ANALYSIS OF TRANSLATION SHIFT IN BILINGUAL CHILDREN'S STORYBOOKS

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Abstract: Bilingual illustrated children's stories are very good for learning English for beginners such as children. Translating children's stories requires the delivery of language that is simple and easy for children to understand so that it is good for children's growth and development, so the shift form of translation in children's stories must be able to convey meaning well and be suitable for children and beginner level learners. For this reason, it is important to study the form of translation shift in illustrated children's story books that use bilingual Indonesian to English. An illustrated children's story entitled the mouse and the frog where the content of the story is very suitable for children where children have moral values and character development in reading it. The urgency of the research is to find a translation shift model and analyze the types and forms of translation shifts in the Noun Phrase the mouse and the frog and develop knowledge related to the existence of translation shifts, especially the Noun Phrase form. The aim of the research is to analyze and find models and empirical evidence to find types of shifts in the translation of noun phrases in the mouse and the frog. The method used is document analysis and data triangulation. The media used is the YouTube channel. The results found that the shift in Noun Phrase translation occurred in the form of a unit shift. The expected benefit is research as a new model in the results of improving and developing knowledge in the field of English translation so that it can increase readers' understanding in the field of English, especially translation.
Keywords: *noun phrase; translation; shift; story.*

INTRODUCTION
There are indications of a shift in the translation of the noun phrase in a children's story entitled The Mouse and the Frog. The occurrence of translation shifts certainly has different meanings and purposes. In general, translation shifts have the aim of achieving word equivalence and are a form of translation art for a translator. A translator, in producing translated writing that is easy to read and accepted by readers, requires the right words, so that shifts often occur in translation. There is an opinion that states that the shift in translation is intended to fulfill the equivalence of words and sentences. Translators need to make adjustments to shifts in structure or diction so that equivalence can be achieved (Syafaatun, 2020). Shifting categories of nouns and verbs to other categories has certain markers so that the rules found can be applied to translate both types of categories to another category appropriately, especially in novel texts. Shifts (Sholihat & Setiawan, 2019) are category shifts, level shifts, structural shifts, stylistic shifts, pragmatic shifts, rhetorical shifts, and semantic shifts. Therefore, translators need to make

adjustments to shifts in structure or diction so that equivalence can be achieved. The translation shift also occurs in English noun phrases. An example of a noun phrase is the poor frog. Understanding translation shifts is important so as not to reduce the meaning of translation in children's stories. The problem identification question is: how does the noun phrase shift in the mouse and the frog? The research objective is to find the shifting form of the noun phrase in the story The Mouse and the Frog. The benefits of research include For translators, the research results can be used for policy suggestions in producing translation works that are suitable for readers so that the message can be conveyed better. For academics, the research results can be used to develop knowledge in the field of linguistic translation so as to produce works that are useful for readers and students.The problem-solving approach suggests that the solution to the problem is to use the translation shift theory, which consists of structural shift, category shift, structural shift, and unit shift.

Translation according to (Sutopo et al., 2022) translation methods refer to the steps or ways in which a translation process is carried out in relation to the translator's goals. More specifically, translation methods are global choices made by the translator that can affect the entire text. Therefore, the translation method influences the translation results. This means that the results of the text translation are largely determined by the translation method adopted by the translator because the translator's intentions, goals and desires will influence the results of the translation of the text as a whole.

Translation shifts (Sholihat & Setiawan, 2019) are category shifts, level shifts and structural shifts, stylistic shifts, pragmatic shifts, rhetorical shifts, and semantic shifts. (Istiqomah et al., 2021) found that there are four types of translation shifts based on stating that there are four types of structural shifts in Independent clauses and their translation quality; Shift translation bilingual books (Mentari, 2022).

This research will complement the results of several research findings, including Noun Phrase translation shifts where the majority of translation shifts occur in the form of structural shifts (Fitria, 2020), unit shifts and structural shifts are also often found in translations (Juliarta et al., 2019) and translation shifts in the form of category shift (Putra & Ramadanty, 2022) and the most research is unit shift (Nurjanati, 2019) , where there are very few class shift translation shifts (Finsen & Puspani, 2019), as well as research findings on Noun Phrase

translations that are less accurate using Google Translate (Nainggolan et al., 2020).

