject-predicate to predicate-subject. This kind of structure shift is the change of elements of sentence construction. In this study, there are several data that show change arrangement of elements of sentence construction.

Table 3. Example of Structure shift from subject-predicate to predicate-subject

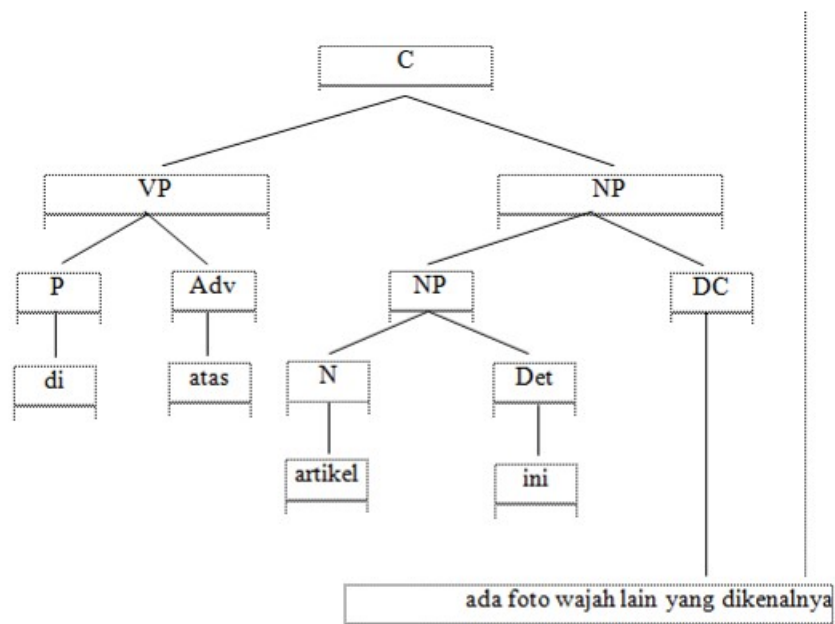
Source Language	Target Language
<i>The article was topped with a picture showing another familiar face</i>	<i>Di atas artikel ini ada foto wajah lain yang dikenalnya</i>

Table 3 shows that the Passive clause '**The article was topped**' is structured SP. In this clause, **the article** is subject and **was topped** is predicate. While the passive clause translated to target language, '**Di atas artikel**' is formed PS. In this case **di atas** is predicate, and **artikel** is the subject. Based on this data, the arrangement of clause construction is changed from SP to PS. The translator often applies the shift to emphasize the function of passive voice that focuses on predicate than the subject. The explanation is supported by the following picture 3.



Picture 3. Tree Diagram of subject-predicate of source language





Picture 4. Tree Diagram of predicate-subject of target language

Based on picture 4, the shift of structure caused by changing the word order in the clause is shown clearly. The positions of subject and predicate between the source language and the target language are not the same. In the source language, the noun phrase *the article* is placed before the predicate and in the front of the clause, whereas the translation of *the article* in Bahasa Indonesia (*artikel ini*) is placed after the predicate. *The article* is the subject of the clause in the example. Based on the theory of translation proposed by Catford (1965), the type of translation shifts in the example is namely structure shift that is the change of position of word structure in both languages without changing the message of the source language.

In this case, the examples of structure shift found in this research bring to the findings, which are structure shift of translating passive voice in English into active voice in Bahasa Indonesia. In addition, the structure shift found in this study also includes the changing of the order of subject-predicate to predicate subject. The diagram is used to classify the word classes in a clause. Furthermore, the explanation of the structure shifts in the examples the same as the data of this study, which changes in grammatical structure or the position of words without changing the meaning of message of the source language. It is in line with Hosseini-Maasoum, & Shahbaiki (2013) where the structure shifts involve a grammatical change between the structure of the ST and that of the TT

Class shifts

Based on syntactic categories, word can be classified into its class. Word classes are syntactic categories. Then, a class refers to any set of items having the same possibilities of operation in the structure of a particular unit. In English, the main word classes are noun, pronoun, verb, adjective, adverb, preposition, determiner, exclamation, and conjunction. Meanwhile, In Bahasa Indonesia, there are four main word classes. They are verb, noun, adjective, and adverb.

