



Translation Shifts In Guantanamo Diary From English To Indonesian

Dyo Danindra¹, I Komang Sumaryana Putra², Ni Wayan Sukarini³

English Literature Study Program, Faculty of Humanities, Udayana University, Bali, Indonesia

Received: 06 Maret 2026
Revised: 16 Maret 2026
Accepted: 28 Maret 2026

Abstrak

This research explores the translation shifts in Guantanamo Diary book from English into Indonesian, addressing the differences that occur when meaning is transferred from one language to another in a structured manner. This research highlights the essential strategies of translation for managing the grammatical, cultural, and linguistic differences between a target language (TL) and a source language (SL). The primary aim is to identify the types of shifts that occurred and explain how are the shifts applied in the translation of Guantanamo Diary from English to Indonesian. This research employs J. C. Catford theory on translation shifts, concerning level shifts and category shifts, which includes structure shifts, class shifts, unit shifts, and intra-system shifts. Utilizing a qualitative research method, this research conducts a detailed analysis of translation shifts analysis of the text, focusing on how linguistic and cultural differences between English and Indonesian are systematically addressed in the translation process to achieve accuracy, naturalness, and communicative equivalence. Data collection involves a documentation method with note taking technique, wherein the memoir is examined and searched for translation shifts, which are then categorized and analyzed. This research contributes to the broader discourse on shifts in translations, emphasizing the complex relationship between linguistic, grammatical, and cultural differences. The findings are presented descriptively, aiming to enhance the understanding of how various types of translation shifts applied to overcome linguistic differences and achieve accuracy between English and Indonesian in the themes presented in the novel. Through the analysis, all types of translation shift according to Catford's theory are reflected in Guantanamo Diary.

Kata Kunci: translation shifts, translation analysis, catford, guantanamo diary

(*) Corresponding Author: dyodanindra@gmail.com

How to Cite: Danindra, D., Komang Sumaryana Putra, I., & Wayan Sukarini, N. (2026). Translation Shifts In Guantanamo Diary From English To Indonesian. *Jurnal Ilmiah Wahana Pendidikan*, 12(4.B), 74-88. Retrieved from <https://jurnal.peneliti.net/index.php/JIWP/article/view/12852>.

INTRODUCTION

Translation is one of the best and most efficient methods for connecting the linguistic and cultural divides between the languages. In the fields of literature, media, legal documents, and business transactions, the necessity for accurate and appropriate translation has grown significantly in recent years. The translation shift, first described by Catford (1965, p. 73), is one of the most notable phenomena in translation. Translation shifts define the modifications that occur when structural or contextual differences prevent certain aspects of the source language from being immediately transferred to the target language. Translation shifts are described as inevitable departures from formal correspondence caused by linguistic and cultural differences between languages. The translation shifts may occur syntactically, lexically, grammatically, or semantically. According to Catford, there are two main kinds of shifts: level shifts and category shifts, which include intra-system, structure, class, and unit shifts.

Guantanamo Diary is a memoir by Mohamedou Ould Slahi, is one such work that describes his experiences being held and tortured at Guantanamo Bay without being charged.

The book was translated into a number of languages, including Indonesian, after it was first written in English. A detailed and careful translation is necessary to maintain the specifics of the original story while modifying it for an Indonesian-speaking audience because of the text's sensitive and powerful nature. A number of previous studies have highlighted the importance of translation shifts are used in the process of translation to improving readability and cultural relevance, as found by Santoso (2020), who showed that translation shifts can improve readability and cultural appropriateness in reader agreement. Similarly, Sinaga, Herman, Hutahaean and Sinurat (2020) found that translation shifts in movie subtitling makes the text feel more natural and easily understood by the target audience.

This study aims to examine the utilization of Catford's (1965) theory of translation shifts such as level shifts and category shifts in the Indonesian translation of Guantanamo Diary memoir. The main question raised in this study is: What types of shifts occurred in the translation of Guantanamo Diary from English to Indonesia? Through the analysis of translation shifts in Guantanamo Diary memoir, this research is aimed to contribute to the field of translation studies. The results of this study are expected to be a reference of translators and use experience writers who work as book translators with multilingual users. Thus, this study tried to bridge the gap between translation shifts theory and its application in the context of media writing.