METHOD

This research is qualitative (Mentari, 2022) descriptive research. It is called that because this research seeks to describe qualitative research data, the results of which will be in the form of quotations from a collection of data that are narrative, explain, describe, classify, analyze and interpret (Afiah, 2019). This research stimulates the emergence of a more real understanding than just presenting numbers or frequencies. The author emphasizes notes with detailed, complete and in-depth sentence descriptions that describe the actual situation to support the presentation of data. So in developing understanding, qualitative research tends not to cut pages of stories and other data with numerical symbols.

Stages of Research Implementation that as explained above, the aim of the research is to find the form and type of shift in the translation of the noun phrase in the story of the mouse and the frog. Next, we will conduct research on shifting analysis of the translation of noun phrases in the story of the mouse and the frog. Based on the targets and outcomes that will be determined, the stages of research implementation are as follows: In the initial stage, the research team begins with preparations in the form of relevant reference sources to support the data and research results, apart from that, the preparation stage is also used for coordination between teams before carrying out data searches. and at this preparation stage the research chair has full responsibility for leading the readiness of the member team. Next called the First Stage, the Team searching for data by reading and studying bilingual English and Indonesian storybooks including the mouse and the frog. Furthermore, the tabulation of Noun Phrase. Next, a Forum Group Discussion (FGD) was carried out to identify shifts in the translation of Noun Phrase based on the data obtained. At the FGD stage, it was carried out by the chairman and all members of the research team, including students, to assess the results of the translation shift data findings. The second stage, following up on the results of the FGD, the head of the research team, research members, carried out an analysis and description of the results of the shift in translation of the noun phrase in the story of the mouse and the frog. Third stage, discussion by the research team leader and research students. Continue the second year method. called Stage four, evaluation of the the research. The evaluation is aimed at describing the results obtained during the research as well as

evaluating the findings and then finalizing the suggestion for implication for future research.

This research data is in the form of translations of noun phrases in English into Indonesian. The data source comes from the story of the mouse and the frog on the YouTube channel "Betterfly" which was uploaded on September 30 2019 (Betterfly, 2019). The data is a Noun Phrase formula as follows (Webster & Duff, 2022) such as Noun + Noun, Adjective + Noun, Noun + Preposition, Ving + Noun, and Verb3 + Noun. The data are the types of translation shifts (Sholihat & Setiawan, 2019) used in this research such as Shift units refers to Word-Phrase, Phrase-Clause, Nomina-Adjectiva, Adjectiva-verba. Structure shift refers to MD to DM. Class Shift refers to Verb – noun, Verb – adverbial, Verb -adjective. Meaning Shift (modulation) refers to Active passive. Topic-comments, Lexical, Grammatical, Mandatory modulation: Active to passive, Free modulation: double negative to positive, Generic-specific shift.

Table 1. *Example of unit shift*

Unit shift	Bsu	Bsa
Word-Phrase	Interesting or funny topics	*Hal-hal yang menarik atau lucu*
Word - Phrase	Boy	*Anak laki-laki*
Phrase-Clausa	A medium sized cozy hole	*Lubang sederhana yang nyaman*
Nomina-Adjectiva	He is in doubt	*Dia ragu-ragu*
Adjectiva-Verba	We are Grateful	*Kami bersyukur*

Checking the validity of the data is carried out to obtain the trustworthiness of the data or 'trustworthiness'. To obtain a degree of data validity in this research, the collected data was re-examined using data validity techniques, namely triangulation techniques. There are four types of triangulation techniques that are often used to check the validity of data in qualitative research, namely source triangulation, method triangulation, theory triangulation, and researcher triangulation. However, data validation in this research only uses data source triangulation and method triangulation.

Data analysis in this research was carried out using document analysis or content analysis with an ethnographic approach. Content analysis is carried out through four stages of analysis, namely: 1) domain analysis, 2) taxonomic analysis, 3) componential analysis, and 4) cultural theme analysis.

Domain analysis is used to distinguish which facts are considered data and which facts are not data. After knowing that a fact is data, the data is placed into the correct domain or domain according to its context. If it shows a Noun Phrase, the sentence is categorized into the data. Conversely, if not, the sentence is not included as data. The following are examples of data and non-data.

In addition, the domain does not only differentiate between what is data and what is not data. Domain analysis also determines the origin of the data. In this research, the data comes from YouTube stories. This means that the domain is YouTube stories. In the end, in the conclusions made, the researcher must continue to emphasize that the fact that the phenomenon of noun phrase sentences is within the scope of literary works of fiction, not in everyday real life.