Class shift occurs if a word class in the source language is translated into different classes in target language. In other words, the shift arises when the translation equivalence of a source language item is a member of a different class from the original item (Catford, 1965:78). It is a change in word class. In this research, there are three class shifts. They are verb to noun, verb to adjective, and verb to adverb.

Class shift from verb to noun

There are some examples of class shifts from verb to noun found in the translation of this novel, as, one of them, following table 4:

Table 4. Example of Class shift from verb to noun

Source Language	Target Language
<i>Dudley had added his dumbbells to his case since the last time it had been unpacked</i>	<i>Dudley telah menambahkan barbel ke dalam kopernya setelah pembongkaran yang terakhir</i>

Picture 5. Tree Diagram of Class shift from verb to noun

As viewed from the table 4 and picture 5, it can be seen that the verb phrase in the source language has the constituents of auxiliary (*had been*) and past participle (*unpacked*). The English verb phrase is translated into the Bahasa Indonesia noun phrase, which has the constituent of noun (*pembongkaran*). In this example, it can be seen that the verb phrase is a predicate; meanwhile, its Bahasa Indonesia translation is the subject. By looking at the categorization above, there is a change in grammatical class, and it occurs when the equivalent translation of the source language item is a component of different classes in the target language. According to the theory of translation shift proposed by Catford, it is called class shift in which a shift of one source language item translated into the target language, which belongs to a different grammatical class.

Besides the example in table 4, the class shifts from verb to noun can be seen through verb phrase 'is called' in SL is translated 'namanya' in TL. Besides the previous verb phrases, there are other verb phrases that are transformed into nouns. They are 'are wrought' to 'buatan' and 'were boarded up' to 'tutup.' These shifts compose better translations because they can be more natural.

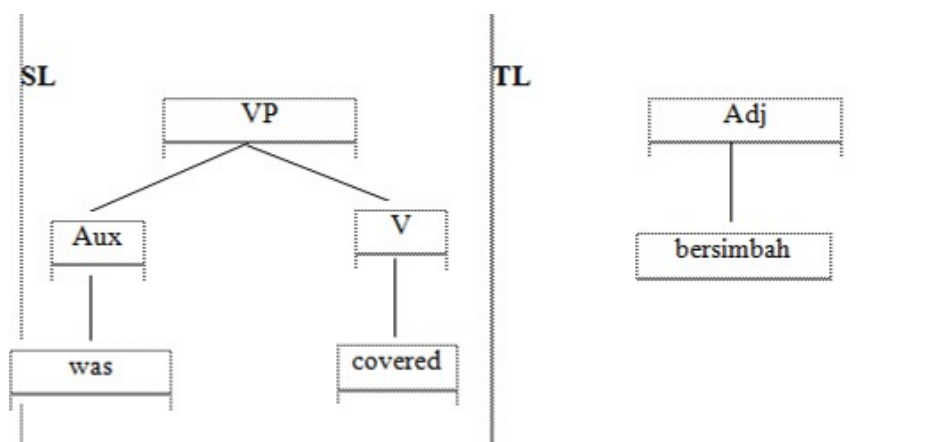


Class shift from verb to adjective

Adjective is a word or phrase that is used to describe or modify a noun or pronoun in a sentence. In Bahasa Indonesia, an adjective can be identified by words *sangat* or *agak* that show the degree of *quality of a noun* or pronoun. A class shift, which is verb to adjective, is figured in this datum. In the clause of source language, verb phrase **was covered** is translated into adjective **bersimbah** in target language as in **the following** table 4.

