

THE ANALYSIS OF CATEGORY SHIFT IN SURAH IBRAHIM VERSES 1-52

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Abstracts

The translation from the source language into the target language cannot be exact equivalents as both languages are widely different in structure and cultural background. One of the rules in doing the translation is about the shift. This study was carried out to examine the category shift of the translation of Surah Ibrahim verses 1-52. The data collection uses the source text (English text) and targets text (Indonesian text) from the Quran. The step of this research is to scan all English words (ST) and their Indonesian translation (TT) instead of, according to Catford's theory (1965: 76) Identify category transfers. These transfers are divided into structural transfers, class transfers, unit transfers, and intra-system transfers. The dominant category shift results are Unit Shift (46, 71%); Structure Shift with 16,78%; Intra System Shift with the percentage of 16,45%. It was found that several combinations of the category shifts were Unit Shift + Intra System Shift, Unit Shift + Class Shift, Unit Shift + Structure Shift, and Intra System Shift + Structure Shift with a low percentage. The findings of this study were not in line with the writer's previous research for the number of the kinds of the category shift and its domination. It is expected that this study can be one of the references of another related research.

Keywords: category shift, source text, surah Ibrahim, target text, translation

Introduction

Nowadays, Google Translate is the most familiar tool provided to help people translate from one language to another language. The problem of solving is not merely about vocabulary elements, but it also concerns the function and the position of a word in a sentence. Catford (1965:20) defined translation is as the replacement of textual material in the other language (TL). Then, Nida and Taber (1982:12) stated that translation consists in reproducing in the receptor language the closest natural equivalent of the source language message, first in terms of meaning and secondly in terms of style." Moreover, Wills (1982:12) in Choliludin (2007:3) says that translation is a procedure that leads from a written source language text to an optimally equivalent target-language text and requires the syntactic, semantic, stylistic, and text pragmatic comprehension by the translator of the original text. Furthermore, Steiner (1994:103) in Choliludin (2007:05) says that translation can be seen as (co) generation of text under specific contains that is the relative stability of some situational factors, and therefore, register, and classically, change of language and (context of) culture. Moreover, Baker (1998:77) says that it is equivalence as the relationship between a source text (ST) and a target text (TT) that has allowed the TT to be considered as a translation of the ST in the first place.

The translation from the source language into the target language cannot be exact equivalents as both languages are widely different in structure and cultural background. Understanding the system and the culture in both languages is required by the translator. It makes the translator capable of grasping the meaning in the text accurately and allows him to



transfer the same purpose. One of the rules in doing the translation is about the shift. According to Catford (1965:73), a shift is a departure from formal correspondence in the process of going from the source language to the target one [1]. Two significant types of shifts occur level shifts and category shifts. Level shifts mean that a source language (SL) item at one linguistic level has a target language (TL) translation equivalent at a different story, from grammar to lexis and vice versa. Category shifts referred to unbounded and rank-bound translation (Catford, 1965:75). This study will focus on the category shift analysis of the translation in Surah Al Ibrahim from English into Indonesia.

Literature Review

Definition of Translation

Several theories of translation itself have been explained in the various definition. The translation is not only the transferring something written in the source language into the target language. Munday (2000:4) in Choliludin (2007:3) says that the term translation itself has several meanings: it can refer to the product and the process. The development involves the translated text, and the procedure consists of the translator changing an original written text (source language) into written text (target language) in different verbal languages. The translation is the replacement of textual material in one language (SL) by equivalent textual material in another language (TL) (Catford, in Machali 2000:5). It means that the translation is changing of the text material of the source language (SL) to the target language (TL), which in the target language the text has the equivalence in the source language.). Nida and Taber (1982:12) propose a complete definition of translation. According to the two experts, "Translating consisting of reproducing in the receptor language the closest natural equivalence of source language message, first in terms of meaning and secondly in terms of style." The definition proposed by Nida and Taber contains some elements that a translator should take into account in performing his/her task: reproducing the message, equivalence, natural equivalence, closest equivalence, priority on meaning, and also style.

Translation means rendering the meaning of a text into another language in that the author intended the text (Newmark, 1988). it means that the translation to translate the importance of the text to another language must be planned with the author's message.

