



Translation Shift In The English- Indonesian Translation of *The Old Man And The Sea* Novel

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Abstract

*This study examines the translation shift phenomenon and covers equivalence in literary translation. The main objective of this study is to identify the translation shifts found in the English and Indonesian texts. The first data of this research is from the original book *The Old Man and the Sea* by Hemingway and its translated version by Damono. This research uses a qualitative research approach with a descriptive analysis method. The data is collected through document analysis by comparing the source text with its translation in Indonesian. The analytical framework is based on Catford's (1965) translation shift theory, which categorizes shifts into level shifts and category shifts. In addition, this study utilizes Nida and Taber's (1969) equivalence theory. The analysis shows that there has been translation shifts in the novel *The Old Man and the Sea* and its translation. In general, two types of translation shifts are identified in the text. First is a level shift, in which language elements move from one grammatical level to another between the source language and the target language. The second is category shift, which includes structure, class, unit, and intra-system shift. These shifts reflect the different linguistic systems between the source language (English) and the target language (Indonesian). Additionally, two translation equivalents were found, the first a formal equivalent and the second a dynamic equivalent, which the translator used to produce natural and acceptable equivalents in the cultural and grammatical context of the target language.*

Keywords: *Category Shift, Catford, Level Shift, The Old Man and the Sea, Translation Shifts.*

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INTRODUCTION

Translation is the process of transferring words from one language (the source language) to another language (the target language) while maintaining the original meaning. Translation not only replaces words but also involves the cultural context and nuances of the different languages. Nowadays, translation is crucial because it has many functions, such as scientific development, international trade, and intercultural communication. The process requires in-depth linguistic skills, cultural sensitivity, and knowledge of the topic being translated for the results to be accurate and easily understood by the reader or listener.

Translation of literary works, in particular, requires high skill to maintain the essence and nuance that the author wants to convey. Comprehension translation is quite essential in the learning process, especially in the context of literature. According to Nida and Taber (1969), Translating 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. This method requires minimal effort, as numerous resources are available for obtaining translations.

The function of language is not limited to the literal translation of literary works but also includes conveying the ideas, feelings, and cultural context inherent in the original text.

Through language, translators can identify the meaning, context, and cultural values in the original text and then adapt them to the language and cultural context of the target readers. This phenomenon is called translation shift and includes lexical, semantic, and cultural changes between the source and target languages. Translation shift is essential to ensure that the author's intended message and nuances are preserved despite fundamental language and cultural differences. According to Baker (1992), Translation shifts are essential modifications implemented during translation to account for the grammar, syntax, and cultural context disparities between the source and target languages. A good translation of a literary work can retain the essence of the story and remain appropriate to the language and understanding of readers from different cultures.

Regarding the explanation above, describing the translation shifts from English to Indonesian literature is fascinating. Translation shifts represent one of the strategies employed to adapt meaning from one language to another. It is imperative to comprehend the concept of translation shifts to understand the manner in which meaning is communicated across various languages and cultures (Catford, 1965, p. 73). Through translation, readers can explore different cultures, traditions, and ideas while gaining new insights that can broaden their understanding of the world. English novels are some of the most commonly translated literary works into Indonesian, making them a suitable focus for studying translation dynamics. The diversity of genres and styles in English literature is also a reason for translation.

The novel *The Old Man and the Sea* is one of the most famous and inspiring classics of literature due to its simple but meaningful plot. *The Old Man and the Sea* is about an old fisherman named Santiago, who battles a giant marlin at sea after 84 days of failed fishing. He finally catches the fish, but on his way home, it is eaten by a shark. Although he returned with the rest of the fish, Santiago was still honored for his struggle. The novel depicts courage, perseverance, and man's relationship with nature. When this work is translated from English to Indonesian, the translator is not only dealing with words but also with differences in language structure, idiomatic, and culture that may affect the way the story is received by readers in Indonesia. For example, the translator must find ways to convey meaning, as some cultural references in the original text may be unfamiliar to Indonesian readers. Moreover, sentence structure and grammar differences can also affect the storyline and overall reading experience. Therefore, translation is not simply translating words; it also means adapting the original message to the linguistic and cultural context so that readers in Indonesia can enjoy the original message.