Table 4. Example of Class shift from verb to adjective

Source Language	Target Language
And whose face was covered in blood	Dan wajahnya bersimbah darah



Picture 6. Tree Diagram of Class shift from verb to adjective

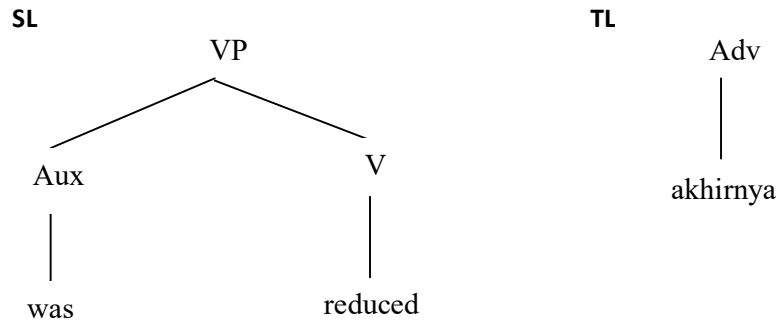
Based on picture 6, the example is called as a class shift, which is the change in a grammatical class. In general, the verb of the clause above can be translated into *ditutupi* or *diliputi*. However, the verb '**was covered**' is translated to '**bersimbah**.' The English verb phrase in the source language has the constituents of an auxiliary (*was*) and verb (*covered*). Meanwhile, the target language is an adjective (*bersimbah*). By looking at the explanation above, there is a change of class in these languages; a verb phrase in the source language is translated into an adjective in the target language. Thus, it can be said that there is a shift occurring in this translation. Based on the theory proposed by Catford, this type of shift is called class shift, as these texts belong to different grammatical classes. Even though the verb is translated into different classes, the translation is natural and equivalent. So, readers can interpret the message well.

Class shift from verb to adverb

Based on the theory applied in this research, a class shift occurs if an item of the source language is translated into different word classes in target language. In this part, the shift from verb to adverb will be explained. Adverb is a word that modifies or gives more information about a verb, adjective, or another adverb. The shift of verb to adverb is discovered in the following example.

Table 5. Example of Class shift from verb to adverb

Source Language	Target Language
<i>And was reduced to staring at the handwriting itself</i>	<i>Dan akhirnya hanya memandang tulisan tangannya saja</i>



Picture 7. Tree Diagram of Class shift from verb to adverb

Regarding central the example in table 5 and picture 7, it seems that a class shift occurs in the process of translation which can be identified from the change of verb to adverb in the languages. In the source language, it is a verb phrase that is constructed by auxiliary (*was*) and verb (*reduced*). Meanwhile, in the target language, it is translated into adverb (*akhirnya*). The change in grammatical class can be seen in this translation. The phrasal verb *was reduced* can be translated literally to *berkurang*. However, to achieve an equivalent translation, it is translated into *akhirnya*, which means *kesudahannya*. Then, the message of this clause can be delivered naturally when an SL item is translated with a TL item that belongs to a different grammatical class (Cyrus, 2009, Hosseini-Maasoum, & Shahbaiki, 2013 and Akbari, 2012). Thus, according to the theory proposed by Catford, this type of shift in the translation is called class shift, which occurs when the equivalent translation of the source language item is a component of a different class in the target language. Besides, Serbina, Hintzen, Niemietz, & Neumann (2017) explain that the words class shifts could be indicative of greatmore profound changes between source and target texts.