According to the definition, the translator should try to reproduce the message contained in the source language into the one in the target language. In this matter, what the translator should do to create the equivalent message, not the form in the target language. Or it can be stated that an emphasis should be put on the reproduction of the message rather than the conversation of the form or grammatical structures. To get such an equivalent message, There should make many grammatical and lexical adjustments. Based on the various definitions above, there are so many factors that should be considered to get a good translation. A good translation, therefore, does not sound like a translation. It should be natural as if it is initially written in the target language.

Concepts of Shifts

Based on Oxford Advanced Learner" s Dictionary (1985), "Shift is change position or place, substitution of one thing to another." Catford (1965: 141) gives the idea of shift, namely "The change of formal structure of the Source language into the Target language." Catford (1965: 80) in Hatim (2001:15) classified the translation shift into two significant shift types are identified: "Level Shift" and "Category shift." Level shifts mean an SL item has a TL translation equivalent at a different story at one linguistic level. This shift commonly occurs with the shift from grammar to lexis and vice versa. However, category shift means a change from the formal correspondence in translation. Furthermore, it is divided into structure shift, class shift, unit shift, and intra shift.

- a. Structure-shifts, which involve a grammatical change between the structure MH (modifier + Head) into HM (Head + Modifier)



- b. Class-shifts, that group members of a given unit are defined by operation in the unit's structure above. The class shift occurs when the translation equivalent of a source language (SL) item is a different class from the original article.
- c. Unit-shifts, which involve changes in rank that is, departures from formal correspondence in which the translation equivalent of the unit at one level in the source language (SL) is a unit at a different rank in the target language (TL).
- d. Intra-system shifts occur when "SL and TL possess systems that approximately correspond formally to their constitution, but when translation involves the selection of a non-corresponding term in the TL system." For instance, when the SL singular becomes a TL plural.

Details of category shifts will be introduced in the following parts:

Category Shifts

Category shifts refer to unbounded and rank-bounded translation. The first being approximately normal or free translation in which source language and target language equivalents are up at whatever rank is appropriate. Category shift is unbounded, which might be typical of free translation, depends on what rank is applicable. It includes structure, class, unit, and intra-system shifts.

Structure Shift

The descriptive units of the grammar of any language are arranged into meaningful stretches or patterns. One instance of these patterns is called 'structure.' This abstract category applies to all units in the grammar of a language (except the one lowest in rank), accounts for the various ways in which the unit next below it may realize one team. Sometimes, however, a unit may be realized by a branch above it. This phenomenon is known as rank shifting. Languages exhibit considerable differences in learning similar structures existing in these languages and the type of structures existing in each language. It is worth mentioning that the distinction between the deep representation of linguistic relations and their surface realizations constitutes an important phase for analyzing structural shifts. A "structure shift" involves a change in grammatical structure between source text (ST) and target text (TT). Catford considers structure shifts the most frequent type of shifts that may occur at all ranks.

For example: **ST** Their Lord
 :
 M H

TL Tuhan Mereka
 :
 H M

It is clear here that there is a shift from M-H (modifier head) to H-M (head+ modifier) between the two versions above.

Unit Shift

A 'unit shift' where a strict rank-for-rank correspondence between SL and TL sentences, clauses, groups, words, and morphemes is not observed: e.g., the definite English article translated by a change in word order in Russian; (Catford, (1965: 80) in Hatim (2001:15) Unit shifts occur when translation equivalent of a source text unit at one rank in is a unit at a different rank in the target language. It includes modifications from morpheme to a word, word to the phrase, clauses to sentences, and vice versa.

Example: **ST** Unto thee
 :
 Phrase

TT Kepadamu
 :



Muslims were told how to make the best use of their noble ideals and teachings. Then the letter of Ibrahim confirms that the changes that will soon occur in Arabia through the message of the Qur'an have been ordained by Allah Almighty centuries before.

Surah Ibrahim reminds believers that their duties and responsibilities have been previously explained to them by Prophet Ibrahim and that they should never be careless about it. The surah of Ibrahim ends by warning the disbelievers that since Mecca was established to be a center and a fortress to preach and spread the creed of monotheism, they should leave polytheism. Any attempt to oppose the divine plan is bound to end in complete failure and destruction.