Previous studies, such as those by Nurmala and Purba (2017) and Yosa (2014), have highlighted the occurrence of translation shifts in English- Indonesian translations, especially in grammatical structures and word classes. However, there is still a considerable gap that needs to be further investigated. Existing studies focus on grammatical or lexical shifts but do not delve into how these shifts affect the overall meaning and cultural nuances. Furthermore, although discussions on word class and grammatical changes have been conducted, there is limited research on whether these changes maintain or change the equivalence of emotional elements in the source text. Moreover, previous studies, such as those conducted by Nurmala and Purba, often use examples from non-literary contexts, such as "Street Vendors". Yosa provides examples of standard word-class shifts. As a result, the specific problems of translating "*The Old Man and the Sea*" have not been widely discussed. Finally, not much attention has been paid to how these translation changes affect Indonesian readers' reception of the story, especially in terms of maintaining authorial intent and emotional resonance.

Therefore, bridging this research gap is necessary to understand how translation changes in *The Old Man and the Sea* affect meaning, cultural nuances, and emotional equivalence. A more comprehensive analysis showed how these changes affect readers' reception and Hemingway's narrative in the Indonesian context.

This study applied translation shift theory, as stated by Catford(1965), to analyze translation shifts in more detail. The theory was used because it offers a simple and clear method for identifying and understanding these shifts, helping to make the analysis more organized. In addition, translation equivalence by Nida and Taber (1969), which emphasizes the distinction between dynamic equivalence and formal equivalence, is used in this study. Translation shifts were discussed in this study, focusing on the novel *The Old Man and the Sea*. There have been many studies on translation shifts, both in the context of general translation and literary works. Ayu's (2018) study identifies category shifts, such as structure, class, unit, and intra-system shifts, that occur in the translation process. In addition, some studies, such as Hatmiati and Husin's (2018), discuss the importance of considering cultural aspects in language translation. The researcher highlights that language and culture are inseparable, and cultural understanding is essential to produce effective and contextually appropriate translations. However, most existing studies focus on non-fiction texts or classic literary works with universal themes without paying attention to the particular context of the novel. Studies that specifically analyze translation shifts in literary works with stylistic complexity, such as *The Old Man and the Sea*, are still very limited, especially in English-to-Indonesian translation.

This research is very important to gain a deep understanding of translation shifts in the translation of literary works. Therefore, this study aims to identify the types of translation shift that exist in the english to indonesian translation of the novel *The Old Man and the Sea* and to analyze translation equivalence in the english to indonesian translation of the novel *The Old Man and the Sea*.

RESEARCH METHOD

This study employed a qualitative approach to explore translation shifts in *The Old Man and the Sea* and its Indonesian version *Lelaki Tua dan Laut*, translated by Damono. By analyzing sentence structure and word choice shifts using Catford's (1965) theory, the study aimed to reveal patterns in translation equivalence. Data were collected through documentation methods, including reading, note-taking, and categorization of shifts. The primary data consisted of the English and Indonesian texts, supported by secondary sources such as scholarly articles to deepen the analysis.

Data analysis followed a qualitative descriptive method, focusing on identifying and classifying shifts and equivalence based on Catford's and Nida and Taber's frameworks. The analysis involved theming, interpretation, and validation through theoretical triangulation. Results were presented informally using narrative descriptions for clarity and accessibility, aligning with Sudaryanto's (2015) method to ensure the findings are both systematic and understandable to readers.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

This section explores the study of translation shifts and translation equivalence based on the novel *The Old Man and the Sea* and its Indonesian translation *Lelaki Tua dan Laut*. The analysis employs two main theoretical frameworks. The first is Catford's (1965) theory of translation shifts, which consists of two parts: level shift and category shift. The second is the

case of equivalence in translation by Nida and Taber (1969), who differentiate between formal equivalence and dynamic equivalence. These theories are applied to resolve the issues and, at the same time, to give the reader insights into the structure, form, and function changes of the text within the translation process.