METHODS

This research employed a qualitative method to identify the translation shifts occurred in the translation of Guantanamo Diary memoir into Indonesian. The data source was taken from Guantanamo Diary memoir, written by Mohamedou Ould Slahi's, which includes both an English and an Indonesian translation. The English version was the source language (SL) and The Indonesian Version was the target language (TL). The data were collected from the e-book of Guantanamo Diary for the English Version and a book of Guantanamo Diary for the Indonesian Version.

In collecting the data, this research adopted documentation methods. The first step was downloading both the English Version of Guantanamo Diary book from a reliable source or library. The focus was then placed on identifying translation shifts occurred that are relevant into the legal and military terms. Data were collected by listing and classifying the information according to the analysis requirements.

In analyzing the data, a descriptive qualitative method was used to present a clear and detailed description of the identified phenomena (Creswell, 2018, p. 292). The first step involved compile all of the information that have been collected from the text and classify it based on the different kinds of translation shifts. Each of these elements was then examined using Catford's (1965) theory of translation shifts to evaluate whether the translation process impact the translated text's structure and meaning. The data were presented using informal methods.

FINDINGS AND DISCUSSION

This section presents the data that has been collected and observed. The data is then categorized based on the theory of translation shifts. Which is divided into level shifts and category shifts. Category shifts are also divided into structure shifts, class shifts, unit shifts, and intra-system shifts.

1. Level Shifts

Level shifts can be occurred when a feature or element of the source language is expressed in the target language at a different linguistic level from grammatical items to lexis.

In the memoir Guantanamo Diary, in total, 3 data from grammar to lexis were found. All of the data are being discussed according to lexis. The types of lexis found are in the form of *yang* and *paling*.

1. 1 Shifts from Grammar to Lexis

Shifts from grammar to lexis happens when a grammatical feature in the source language (SL) is translated using a lexical item in the target language (TL). It happens when the grammatical feature in the SL has no direct equivalence in the TL or when the TL expresses that meaning through vocabulary, not grammar.

[3-1]

SL : Any **unlawful act** or omission by the Detaining Power causing death or seriously endangering the health of a prisoner of war in its custody will be prohibited. (Slahi, 2015, p. 30)

TL : *Segala tindakan yang melanggar hukum atau kelalaian oleh Pihak yang Menahan hingga menyebabkan kematian atau mengancam secara serius kesehatan seorang tahanan perang dalam penahannya adalah terlarang.* (Slahi, 2016, p. 39)

In the SL, there is ‘unlawful’ (adjective) and ‘act’ (noun) as a simple noun phrase in English. In the TL, *tindakan* (noun) is described by the relative clause *yang melanggar hukum* (verb phrase). According to Oxford English Dictionary, ‘unlawful’ means not allowed by law. Here, the adjective ‘unlawful’ is translated into a verb phrase *yang melanggar hukum* in Indonesian. According to Kamus Besar Bahasa Indonesia, the phrase *yang melanggar hukum* means acting or doing something that is in contradiction with the applicable rules of law. Based on the translation process above, it explains the shift from an adjective (grammatical level) to a verb phrase (lexical level). Therefore, Catford’s translations shifts theory already applied in this translation process.

This phrase is a formal legal statement that restricts the detaining party from engaging in harming behaviors or actions, typically in situations of war detention or military captivity. It describes both active (act) and passive (omissions) actions that cause a prisoner of war to be killed or harmed. International humanitarian law frequently uses language like this, including the Geneva Conventions.