Research Methodology

In this research, a descriptive qualitative approach is used to analyze and describe the research data. Bryman stated that "Qualitative research is a type of research that focuses on words than numbers while collecting and analyzing data." (As cited in Martyn Hammersley, 2013, p. 1). Nassaji (2015:129) stated that descriptive research aims to describe a phenomenon and its characteristics. Qualitative research, however, is more holistic and often involves a rich collection of data from various sources to gain a deeper understanding of individual participants, including their opinions, perspectives, and attitudes.

The researcher used this method to determine the kinds of category shifts, the occurrence of the shift, and the dominant shift in this study. The data of the research for exposing all the analyses were taken from the English (source text) – Indonesian translation (target text) in one of the chapters in Holy Qur'an entitled "Ibrahim."

Verses 1-52, translated and published on <https://ayatalquran.net/>. The surah was chosen because it provides the needed data that will be analyzed using category shift theory.

Results and Discussion

1. Results

First, the writer's analysis found several classifications of category shifts in the translation of Surah Al Ibrahim verses 1-52.

Table 1 Frequency of the Category Shift Occurrence

| No | Types Of Category Shift | Total | Percentage |
|-------|--------------------------------------|-------|------------|
| 1. | Structure Shift | 51 | 16,78% |
| 2. | Unit Shift | 142 | 46,71% |
| 3. | Class Shift | 14 | 4,61% |
| 4. | Intra System shift | 50 | 16,45% |
| 5. | Unit Shift + Intra System Shift | 14 | 4,61% |
| 6. | Unit Shift + Class Shift | 8 | 2,63% |
| 7. | Unit Shift + Structure Shift | 3 | 0,99% |
| 8. | Intra System Shift + Structure Shift | 18 | 5,92% |
| 9. | Intra System Shift + Class Shift | 2 | 0,66% |
| 10. | Untranslated | 2 | 0,66% |
| TOTAL | | 304 | 100% |

From table 1, the dominant category shift is Unit Shift (46,71%) though it doesn't dominate much as its percentage is not more than 50%. The second highest position is structure shift with 16,78% of percentage, and the third position is filled with intrasystem shift with 16,45%. It was found that several combinations of the category shifts were Unit Shift + Intra System Shift, Unit Shift + Class Shift, Unit Shift + Structure Shift, and Intra System Shift + Structure Shift. Most of the mixed category shifts had a low percentage. Especially for Structure Intra System Shift +

Class Shift, that was only 1,24 %, which is the lowest one.

2. Discussion

2.1 Structure Shift

Structure shift involves a change in grammatical structure between the source language and the target language, and it is usually about the structure MH (modifier + Head) into HM (Head + Modifier). In this research, there were 51 data (16,78%) categorized into structure shift. Even if it's not the highest, the position is still in the second rank of all category shifts. From the data, we can see that it is not entirely proved Catford's (1965: 77), which regarded that structure shifts were the most frequent category shifts at all ranks in translation. Here are the two samples of the structural shift analysis.

Table 2 Data of Structure Shift

| No | Source Text | Verse (Ayat) | Target Text |
|----|---|--------------|---|
| 1. | Those who love the life of the world more than the Hereafter, and debar (men) from the way of Allah and would have it crooked: such are far astray . | 14:3 | dan menghalang-halangi (manusia) dari jalan Allah dan menginginkan agar jalan Allah itu bengkok. Mereka itu berada dalam kesesatan yang jauh . |
| 2. | We verily sent Moses with Our revelations | 14:5 | Dan sesungguhnya Kami telah mengutus Musa dengan membawa ayat-ayat Kami |

Source: taken from <https://ayatalquran.net/>

Analysis:

1. **ST** : $\frac{\text{Far Astray}}{\text{M H}}$
TL : $\frac{\text{Kesesatan yang jauh}}{\text{H M}}$
2. **ST** : $\frac{\text{Our Revelation}}{\text{M H}}$
TL : $\frac{\text{Ayat – ayat Kami}}{\text{H M}}$

It is clear here that there is a shift from M-H (modifier head) to H-M (head+ modifier) between the ST and the TT of the two data above. Having a look from No. 1 and 2, it can be seen that the modifiers here are in the form of the adjective, and the heads are in the form of the noun.