Translation is not only about the language system but also involves cultural differences between two languages. This shift problem is a common case when translating because each language has different characteristics, structures, and cultural backgrounds. Therefore, translators use translation shifts to fix the problem. Translation equivalence is also used to enhance the meaning and convey the message more naturally.

Shifts Identified in The Old Man and The Sea and Its Translation.

Level shift

Level shift can occur due to the equivalence of items between the source language and target language, but at different linguistic levels, such as from grammar to lexis and vice versa. The data below describes and presents the occurrence of a level shift:

Source Language (SL)	Target Language (TL)
“...and he had gone eighty-four days now without taking a fish.” (page 1)	“...dan kini sudah genap delapan puluh empat hari lamanya tidak berhasil menangkap ikan seekor pun.” (page 1)

In the source sentence, “*He had gone eighty-four days...*”, the grammatical form of the past perfect tense is used, which systematically does not appear in Indonesian. In the translation of the phrase “*kini sudah genap delapan puluh empat hari lamanya,*” lexical elements such as “*kini*” and “*sudah*” are used to change the meaning of time contained in the grammatical form. This indicates a shifting level from the source language's grammatical form to the target language's lexical form. Differences in linguistic systems between languages cause this kind of shift. The equivalence in the example above demonstrates the application of dynamic equivalence. This approach focuses more on conveying meaning and making the text feel natural, rather than translating it literally. This is shown by the addition of the words “*kini*” and “*lamanya,*” which show the translator's effort to convey the emotional state being experienced by the character. Although there is a shift in word structure, the meaning produced is still consistent with the source text.

Source Language (SL)	Target Language (TL)
“...but today there was only the faint edge of the odour because the wind had backed into the north and then dropped off, and it was pleasant and sunny on the Terrace.” (page 2)	“...tetapi hari itu baunya tidak tajam sebab angin telah berbalik ke arah utara lalu berhenti, dan suasana di Teras terasa nyaman dan cerah.” (page 3)

The data above shows the shift level that occurs during the translation process. In this situation, the phrase “had backed” in the source text is a past perfect tense form indicating an action completed before another event occurred, which is translated into a lexical form in the TL. This is due to the fact that the past perfect tense grammatical form in SL follows the formula “S + had + past participle (Verb3)”. The phrase is translated as “*telah berbalik*” in Indonesian. In the TL, the word “*telah*” indicates that an event has occurred. Therefore, the

tenses (grammatical forms) in the SL shift to lexical forms (time/aspect markers) in the TL.

The equivalence in the above example demonstrates the application of formal equivalence. The sentence “the wind had backed into the north” would literally translate to “*angin telah berbalik arah ke utara.*”. This shows that the translator is maintaining the original sentence structure. This shows that the translator made an attempt to remain close to the form and content of the source language by maintaining as much of the original sentence structure and vocabulary choices as possible.

Source Language (SL)	Target Language (TL)
“When the boy came back, the old man was asleep in the chair and the sun was down.” (page 5)	“Ketika anak laki-laki itu kembali, lelaki tua itu tertidur di kursi dan matahari sudah terbenam.” (page 9)

In this case, the grammatical structure in the past tense in SL is shifted when transferred to TL. The phrase "was down" follows the simple past pattern of was/were + complement. This structure indicates a state or condition that occurred in the past. In the translation into Indonesian, this phrase is expressed as "*sudah terbenam.*" The word "*sudah*" in TL functions as a temporal marker indicating that an event has already occurred. Thus, the past tense grammatical form in SL is replaced by a lexical element in TL.

The application of dynamic equivalence is evident in this translation. The sentence “the sun was down” in English, if translated literally, means “*matahari berada di bawah,*” but this form was changed to “*matahari sudah terbenam*” to make it sound more natural and easier to understand. The adjustment of meaning for the purpose of adaptation from the source language to the target language is a principle in dynamic equivalence.