Unit Shifts

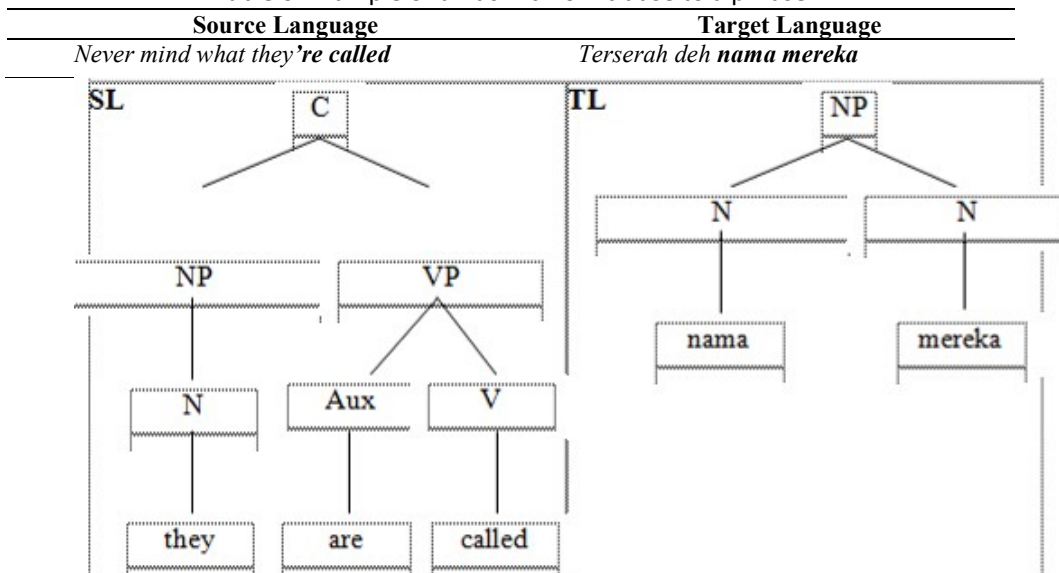
Unit shift occurs because of the change of one rank in source language to another rank in target language. It is based on Catford's theory that unit shift means changes of rank that are departures from formal correspondence in which the translation equivalent of a unit at one rank in SL is a unit in different rank in TL. In this study, unit shifts comprises shift from clause to phrase and clause to word.

Unit shift from clause to a phrase

The different systems of source language and target language cause the translator has to translate in shifts. One of the shifts is unit shift from clause to phrase. Alwi, Darmowidjojo, Lapoliwa, and Moeliono (1998:311) define clause as syntactic unit consisting of two or more words containing predicate. Meanwhile, a phrase is a

combination of two or more words that do not have predicate. These clauses in the Table 6 below are the example of unit shift from clause to phrase in the translation:

Table 6. Example of unit shift from clause to a phrase



Picture 8. Tree Diagram of unit shift from clause to a phrase

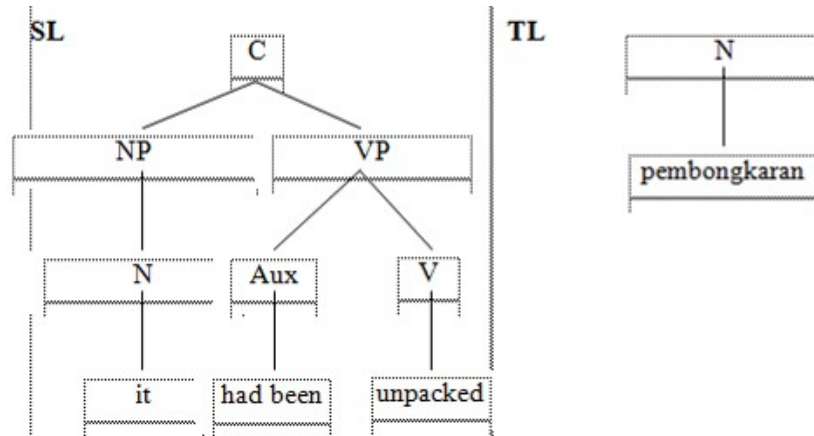
By looking at picture 8, it is known that a change of one rank in the source language to another rank in the target language. In this example, it can be seen that the English clause in the source language is constructed by a subject (*they* as a noun) and a verb phrase as the predicate (*are called*). Meanwhile, in the target language it is translated into a noun phrase that has constituents of nouns (*nama* and *mereka*). This clause will be not equivalent if it is translated '*bagaimana mereka dipanggil.*' It will bring different meanings and ruin the message. In target language, it is more natural if the clause is translated to '*nama mereka.*' In this translation, there is a change of rank, and it can be identified from the translation of the clause into the phrase. Based on Catford's theory, it can be identified as a unit shift that involves a change in rank.