2.2. Unit Shift

A “unit shift” where a strict rank-for-rank correspondence between SL and TL sentences, clauses, groups, words, and morphemes is not observed: e.g., the definite English article translated by a change in word order in Russian; (Catford, (1965: 80) in Hatim (2001:15). Unit shifts occur when the translation equivalent of a source text unit at one rank is a unit at a different level in the target language. It includes modifications from morpheme to a word, word to the phrase, clause to sentence, and vice versa. From the research, 142 data (46,71%) were identified as unit shifts. The table below provides the data of the unit shift.



Table 3 Data of Unit Shift

| No | Source Text | Verse (Ayat) | Target Text |
|----|---|--------------|--|
| 1. | Low level to higher level Allah, unto Whom belongeth whatsoever is in the heavens and whatsoever is in the earth. and woe unto the disbelievers from an awful doom | 14:2 | Allah-lah yang memiliki segala apa yang di langit dan di bumi. Dan kecelakaanlah bagi orang-orang kafir karena siksaan yang sangat pedih, |
| 2. | High level to lower level And (remind them) how Moses said unto his people: Remember Allah's favour unto you | 14:6 | Dan (ingatlah), ketika Musa berkata kepada kaumnya: "Ingatlah nikmat Allah atas mu |

Source: Taken from <https://ayatalquran.net/>

Analysis

- | | | |
|----|----|---|
| 1. | ST | And woe unto <u>the disbelievers</u> Word |
| | TL | Dan celakalah bagi <u>orang-orang kafir</u> Phrase |
| 2. | ST | And (<u>remind them</u>) how Moses said unto his people Phrase |
| | TL | Dan (<u>Ingatlah</u>), ketika musa berkata kepada mereka Word |

The term low level to higher level to the word “disbeliever” in the ST was applied since its form is in a word translated in the TT into a phrase “Orang-orang kafir”. However, the opposite happened to the second data, “Remind them,” whose form is in a phrase, was translated into “ingatlah,” which became a word. Hence, this unit shift applied the term of high level to lower level.

2.3. Class Shift

The class shift occurs when the translation equivalence of an SL item is a member of a different class from the original item. It is a change in word class. Catford defines class shifts following Halliday's definition "that grouping of members of a given unit which is defined by operation in the unit's structure next above" (quoted in Hatim and Munday, 2004:45). It was found that insignificant data of class shift. There were only 14 data (4,61%). In the data, we got many kinds of class shifts. Therefore, it is a bit hard to consider which one is the significant one. Here are the representatives of two variations.

Table 4 Data of Class Shift

| No | Source Text | Verse (Ayat) | Target Text |
|----|-------------|--------------|-------------|
|----|-------------|--------------|-------------|



| | | | |
|----|--|-------|--|
| 1. | In Allah let the trusting put their trust. | 14:12 | Dan hanya kepada Allah saja orang-orang yang bertawakkal itu, berserah diri”. |
| 2. | Whether we rage or patiently endure is (now) all one for us; we have no place of refuge | 14:21 | apakah kita mengeluh ataukah bersabar. Sekali-kali kita tidak mempunyai tempat untuk melarikan diri |

Source: taken from <https://ayatalquran.net/>

Analysis

1. ST The Trusting
Adjective

TL Orang-orang yang bertawakkal
Noun
2. ST Refuge
Noun
TL Melarikan diri
Verb

The data above explains a change of the word class from an adjective into a noun and a noun into a verb. **The trusting** and **refuge** are the words (ST) whose functions are as an adjective and noun. while **orang-orang yang bertawakkal** and **melarikan diri** in the TT function as noun and also as verb.