Category Shift

In translation, category shift means a shift from formal correspondence. Structure shift, Class shift, Unit shift, and Intra-system shift belong to the four categories of shifts.

Structure Shift

Structure shifts occur when there is a change in grammatical structure or word order. This shift occurs because of the different grammar that must be strictly followed, and the translator's preference can cause this shift. The following is the translation data of the structural shift that has been analyzed:

SL (Source Language)	TL (Target Language)
“He was an old man who fished alone...”(page 1)	“Ia SEORANG lelaki tua yang sendiri...”(halaman 2)

The data above shows different structures in noun phrases between English as the source language and Indonesian as the target language. This shift is caused by differences in the grammatical system, especially in terms of word order. In English, the noun “*man*” as a headword is preceded by the adjective “*tua*” as a modifier. In contrast, the order of the noun “*man*” as the headword is followed by the adjective “*old*” as the modifier. This difference shows how each language has different structural features in forming noun phrases.

The phrase “*Old Man,*” which is translated as “*Lelaki Tua,*” can be seen as an example of formal equivalence in translation. The translator keeps the original structure by pairing the adjective “*old*” with the noun “*man,*” which becomes “*tua*” and “*lelaki*” in Indonesian. This translation keeps the original meaning without adding any cultural context or extra

interpretation. It simply delivers the message in a way that stays close to the source language.

SL (Source Language)	TL (Target Language)
<p>“The blotches ran well down the sides of his face, and his hands had the deep-creased scars from handling heavy fish on the cords.” (page 1)</p>	<p>“Bintik-bintik itu memenuhi kedua sisi wajahnya dan kedua tangannya penuh dengan goresan- goresan tajam, yakni bekas luka karena gosokan tali sewaktu menghela ikan besar.” (page 2)</p>

The data shows a structure shift in translation from English to Indonesian. In the example in SL, the phrase “*heavy fish*” shows a common pattern in English, where the modifier “*heavy*” and the head noun “*fish*” are used. However, in TL, the phrase is translated as “*ikan besar*”, which undergoes a structural change. In Indonesian, the order changes to a head noun “*ikan*” followed by a modifier “*besar*”. This change in position between the modifier and the head noun is a concrete example of a structure shift.

The phrase “*Heavy Fish*,” translated as “*Ikan Besar*,” is an example of dynamic equivalence in translation. Rather than using the word “*berat*” for “*heavy*,” the translator uses “*besar*” because it sounds more natural in Indonesian. This translation does not copy the original words exactly but changes them slightly to make the meaning clearer and easier for Indonesian readers. It focuses more on the meaning than the exact words used in the source language.

SL (Source Language)	TL (Target Language)
<p>“..with two men staggering at the end of each plank, to the fish house where they waited for the ice truck to carry them to the market in Havana. (page 2)</p>	<p>“..with two men staggering at the end of each plank, to the fish house where they waited for the ice truck to carry them to the market in Havana. (page 2)</p>

In English, the phrase “*Fish house*” follows the structure head + modifier, with “*house*” as the head and “*fish*” as the modifier. When translated into Indonesian as the target language (TL), the sentence becomes “*Gudang ikan*,” the modifier + head structure. In this construction, “*ikan*” functions as the modifier positioned after the word “*gudang*,” which acts as the head of the phrase. This modification in order shows the differences in syntactic structures between English and Indonesian.

The phrase “*Fish House*,” translated as “*Gudang Ikan*,” is an example of a dynamic equivalence. “*Gudang ikan*” reflects the function of the place, a facility where fish are stored or processed, rather than sticking to the word-for-word meaning. This translation focuses on conveying the intended function and meaning in a way that sounds natural in the target language.

