

THE NOUN PHRASE AND ITS QUALITY OF CATEGORY SHIFT USED IN THE NOVEL *THE FAULT IN OUR STARS* BY JOHN GREEN

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Abstract:

*This research aimed to find out what types of category shifts were used in noun phrases and to find out quality assessments in the novel *The Fault in Our Stars* by John Green. The researcher used a descriptive qualitative method to analyze the noun phrases of category shift used in the novel. Data collection techniques used reading the novels, identifying the noun phrase found in both novels, finding the meaning of the words and phrases, and classifying them. Data analysis techniques used data reduction, data display, and drawing conclusions. The results showed that 102 data of category shifts were found in this research. There were 47 data for structure shift as the highest frequency and 6 data for class shift as the lowest frequency. Unit shifts found in this research were 38 data, and intra-system shifts occurred with 11 data. In the quality assessment of the category shift aspects, there were 78 data (76,5%) categorized as accurate. 20 data (19,65%) were less accurate, and 4 data (3,9%) were inaccurate. Moreover, in the acceptable aspect, the researcher found 92 data (90,2%) were acceptable, 9 data (8,8%) were less acceptable, and 1 data (0,98%) was unacceptable. The last aspect was readable; 90 data (88,2%) were readable, 9 data (8,8%) were less readable, and 3 data (2,9%) were not readable. The conclusion of this research was the highest frequency of category shift was structure shift, and the lowest frequency was class shift. For quality assessment, the acceptable translation gained the biggest frequency, while the unacceptable got the lowest frequency in this research.*



Keyword: Noun Phrase, Category Shift, Quality Assessment

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INTRODUCTION

Translation shift is one of the translation procedures that occur in the process of translating. In the activity of translating, sometimes some translations are not easy to understand, and it makes the readers even more disappointed. There are several translation words whose meaning is not the same as the original language. Catford (1978, p. 73) states that shift means the change from formal correspondence from the source language (SL) to the target language (TL). Translation shift becomes the focus of analysis because the translator has shifted the form to keep the meaning constant so that the message can be understood naturally. The essence of equivalence and shifts are in form and meaning itself. But meaning is more important than form.

Catford (1978, p. 73) explains that Category shift and Level shift are the major types of translation shift. A level shift is a shift from grammar into lexis. In contrast, a category shift is a departure from the formal correspondence in translation that includes a structure shift, class shift, unit shift, and intra-system shift. The reason why the researcher focused only on category shifts because category shift is more easily to be analyzed in translation and more comprehensive. Moreover, when the category shift in the noun phrase of the source language is translated into target languages will experience changes in the phrase itself, structure, and sometimes from its meaning. These changes occur due to the characteristics of each language and its grammatical structure.

One of the grammatical units of a language is a phrase. A phrase is a small group of words that express an idea but is usually not a complete sentence with main words and modifiers. Phrases can be divided into noun phrases, verb phrases, adjective phrases, etc. The phrases that are the focus of this research are noun phrases. Tallerman (1998, p. 90) states that a noun phrase is a group of words that has no subject. In other In English, the pattern of the noun phrase is a noun (head) followed by an adjective (modified). Since noun phrases are part of a language, they have their own rules for their construction, which can vary from one language to another. Noun phrase phrases are used in literary works such as novels because they contain phrases to tell a story. Best-selling novels are usually translated into several languages.

Novels are literary works in prose that are in great demand by many people. The novel is quite famous because it can be proven that several translators translated it into several other languages. The English novel was changed to Indonesian as the target language in this case. But sometimes, some translations are quite difficult to understand and make readers even more disappointed because there are several words in the translation where the meaning is different from the original language or source language.

In this research, the researcher used the novel *The Fault in Our Stars*; there were some reasons why the researcher was interested in analyzing category shifts in this novel. It was a best-seller novel with many translated languages. Many new noun phrases could be analyzed. Sometimes, it was translated from meaning and form. Moreover, category shift analysis gave input for the reader to understand the meaning of the source language to the target language meaning.