Table 2. *Domain analysis separates data from non-data*

No.	Contextuals	Source Language	Data/ Nothing
1	A medium sized cozy hole	Lubang sederhana yang nyaman	Data
2	Interesting or funny topics	Hal-hal yang menarik atau lucu	Data
3	He was so delighted	Dia sangat senang	Nothing
4	He was unaware	Dia tidak sadar	Nothing

Taxonomic analysis is used to organize data or classify data based on its natural categories. Taxonomic analysis of this research was carried out by classifying all collected data into categories based on the characteristics of the data. As explained above, research data is classified based on its properties. The sentences that constitute the research data are grouped into two types: 1) Noun Phrase, and 2) Noun Phrase Shift from English (SL) to Indonesian (TL).

Componential analysis is used to organize and connect one component to another. The goal is to find patterns of relationships between components and the mutual influence between these components. Noun Phrase relationship which shows the Noun Phrase formula category as well as the Noun Phrase shift category.

Cultural theme analysis is an analysis looking for 'theories' that can be grounded in the research carried out

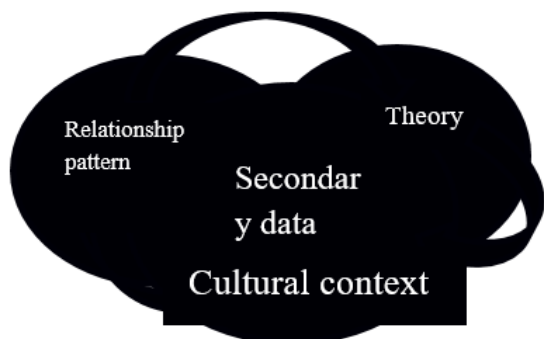The process of analyzing cultural themes can be described as follows:

Figure 1. *Cultural theme analysis (Widarwati, 2021)*

The analysis of cultural themes in this research is based on data interpretation that can be seen from componential analysis, regarding the relationship between domains.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

The mouse and the frog published in butterfly English channel on 30 September 2019 (Betterfly, 2019). This story using the Voice of narrator is English language and the script are English and Indonesian Language in this link: https://youtu.be/7h2Ai-6C0gg?si=Zpas5MuyBbHUunUb

Table 3. *Data of noun phrase "The mouse and the frog"*

No	Formula Noun Phrase	Example Bsu	No data	Bsa
1	Noun + Noun	Friends House	2	*Rumah sang tikus temennya*
2	Noun of Noun	Best of Friends	1	*Sahabat*
3	Determiner + Adjective + Noun	a medium sized cosy hole	3	*Lubang sederhana yang nyaman*
		(It is not) A big house	3	*Rumahnya (tidak) besar*
		Funny Topics	4	*Hal-hal lucu*
		a happy mouse	5	*Tikus yang riang*
		A muscular hawk	12	*Elang*
		His Mouse Friend	11	*Teman Tikusnya*
		His Pond	11	*Kolamnya*
		Each Passing Month	5	*Setiap bulan yang berlalu*

4	Determiner + Adverb + Adjective + Noun	His Frog Friends Daily	5	*Teman Harian kataknya*
		In side of a tree about 20 minutes away.	3	*di sisi pohon sekitar 20 menitan.*
5	Ving + Noun	The pond's shimmering surface.	12	*permukaan kolam yang berkilauan.*
		Interserting	4	*Menarik*
6	Verb3 + Noun	Shocked Mouse	10	*Sang tikus kaget*
		Poor Tired Body	11	*Tubuh Lelahnya yang malang*

Table 4. *The findings of noun phrase on sentences*

No	Formula Noun Phrase	Example Bsu	Bsa
1	A Mouse and A Frog who were the best of friends	A Mouse and A Frog	*seekor tikus dan seekor katak yang menjadi sahabat.*
2	It not a big house	a big house	*Rumahnya tidak besar*
3	*his mouse friends house.*	His mouse friends	*rumah sang tikus temennya.*

Source : data (2023)

The findings of Bsu dan Bsa as follows: (1) Bsu: Once upon a time lived a mouse and a frog who were the best of friends. (2) Bsa : *Pada zaman dulu hiduplah seekor tikus dan seekor katak yang menjadi sahabat.* Noun Phrase translation occurs with a Structure Shift (DM to MD).

(1) Bsu: The frog liked to talk to his mouse friend so much that he would hop out of his pond each morning at AM to visit *his mouse friends house.* Bsa : Sang katak suka sekali mengobrol dengan teman tikusnya lantas dia akan melompat dari kolamnya setiap pagi jam 8 untuk mengunjungi *rumah sang tikus temennya.* Noun Phrase translation occurs with Structure Shift (DM ke MD).