Class Shift

Class shift occurs when the translation equivalent of the source language translation is a member of a different class in the target language. The class shift findings that have been analyzed are below:

SL (Source Language)

TL (Target Language)

“Five and you nearly were **killed** “Lima, dan kau nyaris **celaka** ketika when I brought the fish in too kuangkat ikan yang masih terlalu buas, green and he nearly tore the boat to yang hampir saja meng hancurkan pieces.” (page 2) perahuku berkeping-keping.” (page 4)

The bolded expression from the translation data above is a class shift. This change occurs because the English expression “*killed*,” which is a verb, is translated into “*celaka*,” which is an adjective in Indonesian. This change shows a grammatical category shift from verb to adjective, which shows a class shift. This is done as an adjustment to keep the target language in line with the intended style and syntactic norms. A direct translation like “*dibunuh*” in Indonesian might sound too harsh in this context, whereas the word “*celaka*” conveys the intended meaning more naturally. This example shows how class shift can help maintain functional equivalence and acceptability during the translation process.

The data above is an example of dynamic equivalence. In the source sentence “*Five and you nearly were killed...*”, the translator rendered it as “*Lima dan kau nyaris celaka*”. The phrase “*you nearly were killed*,” which literally means “*kau hampir terbunuh*,” is changed to “*kau nyaris celaka*,” which is more common and easier for Indonesian readers to understand.

SL (Source Language)

TL (Target Language)

“But he knew he had **attained** it and he knew it was not disgrace- ful and it carried no loss of true pride.” (pages 3) Tetapi ia tahu bahwa ia telah **berendah hati** dan ia tahu bahwa hal itu bukanlah sesuatu yang aib dan tidak menyebabkan kehilangan harga diri”. (page 5)

The data from the translation above is an example of a class shift. This shift occurs because the word “*attained*” in English is a verb, while “*berendah hati*” is an adjective in the Indonesian. This indicates a change in word class from a verb to an adjective. The translator may have chosen this word to make the sentence sound more natural and simpler in Indonesian.

The data above is an example of dynamic equivalence. In the source sen- tence “*But he knew he had attained it*,” the translator said, “*Tetapi ia tahu bahwa ia telah berendah hati*.” The word “*attained*” is not translated literally into “*men- capai*” or “*meraih*”; *instead*, it becomes “*berendah hati*,” which shifts the mean- ing slightly to match the context more naturally in Indonesian. This adaptation shows that the translator focused on conveying the intended meaning rather than preserving the exact form of the source text. This demonstrates the use of dynamic equivalence, where the translator aims to produce a translation that is meaningful and culturally appropriate for the target audience.

SL (Source Language)

TL (Target Language)

“...and spread it over the back of the chair and **over** the old man’s shoulders.” (page 5) “...an menyelimutkannya di san- daran kursi, **menutupi** pundak lelaki tua itu.” (page 9)

The data in the translation data represents a class shift. In this case, the English preposition “over” is translated into the Indonesian verb “menutupi”. This indicates a shift from a preposition to a verb. The shift reflects the target language's tendency to use more active descriptions.

The data above is an example of dynamic equivalence. The translation does not maintain the exact grammatical form of the source language. Instead, it focuses on conveying the same meaning in a natural way in the target language. This reflects the principle of dynamic equivalence, which emphasizes natural expression and emotional effect.

Unit Shift

Any language has a grammar and structure consisting of five hierarchies: morpheme, word, phrase, clause, and sentence. The shift of a linguistic unit (phrase or clause) occurs when that unit from the source language is transferred to a different class in the target language, such as a phrase to a sentence or a clause to a phrase. Below are the results of the analysis:

SL (Source Language)	TL (Target Language)
“His hope and his confidence had never gone. But now they were kinannya muncul kembali seperti freshening as when the breeze ketika angin lembut mulai ber- rises.” (page 3)	“Tetapi kini harapan dan keya- never gone. But now they were kinannya muncul kembali seperti freshening as when the breeze ketika angin lembut mulai bertiup.” (page 5)

The data above indicates a unit shift in the translation process. In the source language (SL), the word “breeze” is a singular translation of a noun phrase, “angin lembut.” This shift from a single word to a phrase represents a change in grammatical rank. The transformation is necessary to preserve the semantic nuance of the original term within the linguistic and cultural context of the target language.