Many people still need to focus more on changing words, phrases, sentences, and language without understanding what is being discussed. But more than knowing the source and target languages is required for the translator. Quality assessment is one of the ways to assess translation results. It was to understand what is good and bad in translation based on some criteria. Related to the theory of quality assessment, three aspects must be paid attention to in evaluating: accuracy, acceptability, and readability (Nababan et al., 2012 p. 50). Based on research results from the previous study regarding quality assessment in Divergent novel, three aspects of evaluating the quality of the translation show that there were 6 less accurate data, 6 less acceptable data, 5 less readable data, and 2 data were not readable, unacceptable and inaccurate. Other data indicate high levels of accuracy, readability, and acceptability (Alfani et al., 2022, p. 111). Moreover, this research focused on analyzing the quality of the novel *The Fault in Our Stars* to determine whether category shift produces high-quality translation in accuracy, acceptability, and readability. Based on the explanation of the research above, the researcher identified the problem of research as follows: 1). What were the types of category shifts used in the noun phrase of the novel *The Fault in Our Stars* by John Green?, 2). What were quality assessments in the novel *The Fault in Our Stars* by John Green?

LITERATURE REVIEW

Translation is the process of text changes from one language (Source language) to another (target language). According to Newmark (1998, p. 5), translation happens when there is a translator tries to provide the meaning of text from any relevant language and equivalent to the author in the text. It can be supported by Catford (1978, p. 20), who states that translation may be defined as follows: the replacement of textual material in one language (SL) by equivalent textual material in another language (TL).

Translation shift is a method of involving source language elements that can be changed into the target language without changing its significance. Catford, in his book entitled *A Linguistic Theory of Translation* (1978). He has stated that two main types of shifts occur; they are level shift and category shift (Catford, 1978, p. 73). Level shift is when a language level Source Language item at one linguistic level has an equivalent Target language at a different level, such as lexical. The second type of shift is category shift. Its shift happened in unbounded and ranked unbounded translations. Category shift is divided into four, namely: structure shift, class shift, unit shift, and intra-system shift (Catford, 1978, p. 76).

Structure shift means that the structure of the source language is being shifted or changed when translated into the target language and usually about structure MH (Modifier+Head) into HM (Head+Modifier). Example; SL: **My dear nurse**, TL: **susterku tersayang** (Abidondifu et al., 2021). Class shift happens when the translation equivalence of an SL item is a member of a different class than the original item. This is a change in the word class, example; SL: **A word** with one of you, TL: *Aku ingin **berbicara** dengan salah satu dari kalian* (Abidondifu et al., 2021). Then unit shift, the characteristic of unit shift is seen from the change of form as the unit of linguistics that is from one unit shifts to a

different unit. Example; SL: We're gonna have a nice **dinner** tonight., TL: *Kita akan makan malam*. Next, intra-system shift occurs in the singular and plural forms between both languages, where the plural form in the source language gets translated into the singular form in the target language. Example; SL: **The engines** are dead, and life support is failing, TL: *Mesin mati, pendukung hidup lumpuh* (Ardliansyah & Ediwan, 2019).

Translation is a high-quality condition that any translator must achieve, and thus, the quality of translation is central to studies of translation production based on aesthetics, religion, politics, education, and management, as Williams (2004). Although many translation studies experts have designed and developed various TQA (translation quality assessment) models, in this study, the researcher will use Nababan for quality assessment. Scoring Accuracy Criteria (Nababan, 2012:50). Accurate has 3 scores, and it means word meaning, technical term, phrase, clause, sentence, or source text is translated accurately into target text; no meaning distortion occurs. Less accurate has 2 scores if the most word meanings, technical terms, phrases, clauses, sentences, or source text is translated accurately into the target text. Yet, meaning distortion still occurs, or double meaning translation or meaning omission that breaks intact message. Inaccurate has 1 score if the word meaning, technical term, phrase, clause, sentence, or source text is translated inaccurately into target text or deleted.

Scale for Scoring Acceptability (Nababan, 2012:51). Acceptable has 3 scores when the translation sounds natural; the words, phrases, clauses, and sentences of the source text are appropriate with the Indonesian language principles. Less Acceptable has 2 scores if the translation sounds natural, but there are still problems with the dictions or grammar. Unacceptable has 1 score if the translation sounds unnatural; the words, phrases, clauses, and sentences used are inappropriate with the Indonesian language principles.

Scale for Scoring Readability (Nababan, 2012; 51). Readable has 3 scores if technical terms, phrases, clauses, and sentences or translated text is easily understood by the reader. Less readable has 2 scores if the translations are commonly understood by readers, yet some parts have to be read more than once to understand the translation. Not readable has a 1 score, if the translation is difficult to understand by readers.