[3-2]

SL : That Mohamedou managed to experience all of this despite four years of the most **arbitrary treatment** imaginable. (Slahi, 2015, p. 32)

TL : *Bahwa Mohamedou mampu merasakan semua ini kendati mengalami empat tahun perlakuan paling semena-mena yang bisa dibayangkan.* (Slahi, 2016, p. 41)

In the SL, there are ‘arbitrary’ (adjective) and ‘treatment’ (noun). In the TL, there are *perlakuan* (noun) and *paling semena-mena* (adjective phrase). According to Oxford English Dictionary, ‘arbitrary’ means not based on a reason, system, or plan. Here, ‘arbitrary’ (an adjective) is translated into *paling semena-mena* (an adjective phrase) in Indonesian. The adjective ‘arbitrary’ in the SL is translated into an adjective phrase *paling semena-mena* in TL. According to Kamus Besar Bahasa Indonesia, the phrase *paling semena-mena* means to act or commit in the most unfair and harsh manner. Based on the translation process above, it represents a shift from a single adjective (grammatical level) to a more complex expression (lexical level). Therefore, Catford’s translations shifts theory already applied in this translation process.

This data provides a narrative analysis of Mohamedou Ould Slahi's unfair and cruel treatment while he was imprisoned. It emphasizes the contrast between his capacity to continue processing or surviving and what he went through, which was the worst kind of abuse. It is passionate and descriptive, and it fits into the conversation about human rights and the law.

[3-3]

SL : I saw the green camo-uniforms of the **escorting guards**.

(Slahi, 2015, p. 57)

TL : *Kulihat seragam kamuflase hijau para penjaga yang mengawal.*

(Slahi, 2016, p. 70)

In the SL, 'escorting guards' is a noun phrase with an embedded participle ('escorting' directly modifies 'guards'). In the TL, *para penjaga yang mengawal* is a noun phrase followed by a relative clause (The literal translate of *yang mengawal* is 'who escort'). According to Oxford English Dictionary. 'escorting' means the act of accompanying or guiding someone, often for protection or direction. In the TL, it is an adjective (escorting) that modifies noun (guards). In Indonesian, the adjective shifted into clause (*yang mengawal*) that modifies noun (*penjaga*). According to Kamus Besar Bahasa Indonesia, the phrase *yang mengawal* means a person or thing in charge of guarding or securing a person, place, or thing. This shift from adjective (word) to clause in translation is a classic case of level shift. The descriptive function that was done by an adjective in English is now carried by a relative clause in Indonesian. Based on the translation process above, it represents a shift from a single adjective (grammatical level) to a more complex expression (lexical level). Therefore, Catford's translations shifts theory already applied in this translation process.

This data describes the narrator's (Slahi) visual observation of a green camouflage uniforms of military personnel, or "guards." This portrays a time when the prisoner was being watched, controlled, and in a military setting. The comprehensive explanations highlight the existence of authority and power, which add to the inmates' uncomfortable and stressful surroundings. The emotional consequences of continuous monitoring of detention are also illustrated.

2. Category Shifts

2.1 Structure Shifts

Structure Shifts can be occurred when the grammatical structure of the source language changes in the target language. These shifts are common because languages often have different syntax and word order. In the memoir Guantanamo Diary, in total, 57 data word order change were found. In this Category Shifts, a shift happens of changing in word order from the source language (SL) into the target language (TL). Due to the basic differences in how different languages arrange words and grammatical components into sentences, structure shifts are among the most common kinds of translation shifts. For instance, variations in sentence structure and syntax, the use of function words, stylistic and idiomatic variations, and readability and naturalness. Structure shifts are frequently used because they enable translators to maintain the message's idiom, simplicity, and naturalness in spite of variations in the source and target languages' grammatical systems.