(2) Bsu : It not a big house it was a medium sized cosy hole in the side of a tree about 20 minutes away. (2) Bsa : Rumahnya tidak besar . hanya lubang sederhana yang nyaman di sisi pohon sekitar 20 menitan. Noun Phrase translation occurs with a Structure Shift (DM to MD).

(3) Bsu : They would talk about interserting or funny topics, have breakfast together and by 11 AM , the frog would say goodbye and hop on

home. Bsa: *Mereka akan mengobrol tentang <u>hal-hal menarik dan lucu</u>. sarapan Bersama dan jam 11 pagi sang katak akan berpamitan dan <u>Kembali pulang kerumahnya.</u>*Noun Phrase translation occurs when the unit shift occurs (word to phrase).

(4) Bsu: The mouse was certainly <u>a happy mouse</u> . He was very delighted about <u>his frog friend's daily</u> visit that he was unaware that his friends was slowly getting more and more upset with him with <u>each passing month.</u> Bsa: *Sang tikus tentunya <u>seekor tikus yang riang</u> di akan senang akan kunjungan <u>teman harian kataknya</u> hingga dia tidak sadar bahwa temannya itu perlahan-lahan semakin geram dengannya <u>setiap bulan yang berlalu.</u>* Noun Phrase translation occurs with a Structure Shift (DM to MD).

(5) Bsu: <u>The frog was slowly turning into an enemy</u> , <u>more than into a close friend</u>. But the mouse had no idea what was going on. Bsa: *Sang katak perlahan menjadi <u>musuh lebih dari sekedar teman dekat</u>. Tapi sang tikus tidak tahu apa yang sedang terjadi.* Noun Phrase translation occurs with a Structure Shift (DM to MD).

(6) Bsu: Why was the frog getting more and more unhappy, you may ask ? well, the frog felt hurt because although he visited the mouse every single day , the mouse had never once made an offer to come visit him at <u>his house</u>. No not even once. Bsa: *Kenapa sang katak semakin tidak senang , mungkin kamu bertanya , Nah sang Katak merasa terluka karena meskipun dia mengunjungi sang tikus tiap hari , sang tikus tidak pernah pernah sekali pun menawarkan untuk berkunjung <u>kerumahnya</u>. Tidak, tidak , sekalipun.* Noun Phrase translation occurs with a Structure Shift (DM to MD).

(7) Bsu: One day the frog felt that he had been humiliated enough. So during that day's visit, he decided to do something drastic. Bsa: *Suatu hari katak merasa bahwa dia telah cukup terhina. Jadi saat hari kunjungan, ia memustuskan untuk melakukan sesuatu yang drastic.* Noun Phrase translation occurs with a Structure Shift (DM to MD).

(8) Bsu: Throughout breakfast, the frog secreatly tied <u>one end of string</u> around his own leg and he sneakily tied the other end to the <u>mouse's tail.</u> Bsa : *Sepanjang sarapan sang katak diam-diam mengikat <u>satu ujung tali</u> di kakinya sendiri dan ujung lainnya ke <u>ekor sang tikus.</u>* Noun Phrase translation occurs with a Structure Shift (DM to MD).

(9) Bsu: And when the clock struck 11 AM , the frog quickly stood up and hopped away , dragging <u>the helpless</u> and <u>shocked mouse</u> behind him. Bsa:

Dan Ketika jam menunjukkan jam 11 pagi , sang katak dengan cepat berdiri dan melompat pergi dan menyeret <u>sang tikus yang tak berdaya</u> dan <u>kaget dibelakangnya</u>. Noun Phrase translation occurs with a Structure Shift (DM to MD).

(10) Bsu: Soon the frog reach <u>his pond</u> and dived deep into it. The mouse tried to free himself but couldn't and soon he sadly drowned . <u>His poor tired body</u> floated to the top. Bsa: *Segera katak mencapai <u>kolamnya</u> dan menyelam kedalammnya . sang tikus mencoba membebaskan dirinya tetapi tidak bisa. Dan dia pun tenggelam <u>tubuh lelahnya yang malang</u> mengambang ke permukaan.* Noun Phrase translation occurs with a Structure Shift (DM to MD).

(11) Bsu: Within minutes, <u>a muscular hawk</u> flew by and spotted <u>the mouse's body</u> that was floating on <u>the pond's shimmering surface.</u> Bsa: *Dalam beberapa menit <u>seekor elang yang gagah</u> terbang melintas dan melihat tubuh sang tikus di <u>permukaan kolam yang berkilauan.</u>* Noun Phrase translation occurs with a Structure Shift (DM to MD).