Unit shift from clause to word

As stated before, the clause is a group of words that contains predicate. Meanwhile, a word is a single distinct meaningful element of speech and writing. To accomplish a good translation, the translator has to change several clauses into words. This is because the different systems between source language and target language. The example of the shift can be seen through the following table 7.

Table 7. Example of unit shift from clause to word

Source Language	Target Language
<i>Dudley had added his dumbbells to his case since the last time it had been unpacked</i>	<i>Dudley telah menambahkan barbel ke dalam kopernya setelah pembongkaran yang terakhir</i>



Picture 9. Tree Diagram of unit shift from clause to word

in table 7, the English clause in the source language is constructed by a subject (*it* as a noun) and predicate (*had been unpacked* as a verb phrase). Meanwhile, in the target language, it is translated into a noun (*pembongkaran*). In this translation, there is a change in rank, and it can be identified from the translation of the passive clause into a noun. This strategy is applied to make the sentence more effective in the target language.

Regarding the example of translation shifts of form found in this study, it proves that the shifts are possible to obtain a natural and equivalence translation. In general, research findings for form shift of passive clause translation can be seen in the following table:

Table 8. Form shifts of passive clause translation

No	Category	Calculation	Percentage (%)
1	Structure shift		
	a. Passive-active		
	b. Subject/predicate-predicate/subject	67	60
2	Class shift		
	a. Verb-Noun		
	b. Verb-Adjective	37	33
	c. Verb-Adverb		
3	Unit shift		
	a. Clause-phrase	8	7
	b. Clause-word		
	Total	112	100

The table 8 shows that the most frequent shifting of form in the translation of passive clause is the shifts of structure as many as 67 data (60%), then the shifts of class as many as 37 data (33 %), and the shifts of unit as many as 8 data (7 %). As stated at the beginning of this chapter, the data that were analyzed in this study were 156, which were 112 form shifts. Hence, the form shifts in the translation are possible due to 50 % or half of the data in this study were the changes of form. The strategy of

shifting in this translation is done to obtain a natural, understandable, and equivalence translation for the readers.

Based on finding above as seen in the example in table 7, it also can be found in other data. Based on the data, it can be identified a pattern. It is the translation of *it's called*, and *they are called*. Both of the clauses are translated into word *namanya*. The translated word still has the literally meaning with the source language. It also occurs in translating *it had been unpacked* to *pembongkaran*. However, the clause '*And was reduced*' is translated into a word which is not literal but equivalent, it is '*akhirnya*'. It proves the Akbari (2012) and Cyrus (2009) statement that a unit shift occurs when textual equivalents are located on different ranks.

Moreover, based on the finding, translation shift in the passive clause significantly occurred in translation whether there was no exact form with the same meaning or for aesthetic value (House, 2015), but related to the purpose of translation, a product of translation is aimed at obtaining the naturalness or acceptable message and also understandable, as well as equivalence. As stated by Nida (1964:201). The problem was related to condition that each language has its characteristics as well as passive construction, not all languages.

Based on the finding it is also clearly found that literary work represents natural communication by shifting in the translation product. It is in line with the statement of Tianmin (2006) that translating literary works especially novel is different from translating science that should keep the form to avoid the changing of the message or keep the form in TL (Ardi, 2016). In his research related to social science text, some shift is conducted to keep the message. Meanwhile, in the translation of literary work, the translator has to reconstruct the context and present a natural translation as well as aesthetic value (Newmark, 1988).

Conclusion

After doing the whole analysis and interpretation, form shifts in the translation of passive clauses found in the novel *Harry Potter and the Deathly Hallows* written by J.K Rowling comprise structure shifts, class shifts, and unit shifts. For structure shifts, there are structure shifts from passive to active and the order of subject-predicate to predicate subject. Meanwhile, the class shifts occur from verb to noun, adjective, and adverb. Based on the finding stated in chapter four, the form shifts found in translation passive clauses are structure shifts. It was found that 67 data (60 %) were structure shifts. Then, the shifts of class were 37 data (33 %), and unit shifts were 8 data (7%). It indicates that translation shift is one of the way to seek for the acceptability of translation.

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