[3-4]

SL : He is detained twice at the behest of the United States—first by Senegalese police and then by Mauritanian authorities—and questioned by **American FBI agents**. (Slahi, 2015, p. 1)

TL : *Dia ditahan dua kali atas perintah Amerika Serikat—pertama oleh pihak kepolisian Senegal, lalu oleh aparat berwenang Mauritania—dan diinterogasi oleh agen FBI Amerika.* (Slahi, 2016, p. 1)

In the SL, 'American FBI agents' is a noun phrase with the structure Modifier 1 (American) + Modifier 2 (FBI) + Head Noun (agents). In the TL, *agen FBI Amerika* is also a noun phrase but structured differently with Head Noun (*agen*) + Noun Modifier 1 (*FBI*) + Noun Modifier 2 (*Amerika*). Modifiers come before the head noun in English (SL). However,

modifiers are frequently placed after the head noun in Indonesian (TL), particularly nationality descriptions like *Amerika*. According to Oxford English Dictionary, FBI (Federal Bureau of Investigation) is a US national police force controlled by the federal government, tasked with investigating federal crimes. In Indonesian, the FBI can also be translated as *Biro Investigasi Federal*. However, FBI remains the same as its abbreviated form in this data. A structure shift occurs when the noun phrase's grammatical arrangement changes from pre-modification (in English) to post-modification (in Indonesian). It shows a shift in the internal structure of the noun phrase since Indonesian and English have different syntactic rules. Therefore, Catford's translations shifts theory already applied in this translation process.

This data describes a significant incident in Mohamedou Ould Slahi's memoir, *Guantánamo Diary*, which describes the early phases of his imprisonment and highlights how the United States directly influenced it, even though local authorities (first in Senegal and later in Mauritania) carried out the detention. Additionally, by including US FBI agents in the interrogation, it attracts attention to the international aspect of the detention procedure. This demonstrates how Slahi was caught up in the international web of post-9/11 security operations, when overseas operations are frequently conducted under the cover of terrorism.

[3-5]

SL : "**The highest intelligence guy** in Mauritania called my employer and said that I was a good person." (Slahi, 2015, p. 16)

TL : "***Pemimpin dinas intelijen*** di Mauritania menghubungi atasan saya dan mengatakan bahwa saya orang baik." (Slahi, 2016, p. 21)

In the SL, 'the highest intelligence guy' is a noun phrase with the structure Definite Article (the) + Superlative Adjective (highest) + Noun modifier (intelligence) + Head noun (guy). In the TL, *pemimpin dinas intelijen* is also a noun phrase but structured differently with Head noun (*pemimpin*) + compound noun functioning as a modifier (*dinas intelijen*). The noun 'guy' is not literally translated, but instead is replaced by the more formal *pemimpin* (the literal translation is 'leader'). The Indonesian compound noun phrase *dinas intelijen* is derived from the English modifying elements 'highest intelligence.' In order to reflect natural TL syntax, the modifier order and general grammatical construction are modified. According to Catford's classification, this data clearly demonstrates a structure shift for a few reasons. First, the noun phrase's grammatical structure is changed. Second, there are major modifications in the types and ordering of modifiers. Third, the TL is becoming more formal and institutional, while the SL is becoming more descriptive and informal. Therefore, Catford's translations shifts theory already applied in this translation process.

This data describes a scenario in which a senior intelligence official in Mauritania intervened on his side. Slahi's company received the statement, which implied his innocence and guaranteed his character. This instance demonstrates Slahi's connections to society and the potential that some systemic individuals were trying to shield him from unfair treatment or offer support. It also demonstrates the conflict between the international and local authorities that were involved in his arrest.

[3-6]

SL : **The Joint Task Force** in Guantanamo has granted its approval. (Slahi, 2015, p. 18)

TL : ***Satuan Tugas Gabungan*** di Guantanamo telah memberikan persetujuan. (Slahi, 2016, p. 24)

In the SL, 'The Joint Task Force' is a noun phrase with the structure Definite Article (The) + Adjective Modifier (Joint) + Head Noun (Task Force). In the TL, *Satuan Tugas Gabungan* is also a noun phrase but structured differently with Head Noun (*Satuan Tugas*) +

Adjective Modifier (*Gabungan*). According to Oxford English Dictionary, Joint Task Force is a military force established and designated by the Secretary of Defense, a combatant commander, a subunified commander, or an existing joint task force commander. In Indonesian, *Satuan Tugas Gabungan* generally refers to a unit made up of different units to accomplish a specific task. The placement of the modifier of this data has shifted. In English, adjectives typically come before nouns (Joint Task Force). In Indonesian, adjectives frequently come after the noun they modify (*Satuan Tugas Gabungan*). There is a structural difference in the way noun phrases are constructed. Additionally, there is a grammatical structural difference, which is Indonesian does not use definite articles (the), while English does. According to Catford, this data demonstrates a structure shift because of grammatical reordering of the noun phrase's components, a change in the adjective's placement from pre-nominal to post-nominal, and the removal of grammatical elements (such as the article "the") because of linguistic differences. Therefore, Catford's translations shifts theory already applied in this translation process.