The sentence “His hope and his confidence had never gone. But now they were freshening as when the breeze rises.” translated as “Tetapi kini harapan dan keyakinannya muncul kembali seperti ketika angin lembut mulai bertiup.” is an example of dynamic equivalence. The translator focuses on keeping the meaning and feeling the same, rather than translating word for word. For example, “freshening” is changed to “muncul kembali,” which sounds more natural in Indonesian. The phrase “as when the breeze rises” is also made smoother as “seperti ketika angin lembut mulai bertiup.” This translation makes the message easier for Indonesian readers to understand while keeping the original mood and idea.

SL (Source Language)	TL (Target Language)
“It is strange.” (page 3)	“Aneh.” (page 6)

The data above is an example of a unit shift. In the English sentence (SL) “It is strange,” a complete sentence structure (full clause) is used. However, the Indonesian translation (TL) translates the sentence into a single word, “Aneh,” a singular adjective without a clear subject or predicate. The move from a sentence to a word indicates a unit shift, or a change from a bigger to a smaller linguistic unit.

The sentence “It is strange,” translated as “Aneh,” is an example of dynamic equivalence. The translator conveys the intended meaning naturally and concisely rather than sticking to the exact grammatical structure. The original sentence includes a subject and a linking verb, but it is shortened to a single word in the translation. By using “Aneh,” the

translator captures the emotional tone and reaction implied in the original without needing to say “*Ini aneh*” or “*Itu aneh.*” This approach helps the expression feel more immediate and familiar to Indonesian readers, maintaining the original effect while adapting it to the target language’s norms.

SL (Source Language)	TL (Target Language)
“I think so (page 3)	“Ya” (page 5)

The data above represents a form of unit shift in the translation process. In the sentence “*I think so*” in SL, the sentence structure consists of “I (S) + think (Verb) + so (Form/Complement).” This sentence is a complete statement expressing the speaker’s agreement or opinion. However, in the TL, this sentence is translated into “*Ya,*” a single word functioning as an affirmative response. The change from a complete sentence structure to a single word in the TL indicates a unit shift from clause to word.

The use of dynamic equivalence can be seen in this translation. The sentence “*I think so.*” was translated as “*Ya.*” Instead of translating the phrase literally as “*Saya pikir begitu,*” the translator chose a simpler and more natural response in Indonesian. The word “*Ya*” effectively conveys agreement or affirmation, just like the original English sentence. This choice makes the dialogue sound more natural and conversational for Indonesian readers. This change shows how the translator focused on keeping the feeling and message.

Intra-System shift

Intra-system shift occurs when there is a similar grammatical system between the source and target languages; however, the translator may make different choices due to adjusting the expressions used in the correspondence. The data from the intra-system shift has been analyzed as follows:

SL (Source Language)	TL (Target Language)
He rolled his trousers up to make a pillow, putting the newspaper inside them. (page 8)	Celana itu digulungnya untuk bantal, koran untuk ganjal di dalamnya. (page 14)

The translation of “*a pillow*” into “*bantal*” shows an example of intra-system shift. In English, there is the nominal phrase “*a pillow,*” which is singular with the indefinite article “*a.*” In Indonesian, there is no explicit use of articles such as ‘*sebuah*’ or ‘*satu*’. The word “*bantal*” stands alone without any quantity indicator. This reflects a change in the system of quantity determination and articles; even though both languages have a quantification system, their forms of expression differ. The change helps the translation sound natural and still keeps the same meaning.

In this example, the translator applies dynamic equivalence in translating the sentence “*He rolled his trousers up to make a pillow, putting the newspaper inside them*” into “*Celana itu digulungnya untuk bantal, koran untuk ganjal di dalamnya.*” Although the translation does not exactly follow the original structure, it conveys the intended meaning naturally in the target language. The phrase “*to make a pillow*” is rendered as “*untuk bantal*”, which omits the verb “*make*” but still clearly expresses the purpose of the action.