METHODS

The research used the descriptive qualitative method to analyze the noun phrases of category shift used in the novel *The Fault in Our Stars* by John Green. This research also identified quality assessment of category shifts in noun phrases. The data for this research were collected from the selected chapters. There were many chapters in this novel. The novel *The Fault in Our Stars* by John Green has 25 chapters and 218 pages. Its book translation by Ingrid Dwijani Nimpoeno has 25 chapters and 422 pages. The researcher had chosen the first chapters to be analyzed from this novel. The researcher also used the book *A Linguistic Theory for Translation* by Catford (1978), and quality of translation by Nababan's Theory (2012). There were some several steps in collecting data by Abidondifu. et al. (2021), such as reading English and Indonesian novels, identifying the noun phrase found in both novels, and finding the meaning of the words and phrases and

classifying them into types of category shift and their quality. Data reduction, Data display, and drawing conclusions were procedures of data analysis to examining the information after the information gathering (Matthew & Miles, 2014, p. 50).

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

The researcher found many category shifts in the first chapter of the English novel titled *The Fault in Our Stars*, written by John Green, and Indonesian translation had been translated by Ingrid Dwijani Nimpoeno. The researcher collected the data, they can be seen in the table below:

Table 1. *The Occurances of Category Shift*

No.	Types of Category Shift		Frequency	Percentage
1.	Structure Shift	a. Noun Phrase into Adjective Phrase	2	1,96%
		b. Noun Phrase into Adverb Phrase	8	7,84%
		c. Noun Phrase into Prepositional Phrase	1	0,98%
		d. Noun Phrase into Noun Phrase	36	35,3%
		47		
2.	Class Shift	a. Noun Phrase into Verb	1	0,98%
		b. Preposition into Verb	1	0,98%
		c. Verb into Adverb	1	0,98%
		d. Verb into Adjective	2	1,96%
		e. Clause into Noun Phrase	1	0,98%
		6		
3.	Unit Shift	a. Noun Word into Noun Phrase	13	12,7%
		b. Noun Phrase into Noun Word	4	3,92%
		c. Noun Phrase into Adjective Word	1	0,98%
		d. Adjective word into Noun Phrase	10	9,8%
		e. Verb Phrase into Noun Word	1	0,98%
		f. Noun Word into Verb Phrase	1	0,98%
		g. Verb Word into Noun Phrase	5	4,9%
		h. Pronoun Words into Noun Phrases	1	0,98%
		i. Adverb word into noun Phrase	1	0,98%
		j. Noun Word into Adverb Phrase	1	0,98%
		38		
4.	Intra-System Shift	a. Noun Phrase into Noun Phrase (Singular-Plural)	1	0,98%
		b. Noun Phrase into Noun Phrase (Plural-Singular)	2	1,96%
		c. Noun Word into Noun Phrase (Singular-Plural)	4	3,92%
		d. Adjective word into Noun Phrase	3	2,94%
		e. Noun Phrase into Noun Word (Plural-Singular)	1	0,98%
		11		
Total		102	100%	

There were 102 data found in this research. Structure shift was the higher frequency from 102 data, and it has 47 data. Furthermore, the class shift is the lowest frequency that has 6 data. A unit shift occurred with 38 data, and an intra-system shift occurs with 11 data. This research also found four types of structure shift, five types of class shift, ten types of unit shift, and five types of intra-system shift.

The second objective was the quality assessment in the novel *The Fault in Our Stars* by John Green. Nababan's theory was used to analyze the quality of data after it was translated into the target language. Nababan's theory has 3 criteria to assess the quality of translation. There were accuracy, acceptability, and readability. The following table below is solved again to be three parts of quality assessment:

Table 2. *Quality Assessment of Category Shift*

No.	Quality Assessment		Scores	Frequency	Percentage	Mean
1.	Accuracy	Accurate	3	78	76,5%	2,72
		Less accurate	2	20	19,6%	
		Inaccurate	1	4	3,9%	
2.	Acceptability	Acceptable	3	92	90,2%	2,89
		Less acceptable	2	9	8,8%	
		Unacceptable	1	1	0,98%	
3.	Readability	Readable	3	90	88,2%	2,85
		Less readable	2	9	8,8%	
		Not readable	1	3	2,9%	

Based on the table above, from 102 data of category shift, there were 78 data, or 76,5%, were accurate; 20 data 19,65% less accurate; 4, or 3,9%, were inaccurate; 92 data, or 90,2% were acceptable; 9 data or 8,8% was less acceptable, 1 data or 0,98% was unacceptable, 90 data or 88,2% was readable, 9 data or 8,8% was less readable, and 3 data or 2,9% was not readable. The acceptable translation gained the biggest frequency, while the unacceptable got the lowest frequency. Accuracy has an average of about 2,72, acceptability has an average of about 2,89, and readability has an average of about 2,85.