This data addresses a formal declaration on the Joint Task Force's (JTF) Guantanamo approval. The context is either administrative or procedural, where the JTF has officially decided on Slahi's case by a court decision, a procedural action, or approval for transfer. This demonstrates the function of the American military and government in handling detainees.

2.2 Class Shifts

Class Shifts can be occurred when a word in the SL is translated into a word of a different grammatical class in the TL, such as translating a noun into a verb, an adjective into a noun, or an adjective into a verb. In the memoir Guantanamo Diary, in total, 5 data were found. There are 3 types of class shifts were found, which are noun to verb, adjective to noun, and noun to adjective.

2.2.1 Noun to Verb

Shifts from noun to verb happens when a word or phrase that is a noun in the source language is changed to a verb in the target language. According to Catford, this kind of class shift occurs when a word's grammatical class changes during translation. These shifts occur because the translation process needs to maintain naturalness and consider syntactic differences between the SL and TL.

[3-7]

SL : The Mujahiden themselves started to wage **Jihad** against themselves.
(Slahi, 2015, p. 12)

TL : *Pihak Mujahidin mulai saling **berperang** di kalangan mereka sendiri.*
(Slahi, 2016, p. 17)

In the SL, the word 'Jihad,' which is Arabic in origin and means 'struggle,' is usually used as a noun and is frequently understood as 'holy war' or spiritual conflict in political or religious contexts. According to Oxford English Dictionary, 'jihad' has two primary meanings, which are a spiritual struggle within oneself to resist religious or moral failings, and a holy war fought by Muslims to defend Islam. In the TL, according to Kamus Besar Bahasa Indonesia, *berperang* means 'to go to war' or 'to wage war.' This shows that *berperang* is a dynamic action, replaces 'jihad' as a conceptual noun in the data. This data shows as class shifts due to the word class changes from a noun (static concept) to a verb (actional verb). Therefore, Catford's translations shifts theory already applied in this translation process.

This data describes the contradictory and damaging struggle between Mujahideen fighters who were first brought together by the same goal but later started fighting among themselves. This data emphasizes the irony of post-conflict extremist organizations turning

against one another in the name of "jihad," highlighting their internal collapse or ideological division.

2.2.2 Adjective to Noun

Shifts from adjective to noun happens when a word or phrase that is an adjective in the source language is changed to a noun in the target language. According to Catford, this kind of class shift occurs when a word's grammatical class changes during translation. These shifts occur due to the differences in grammar and structure between the SL and TL. However, Translating and adjective directly might result in ambiguity in the TL.

[3-8]

SL : An **Escorted** Homecoming (Slahi, 2015, p. 90)

TL : *Kepulangan dengan Pengawalan* (Slahi, 2016, p. 109)

In the SL, 'homecoming' is the head noun. The past participial adjective 'escorted' modifies 'homecoming.' It explains the type of homecoming, one that is accompanied. It belongs to the adjective grammatical class and functions as a modifier. According to Oxford English Dictionary, 'escorted' means to have someone accompany or go with another person to protect or guide them, or to show them the way. In the TL, the word *kepulangan*, translated from 'homecoming.' They have the same word class, which is a noun. The phrase *dengan pengawalan* means with escort or supervision. The word *pengawalan* is derived from the root *kawal*, which means 'to escort.' According to Kamus Besar Bahasa Indonesia, *pengawalan* means guarding or surveillance. The prefix-suffix *pe-an* creates a noun that means 'escort' or 'guarding.' However, the English adjective 'escorted' translated to the Indonesian noun *pengawalan*. This change is made to maintain the source's meaning while following to Indonesian grammatical and stylistic standards. This data shows as class shifts due to the word class changes from an adjective (past participial adjective) to a noun. Therefore, Catford's translations shifts theory already applied in this translation process.