(12) Bsu: The Hawk swooped down swiftly, grabbing the mouse in his Talons and flew to <u>the branch of a nearby tree</u> . The Frog , of course , was hauled out of the water too! He Desperately tried to free himself but he simply couldn't do it. Bsa: *Sang Elang menukik turun dengan cepat, meraih sang tikus dengan cakarnya dan terbang ke <u>cabang pohon terdekat</u>. Sang Katak tentu saja , terbawa dari air juga! Dia mati-matian berusaha membebaskan dirinya. Tapi dia tidak bisa melakukannya.* Noun Phrase translation occurs with a Structure Shift (DM to MD).

(13) Bsu: the hawk could not believe <u>how great his day</u> was as he laughed heartily. He soon put an end to the frog's struggles by having the frog for dinner after <u>eating the mouse</u> for lunch. Bsa: *elang tak percaya <u>betapa luar biasanya harinya</u>, dia tertawa terbahak-bahak. dia segera mengakhiri perjuangan sang katak dengan <u>memakannya</u> untuk makan malam, setelah <u>menyantap sang tikus</u> untuk makan siang.* Noun Phrase translation occurs when there is a Structure Shift (DM to MD) on his day. The unit shift in the words eating the mouse becomes eating the mouse is a type of word-to-phrase shift ke frasa.

(14) Bsu: in Africa , they have a saying that goes: don't dig <u>too deep a pit</u> for your enemy . you may fall into it yourself. Bsa: *di Afrika, mereka punya ungkapan seperti: Jangan Menggali <u>lubang terlalu dalam</u> untuk musuhmu, bisa jadi kamu sendiri yang jatuh kedalamnya.* In the translation of the Noun Phrase there is a Structure Shift (DM

to MD) in the words too deep a pit to become too deep a hole.

Table 5. *Phrase to understand*

No	Bsu	Bsa	Noun Phrase / Not
1	Once upon time	*Pada zaman dahulu*	Adverb Phrase (Not data)
2	Hop out of his pond	*Melompat dari kolamnya*	Noun Phrase
3	A medium sized cozy hole	*Lubang sederhana yang nyaman*	Noun Phrase
4	Interesting or funny topics	*Hal-hal yang menarik atau lucu*	Noun Phrase
5	He was so delighted	*Dia sangat senang*	Not data
6	He was unaware	*Dia tidak sadar*	Not data
7	Slowly turning into an enemy	*Perlahan menjadi musuh*	Noun Phrase
8	Made an offer to come	*Menawarkan untuk berkunjung*	Noun Phrase (Class shift)
9	He had been humiliated enough	*Dia telah cukup terhina*	Not data
10	He desperately tried to free himself	*Dia matimatian mencoba , membebaskan dirinya sendiri.*	Not data

The number of uses of noun phrases has shifted in the form of unit shifts and structural shifts. In the unit shift form, the translation shift occurs in the form of phrases to nouns, while the structural shift forms in the words DM (explained, explained) and MD (explained, explained). This results inline with noun phrase error (Safitri, 2023), noun phrase and equivalent (Nurjanati, 2019), shift of noun phrase (Finsen & Puspani, 2019), and noun phrase (Juliarta et al., 2019).

Translation Shift have been found by several researchers such as (Agung & Suastini, 2022) found that Unit shift is the most prevalent translation shift, followed by class shift, (Latifah et al., 2022) found that readability, accuracy and acceptability for translation shift, (Sitanggang et al., 2022), (Yovinus et al., 2018), (Zandroto et al., 2023) , (Rizkiya et al., 2024), (Kibona, 2019), (Prativi et al., 2022), (Pratiwi, 2021), (Kusumawardhani & Rakhmanita, 2022), (Ratna & Suyudi, 2022), (Ningsih, 2021). Thus, the translation researchs such as (Dilisayana et al., 2023), (Handayana et al., 2021), (Fernandico, 2020).

CONCLUSION

The research found that the use of translation shifts occurred most frequently in structure shifts, unit shifts and class shifts. The shift in the translation of Noun Phrase occurred due to the change in the structure explained - explained (DM) to explained - explained (MD) so that it could influence the reader's understanding in language translation based on the context and structure of the story sentences.

Suggestions that the translation uses standard language in transferring from English to Indonesian because the different and non-standard sentence structure in Indonesian can seem informal to readers so that readers have difficulty learning the context of the story sentences. Good translation results are results that can be accepted by readers both formally and informally.

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