1. The Analysis of Category Shifts

a. Structure shift

Structure shift happened when the source language experience cross-exchange by order words, phrases, clauses, or sentences when translated into the target language. Structure shifts were often about the structure modifier + Head (MH) into head + Modifier (HM).

Table 3. *Examples of Structure Shifts*

No	SL/ENG	TL/IND	Structure Shift	Quality Assessment		
				Acc	Acp	Rdb
1.	eye cancer (Pg 3, L2)	kanker mata (Pg 13, L8)	Noun Phrase into Noun Phrase (Modifier + Head) - (Head + Modifier)	3	3	3

2.	his blue eyes (Pg 5, L32)	mata birunya (Pg 18, L24)	Noun Phrase into Noun Phrase (Pronoun + Modifier + Head) - (Head + Modifier + Pronoun)	2	3	3
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- 1) SL: He had some fantastically improbable **eye cancer**. (Pg 3, L2)
 TL: *Dia menderita **kanker mata** yang luar biasa lanka.* (Pg 13, L8)

The analysis: SL: **eye cancer**

M + H

TL : **kanker mata**

H + M

The datum above shows that there was a phrase rank in the structure shift. In the noun phrase of structure in the source language, the word "eye" was a modifier, and "cancer" was the head (M+H). While in the target language, the word "kanker" was the head, and "mata" was the modifier (H+M). This change was made to acceptable the expression in the Indonesian grammar system. If the translator keeps the structure from the source language. For example, "mata kanker" the expression does not sound natural in the Indonesian language.

- 2) SL: And then **his blue eyes** glanced away. (Pg 5, L32)
 TL: *Lalu akhirnya **mata birunya** mengalihkan pandangan.* (Pg 18, L24)

From the example, structure shifts occurred a change in the form of noun phrases. In the source language pronoun "his" came before the adjective "blue," and there came before the headword "eyes," but in the target language, "nya" came after the word "blue" and "eyes," it translated into the form of "mata biru." when the expression of "his blue eyes" was translated literally, it should be changed into "dia biru mata." This expression was not acceptable. In contrast, the translator used the expression "mata birunya" for the target language.

b. Class Shift

A class shift happened when the translated equivalent of a source language item was a member of a different class than the original item. These shifts have the lowest frequency in English and Indonesian from *The Fault in Our Stars* novel.

Table 4. *Examples of Class Shifts*

No	SL/ENG	TL/IND	Class Shift	Quality Assessment		
				Acc	Acp	Rdb
1.	In (Pg 2, L3)	Membentuk (Pg 11, L5)	Preposition into verb	3	3	3
2.	bothere d (Pg 5, L11)	repot-repot (Pg 17, L16)	Verb into adjective phrase	3	3	3

- 1) SL: sat down **in** the Circle of Trust,... (Pg 2, L3)
 TL: *duduk* **membentuk** *Lingkaran Kepercayaan*,...(Pg 11, L5)

The analysis: SL: **in** (as a preposition)
 TL: **membentuk** (as a Verb)

In the datum above, the word “in” was a preposition of the source language, which functions as the connector of noun phrases between “sat down” and “the Circle of Trust.” The equivalent expression in Bahasa Indonesia is “*di*,” but the translator changed it into “membentuk” as a verb in the target text, which means “form.” It meant that there was a class shift from prepositions to verbs.

- 2) SL: And I hadn’t even **bothered** to, like, brush it. (Pg 5, L11)
 TL: *Tapi aku bahkan tidak mau* **repot-repot** *menyisirnya*. (Pg 17, L16)

In the source language, the expression “bothered” was a verb. The expression “*repot-repot*” was the Indonesian equivalent, which was an adjective. There was another word (verb) with the same meaning in Indonesian, namely the word “*merepotkan*,” but usually, it would require an object and therefore was equivalent to the word “bother” in English. In this translation, there was a class shift that changed from a verb to an adjective. Because the verb “*merepotkan*” was not suitable for the translator to use.

c. Unit Shift

The unit shift was one of the types of category shift that occurs when the translation equivalent of a unit at one rank in the source language was a member of different ranks in the target language, such as word become phrase and phrase become word.