This data is presented as the chapter title in the data source. Although officially a "homecoming," Slahi's return from detention is yet strictly tracked by the military or the government. The phrase implies dissatisfaction since this homecoming is controlled and regulated rather than natural or pleasant.

2.2.3 Noun to Adjective

Shifts from noun to adjective happens when a word or phrase that is a noun in the source language is changed to an adjective in the target language. According to Catford, this kind of class shift occurs when a word's grammatical class changes during translation. These shifts occur due to grammatical and stylistic differences between the SL and TL.

[3-9]

SL : **The Secret Service** is the most important government corps in the third world. (Slahi, 2015, p. 135)

TL : *Polisi Rahasia merupakan korps pemerintah yang terpenting di negara dunia ketiga.* (Slahi, 2016, p. 167)

In the SL, the phrase 'Secret Service' is a proper noun that indicates a government organization. 'Secret' is an adjective that modifies the noun 'Service.' However, every part of 'Secret Service' functions as a compound noun from a semantic viewpoint, much like an agency title or institution name. Besides, the word class is a noun. According to Oxford English Dictionary, "secret service" generally refers to a government agency that is responsible for protecting its government's secrets and finding out the secrets of other governments. In the TL, a phrase *polisi rahasia* breaks the phrase down into a general noun (*polisi*) and modified by an adjective (*rahasia*). The term 'secret,' which functions as a noun in the compound, is translated as *rahasia*, a descriptive adjective in the TL. This data shows as class shifts due to the word

class changes from a noun (compound noun) to an adjective. Therefore, Catford's translations shifts theory already applied in this translation process.

This data is presented in a political observation or analysis. Mohamedou Ould Slahi talks about the power structure of governments, especially the role that security or intelligence services like the Secret Service play in developing countries. This illustrates how crucial police and intelligence organizations are in less democratic or dictatorial governments. The concept of the secret service is presented by *Polisi Rahasia*, the Indonesian translation of *The Secret Service*.

2.3 Unit Shifts

Unit Shifts can be occurred when shifts involve changes in the rank of linguistic units, such as translating a phrase into a single word or vice versa. The most common example is a change from a word in source language into a phrase in the target language or vice versa. In the memoir *Guantanamo Diary*, in total, 37 data were found. There are 5 types of unit shifts were found, which are word to phrase, phrase to word, article to noun phrase, prepositional phrase to a compound noun modifier, and acronym to phrase.

2.3.1 Word to Phrase

Shifts from word to phrase happens when a single word in the Source Language (SL) is translated into a phrase (a group of words) in the Target Language (TL). This shift occurs when the SL word is culturally or legally specific or the TL lacks a direct equivalent translation. According to Catford, this kind of unit shift occurs due to lexical gaps, improve simplicity, and ensure acceptability and naturalness in the TL. It's frequently an improvement in accuracy between the SL and TL.

[3-10]

SL : First by Senegalese police and then by **Mauritanian authorities**.

(Slahi, 2015, p. 1)

TL : *Pertama oleh pihak kepolisian Senegal, lalu oleh aparat berwenang Mauritania.*

(Slahi, 2016, p. 1)

In the SL, the word 'authorities' refers to people in roles of authority or government. According to Oxford English Dictionary, 'authorities' generally refers to a group of people with official legal power to make decisions or enforce laws in a particular area. In the TL, *aparat berwenang*, which translates to 'authorized officers,' is a noun phrase that more naturally and clearly expresses this idea. According to Kamus Besar Bahasa Indonesia, *aparat berwenang* refers to a device or agency that has the right and power to act, make decisions, or take certain actions, in accordance with its function in carrying out its duties or authority, essentially, the context is the same. The phrase *aparat berwenang* replaces the single word 'authorities,' indicating a change in linguistic rank, which is the basic aspect of a unit shift. According to Catford, this translation is a clear example of a unit shift from word to phrase, in which a single English word is converted into an elaborate design in the TL while maintaining its naturalness and meaning. Therefore, Catford's translations shifts theory already applied in this translation process.