SL (Source Language)	TL (Target Language)
“But I know many tricks and I have resolution.” (page 8)	“Tetapi aku mengetahui banyak akal , dan aku punya keteguhan hati.” (page 13)

The data shows an intra-system shift. In the source language (English), the plural form is marked by the addition of the suffix -s, as in the word “tricks,” which is the plural form of “trick.” On the other hand, in Indonesian, the plural form has not been changed. Instead, words with plural meanings, such as “banyak,” so the word “tricks” can be translated into “akal,” which is a singular word even though it is preceded by “banyak.” This shows that the number of grammatical systems of both languages changes. Therefore, this difference in how to mark plurals shows an intrasystem shift, as the plural in English changes to the singular in Indonesian.

In the data above, “*But I know many tricks and I have resolution,*” translated into “*Tetapi aku mengetahui banyak akal, dan aku punya keteguhan hati,*” it can be said that the translator applies the formal equivalence approach. This is shown by the close preservation of structure and meaning from the source to the target language. For instance, “*I know many tricks*” is translated directly as “*aku mengetahui banyak akal,*” and “*I have resolution*” becomes “*aku punya keteguhan hati.*” The translator retains the grammatical structure and lexical meaning with minimal adjustments, aiming to stay faithful to the original expression while still making sense in Indonesian.

SL (Source Language)	TL (Target Language)
“ The clouds over the land now rose like mountains, and the coast was only a long green line with the gray blue hills behind it.” (page 12)	“ Awan di atas daratan tampak bangkit bagaikan gemunung dan Pantai hanyalah sebuah garis hijau panjang dengan perbukitan biru-kelabu di belakangnya.” (page 23)

The rendering of “clouds” as “awan” demonstrates an intra-system shift. In the source language, the word “clouds” clearly indicates a plural noun, marked by the addition of “-s.” In the target language, however, the translation “awan” is in its singular form and does not use repetition (like “awan-awan”) or quantifiers to show plurality. This indicates a shift within the number system shared by both English and Indonesian.

In the data above, “*The clouds over the land now rose like mountains...*” is translated into “*Awan di atas daratan tampak bangkit bagaikan gemunung...*”. This shows the use of dynamic equivalence. The translator does not translate word for word, but focuses on keeping the meaning and image the same in the target language. For example, “*like mountains*” becomes “*bagaikan gemunung,*” which gives a similar poetic and natural feel in Indonesian. The phrase “*tampak bangkit*” also makes the sentence sound smooth and natural. This approach helps the Indonesian reader understand and feel the message like the original reader would.

Translation Equivalents in *The Old Man and the Sea* and Its Translation.
Formal Equivalence

Table 1. Formal Equivalence

Source Language	Target Language
“...but today there was only the faint edge of the odour because the wind had backed into the north and then dropped off, and it was pleasant and sunny on the Terrace.”	“...tetapi hari itu baunya tidak tajam sebab angin telah berbalik ke arah utara lalu berhenti, dan suasana di Teras terasa nyaman dan cerah.”
“He was an old man who fished alone...”	“Ia SEORANG lelaki tua yang sendiri...”
“ But I know many tricks and I have resolution. ”	“ Tetapi aku mengetahui banyak akal, dan aku punya keteguhan hati. ”
“ Can I offer you a beer on the Terrace and then we’ll take the stuff home.”	“ Mau kau kutraktir bir di Teras dan sesudah itu kita bawa pulang perlengkapan ini?.”

The data indicates that the translator employs the formal equivalence technique. This is evident in the close similarity in both structure and meaning between the source language (SL) and the target language (TL). The translator attempts to maintain the lexical content as well as the structural characteristics of the original text. By preserving the fundamental meaning of the phrase without substantial modification, the translator ensures that the target text remains as faithful as possible to the original. This approach enables the target audience to engage with the material in a way that mirrors the understanding of the original readers. However, the resulting translation may appear unnatural or overly formal in the target language. This technique is generally used when the form of the message is of significant importance, and accuracy in reflecting the source structure is prioritized over naturalness or fluency.