Table 5. *Examples of Unit Shifts*

No	SL/ENG	TL/IND	Unit Shift	Quality Assessment		
				Acc	Acp	Rdb
1.	appendiceal (Pg 6, L17)	usus buntu (Pg 20, L3)	One word into a noun phrase	3	3	3
2.	A chastening finger (Pg 7, L11)	telunjuk (Pg 21, L19)	Noun phrase into one word	3	3	3

- 1) SL: ...in a long remission from **appendiceal** cancer,... (Pg 6, L17)
 TL: ...*sudah lama sembuh dari dari kanker* **usus buntu**,...(Pg 20, L3)

The analysis: SL: **appendiceal** (one word)
 TL: **usus buntu** (noun phrase)

In the source language, the word “appendiceal” was changed into the noun phrase “usus buntu” in the target language. It was different if it translated to the actual meaning of “*lampiran*.” It was not acceptable in the context of the text. Thus

the translator used the term because the word “appendiceal” in this context concerns disease or medical terms. Moreover, the use of “*usus buntu*” was more accurate than its actual meaning.

- 2) SL: Isaac was laughing, but Patrick raised a **chastening finger** and said...(Pg 7, L11)

TL: *Isaac tertawa, tapi Patrick mengangkat **telunjuk** untuk memperingatkan, dan berkata...* (Pg 21, L19)

In this example, the expression “a chastening finger” was translated into the word “*telunjuk*.” This proves that a noun phrase or a higher level was transferred to a lower level as a single word. If the translator kept the original phrase form, it would be “*jari yang minshuku*.” However, the use of the word “*telunjuk*” was interpreted quite simply, and the meaning was incomplete, but it is acceptable in conveying the intended message.

d. Intra-system shift

Intra-system shifts were changes that happened within internally the system of language. An intra-system shift occurred when the plurality of the source language became singular in the target language or vice versa from singular into plural.

Table 6. *Examples of Intra-System Shifts*

No	SL/ENG	TL/IND	Intra-System Shift	Quality Assessment		
				Acc	Acp	Rdb
1.	Cookies (Pg 2, L2)	kue (Pg 11, L4)	Noun Word into Noun Word (Plural -Singular)	2	3	2
2.	effect (Pg 1, L7)	efek -efek (Pg 9, L10)	Noun word into Noun Phrase (Singular -Plural)	2	2	2

- 1) SL: ...The six or seven or ten of us walked/wheeled in, grazed at a decrepit selection of **cookies** and lemonade,... (Pg 2, L2)

TL: *Kami berenam atau bertujuh atau bersepuluh berjalan / didorong masuk di atas kursi roda, memakan berbagai **kue** yang payah dan minum limun,...* (Pg 11, L4)

The analysis: SL: **cookies** (plural)

TL: **kue** (singular)

In the data above, the word “cookies” was plural, but it was implemented as singular or “*kue*” because there was a grammatical change in both languages. Although “cookies” can be translated as “*kue-kue*” in the plural. If it is used in this context, it did not natural in the Indonesian language.

2. SL: They always list depression among the side **effect** of cancer. (Pg 1, L7)

TL: *Depresi selalu disebutkan diantara **efek -efek** samping kanker.* (Pg 9, L10)

In the source language, there was one word or “**effect**” as a singular noun because without adding the ending -s. When it was translated into the target

language, it turned into word repetition or the plural noun "*efek-efek*." Therefore, the change from singular to plural was called an intra-system shift.

3. The Analysis of Quality Assessment

a. Accuracy

Accuracy has 3 kinds of criteria for quality assessment which are accurate, less accurate, and inaccurate. The accurate aspect was given 3 scores, then the less accurate was 2 scores, and the inaccurate aspect was given 1 score. Following the example of accuracy in category shift data:

Table 7. Example of Category Shift and Its Quality (Accuracy)

No	SL/ENG	TL/IND	Description	Quality Assessment		
				Accuracy	Acceptable	Readable
1.	my oxygen tank (Pg 4, L15)	tangki oksigenku (Pg 16, L3)	Structure shift (Pronoun + Modifier + Head) - (Head + Modifier + Pronoun)	3	3	3

The datum of the target language above had 3 scores which were accurate because there were the same meanings between the source language and target language. However, the pronoun "my" was added in the source text, but it did not change the meaning of both languages.

b. Acceptable

Acceptability has 3 kinds of criteria in quality assessment which are acceptable, less acceptable, and indisputable. The acceptable aspect was given 3 scores, then the less acceptable was 2 scores, and the unacceptable aspect was given 1 score. Following the example of acceptable in-category shift data.