2.4. Intra-system Shift

Intra-system shifts occur when SL and TL possess systems that approximately correspond formally to their constitution, but when translation involves the selection of a non-corresponding term in the TL system”. For instance, when the SL singular becomes a TL plural. This study found that there were 50 data (16,45%) classified into Intra System Shift. Here are the samples of the shift:

Table 5 Data of Intra System Shift

| No | Source Text | Verse (Ayat) | Target Text |
|----|---|--------------|--|
| 1. | Allah, unto Whom belongeth whatsoever is in the heavens and whatsoever is in the earth | 14:2 | Allah-lah yang memiliki segala apa yang di langit dan di bumi |
| 2. | Those who love the life of the world more than the Hereafter | 14:3 | (yaitu) orang-orang yang lebih menyukai kehidupan dunia dari pada kehidupan akhirat |

Source: taken from <https://ayatalquran.net/>

In the first sample on the table above, the word “heavens(plural)” was not interpreted into plural meaning in the TT, whose meaning should be “langit-langit.” Yet, the expression of “heavens” was translated into “langit,” which became a singular form. Furthermore, we can see in the second sample that the ST of “in the life of the world” was translated into TT “kehidupan dunia.” It means that a definite article of ‘the’ was not translated into the TT. Generally, the article “the’ is usually translated into ‘itu’ in the TT. In this case, the translator didn’t apply it, but the equivalent meaning was probably considered. It was considerably parallel that all languages have their systems of number, deixis, articles, etc. intra-system shifts happen when a



term is singular in the source text and its textual equivalent is plural, or vice versa (a change in number even though the languages have the same number system).

2.5. Shift Combination

From the writer's analysis, it was found that the shift combination was also identified in this research. There were 5 shift combination patterns: Unit Shift + Intra System Shift (14/4,61%), Unit Shift + Class Shift (8/2,63%), Unit Shift + Structure Shift (3/0,99%), Intra System Shift + Structure Shift (18/5,92%), Intra System Shift + Class Shift (2/0,66%). The following is the samples:

Table 6 Data of Shift Combination

| No | Shift Combination | Source Text | Verse (Ayat) | Target Text |
|----|--------------------------------------|--------------------|--------------|----------------------|
| 1 | Unit Shift + Intra System Shift | it | 14:02 | jalan Allah itu |
| 2 | Unit Shift + Class Shift | Will astray | 14:04 | menyesatkan |
| 3 | Unit Shift + Structure Shift | My threats | 14:09 | Ancaman-ku |
| 4 | Intra System Shift + Structure Shift | an appointed term. | 14:10 | masa yang ditentukan |
| 5 | Intra System Shift + Class Shift | a respite | 14:42 | Tanggung |

Source: Taken from <https://ayatalquran.net/>

Analysis :

1. The word "it" applied Unit shift + Intra System Shift due to some reasons. First, "it" is a pronoun, and in the there, the interpreter inserts the meaning as a pronoun. Instead of using the pronoun, the interpreter utilizes the noun phrase "Jalan Allah itu". Then a word of "it" was translated into two words or a term in the TT that was "Jalan Allah itu". This shift is called Unit Shift.
2. "will astray" is included as a shift combination. In it, we know that the meaning of the word is "menyesatkan." From phrase to word, it is clear enough when there is a shift between a word to term and clause to the words, that form is called a unit shift. Also, there is another shift there, which is called the class shift. it was said there that there is a change of word class from adverb to a verb.
3. "My threats," whose pattern is M-H, was translated into "Ancaman-Ku," whose pattern is H-M and that used Structure Shift. Then the phrase "My threats" was translated into the word "ancaman-Ku" and showed it applied unit Shift.
4. The structure shift was applied in the phrase "an appointed term" whose structure is M-H in the ST, and it was translated into "masa yang ditentukan," whose structure is H-M in the TT. Moreover, the Intra System Shift was applied since the definite article of "an" was not translated.
5. Intra System Shift + Class Shift was applied in the phrase "a respite" and translated as "tangguh." The first reason for the intrasystem shift, namely a word "an," is not solved, and for a class shift, the term "a respite" is included as a noun while the translation is "tangguh," which means it is considered as an adjective.

Conclusion

Conclusion This study results in conclusion showing 9 (nine) category shifts identified in this research. Four categories were compatible with Catford's theory (1965). They were Structure Shift, Unit Shift, Class Shift, and Intra System Shift. In addition, 4 (four) types of combination shifts were insignificantly found, whose total was 47 out of 304 data. It is pretty different from the writer's previous results showing that there were 7 category shifts found in the same study.

The dominant shift in this study was Unit Shift whose total was 142 data, and it was not highly corresponding with Catford's (1965:77) and the writer's previous survey of the category



shift of noun phrase in the short story showing that the structure shifts was the most frequent category shifts at all ranks in translation.

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