Dynamic Equivalence

Table 2. Dynamic Equivalence

Source Language	Target Language
“...and he had gone eighty-four days now without taking a fish”.	“dan kini sudah genap delapan puluh empat hari lamanya tidak berhasil menangkap ikan seekor pun.”
“When the boy came back, the old man was asleep in the chair and the sun was down. ”	“Ketika anak laki-laki itu kembali, lelaki tua itu tertidur di kursi dan matahari sudah terbenam. ”
“The blotches ran well down the sides of his face, and his hands had the deep-creased scars from handling heavy fish on the cords.”	“Bintik-bintik itu memenuhi kedua sisi wajahnya dan kedua tangannya penuh dengan goresan-goresan tajam, yakni bekas luka karena gosokan tali sewaktu menghela ikan besar. ”

“...with two men staggering at the end of each plank, to the fish house where they waited for the ice truck to carry them to the market in Havana.	“yang setiap ujungnya diangkat oleh dua orang yang berjalan terhuyung ke arah gudang ikan , di mana mereka menunggu truk es yang akan mengangkut mereka ke pasar di Havana.
“ Five and you nearly were killed when I brought the fish in too green and he nearly tore the boat to pieces.”	“ Lima, dan kau nyaris celaka ketika kuangkat ikan yang masih terlalu buas, yang hampir saja menghancurkan perahuku berkeping-keping.”
“But he knew he had attained it and he knew it was not disgraceful and it carried no loss of true pride.”	Tetapi ia tahu bahwa ia telah berendah hati dan ia tahu bahwa hal itu bukanlah sesuatu yang aib dan tidak menyebabkan kehilangan harga diri”.
“ His hope and his confidence had never gone. But now they were freshening as when the breeze rises. ”	“ Tetapi kini harapan dan keyakinannya muncul kembali seperti ketika angin lembut mulai bertiup. ”
“...and spread it over the back of the chair and over the old man’s shoulders.”	“...dan menyelimutkannya di sandaran kursi, menutupi pundak lelaki tua itu.”
“ It is strange. ”	“ Aneh. ”
“ I think so. ”	“ Ya. ”
“ The clouds over the land now rose like mountains.... ”	“ Awan di atas daratan tampak bangkit bagaikan gemunung... ”

The data indicates that the translator employs the dynamic equivalence technique. The primary focus of dynamic equivalence is how the message or meaning in the source text can be conveyed effectively to produce the same impact or effect on the target audience as it does on the original audience. Therefore, translation does not focus on the structure or form of sentences in the source language, but instead emphasises equivalence of meaning and communicative effect. This approach allows translators to adapt language style, word choice, and cultural adjustments to make the text more relevant and naturally understandable to readers within their cultural context.

CONCLUSION

Several conclusions could be drawn based on the results and discussion in the previous chapter. First, it was found that translation shifts, which were the primary focus of this study, occurred repeatedly. These shifts are divided into two types: level shift and category shift. Category shift itself includes structure, class, unit, and intra-system shifts, which generally occur in noun phrases due to differences in structure between the source language (SL) and target language (TL). Of the four types, structure shift is the most dominant type of shift in the data.

The second issue analyzed in this study is translation equivalence, which is divided into formal and dynamic equivalence. Formal equivalence occurs when SL has a direct counterpart in TL and is usually translated word for word. Conversely, dynamic equivalence emphasizes

the meaning and emotional effect correspondence between the SL and TL. In this study, dynamic equivalence was used more frequently than formal equivalence.

These shifts and equivalences were analyzed from Ernest Hemingway's novel *The Old Man and the Sea* and its translation, *Lelaki Tua dan Laut*, by Sapardi Djoko Damono. Therefore, it can be concluded that this work's translation involves various shifts and equivalences to adapt the language structure and preserve the meaning and nuances of the original text.

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