Table 8. Example of Category Shift and Its Quality (Acceptability)

No	SL/ENG	TL/IND	Description	Quality Assessment		
				Accuracy	Acceptable	Readable
1.	skinny guy (Pg 2, L33)	cowok kerempeng (Pg 13, L5)	Structure shift (Modifier+Head) - (Head + Modifier)	3	2	2

In the example above, the expression of "skinny guy" was less acceptable, with 2 scores. Because when the source language was changed into the target language, the translator used inappropriate words to represent the target language. The researcher suggested the translator translate it into "*cowok kurus*" instead of "*cowok keeping*." Because "*cowok kurus*" was more polite than "*cowok kerempeng*".

c. Readable

Readability has 3 kinds of criteria in quality assessment which are readable, less readable, and not readable. The readable aspect was given 3 scores, then the less readable was 2 scores, and the not readable aspect was given 1 score. Following the example of readable in category shift data.

Table 9. Example of Category Shift and Its Quality (Readability)

No	SL/ENG	TL/IND	Description	Quality Assessment		
				Accuracy	Acceptabl e	Readabl e
1.	Counterinsurgency (Pg 9, L30)	Main Kontra-Pemberontakan (Pg 26, L19)	Unit shift (noun word becomes noun phrase)	3	2	1

The researcher stated that this text was not readable with 1 score. In the text above, the translator translated "Counterinsurgency" into "*Main Kontra-Pemberontakan*." It can be seen that the translation was difficulted to understand by the reader. Therefore the data was not readable. Because some terms sound unfamiliar.

From the discussion above. There were four types of category shifts in this research. The first category shift that the researcher found was structure shift. This shift happened when the structure of the source language (English language) was different from the structure of the target language (Indonesian language). The translator of the novel made the structure changes in the target language to produce a natural translation and acceptable to the reader.

The second type of category shift was the class shift. This shift occurred in the item of the target language was a different class from the original language. The class shift was the lowest frequency in the novel *The Fault in Our Stars*. This means that the translator of the novel did not to much change the word class in the target language. Because commonly, the part of speech between English and Indonesian Language had similar, and most of the words have the same classes.

The third type of category shift was a unit shift. This shift also has a higher frequency in this research. The unit shift occurs when the lower rank of the source language becomes the higher rank in the target language or vice versa, such as a noun word (one word) translated into a noun phrase, a noun phrase translated into a noun word (one word), a noun phrase translated into an adjective word (one word), an adjective word(one word) translated into a noun phrase, and others.

The last type of category shift was the Intra-System shift. This shift occurred when the plural of the source language was singular in the target language or the singular of the source language was plural in the target language. Intra-system shift also was the lowest frequency in this research.

CONCLUSION

Based on the data analysis that has been done, the following conclusions can be described, as follows: All types of category shifts were found in the first chapter of the novel *The Fault in Our Stars*. There were 102 data found in this research. Structure shift was the higher frequency from 102 data, and it had 47 data. Furthermore, the class shift was the lowest frequency that has 6 data. Unit shifts found in this research were 38 data, and intra-system shifts occurred with 11 data. Structure shift became dominant in the translation of novels because there were grammatical structures in English and Indonesian languages.

In the quality assessment of the category shift, there were 78 data (76,5%) categorized as accurate, 20 data (19,65%) were less accurate, and 4 (3,9%) were inaccurate. Moreover, in the acceptable aspect, 92 data (90,2%) were categorized as acceptable; 9 data (8,8%) were less acceptable; 1 data (0,98%) was unacceptable. The last aspect was readable. 90 data (88,2%) were categorized as readable. 9 data (8,8%) were less readable. and 3 data (2,9%) were not readable. The acceptable translation gained the biggest frequency, while unacceptable got the lowest frequency in this research. The researcher also found four types of structure shifts, five types of class shifts, ten types of unit shifts, and five types of intra-system shifts.

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