This data describes how Mohamedou Ould Slahi was arrested, first by Senegalese police and later by Mauritanian officials, as a result of pressure from US intelligence. It highlights the involvement of many governments and legal organizations in his arrest and questioning, revealing the international expanse of his imprisonment.

2.3.2 Phrase to Word

Shifts from phrase to word happens when a phrase (a group of words) in the Source Language (SL) is translated into a single word in the Target Language (TL). This shift occurs when the SL phrase has a standard TL equivalent or the TL has a more complex lexical item.

According to Catford, this kind of unit shift is important due to ensuring that translations are clear, natural, and grammatically correct in the target language.

[3-11]

SL : The judge could have waited, should have waited, for the country to understand why this had to happen before exercising **his legal authority**.

(Slahi, 2015, p. 19)

TL : *Sang hakim bisa menunggu, bahkan seharusnya menunggu, sampai negeri ini memahami mengapa hal itu mesti terjadi sebelum dia menjalankan **wewenang hukumnya***. (Slahi, 2016, p. 25)

In the SL, 'his legal authority' is a noun phrase formed of possessive determiner (his), adjective modifier (legal), and head noun (authority). According to Oxford English Dictionary, 'legal authority' refers to the power or right granted by law to an individual, organization, or government body to make decisions, act on behalf of others, or enforce laws and regulations. In the TL, *wewenang hukumnya* is a phrase formed by a head noun (*wewenang*) and adjective modifier (*hukum*) with possessive suffix (*-nya*). According to Kamus Besar Bahasa Indonesia, *wewenang* means the right and power to act, the power to make decisions, command, and delegate responsibility to others. In a legal (*hukum*) context, *wewenang* is known as the ability to act that is accorded by applicable laws to conduct legal interactions and actions. In Indonesian, the suffix *-nya* can be used to express possessive meaning (his), reducing the need for a separate possessive pronoun (his). In the other hand, using a phrase like *wewenang hukum miliknya* would be less idiomatic or natural, although it would be grammatically correct. *Wewenang hukumnya* and other more compact structures are preferred by the TL. According to Catford, this translation is a clear example of a unit shift from phrase to word, in which a from a noun phrase (SL) to a single word with a possessive suffix (TL), while maintaining its naturalness. Therefore, Catford's translations shifts theory already applied in this translation process.

This data represents an important moment in the legal system's decision-making process. According to Slahi, the judge acted impatiently without first allowing the state to fully comprehend the reasons behind the decision. This opposes the reckless perform of judicial authority in a sensitive political issue. Its tone expresses disappointment, implying that more patience might result in equal and better choices.

2.3.3 Article to Phrase

Shifts from article to phrase happens when an article in the Source Language (SL) is translated into a phrase (a group of words) in the Target Language (TL). This shift occurs when the TL does not have a direct equivalence for articles. According to Catford, this kind of unit shift is important due to maintain naturalness and clarity, to add cultural and contextual detail, and to maintain definiteness or priority.

[3-12]

SL : **An American** came and took pictures. (Slahi, 2015, p. 15)

TL : ***Seorang warga Amerika** datang dan memotret*. (Slahi, 2016, p. 20)

In the SL, 'An American' is a noun phrase contains an article (an) and a noun (American). According to Oxford English Dictionary, 'An American' refers to a person from America, particularly the United States. In the TL, *seorang warga Amerika* is a noun phrase formed by *seorang* (classifier for a human singular noun), *warga* (citizen), and *Amerika* (America). The actual translate is 'a citizen of America.' According to Kamus Besar Bahasa Indonesia, *seorang warga Amerika* is a citizen of the country or nation of America who has full legal obligations and rights as a citizen of that country. This change occurs because the target language does not have indefinite articles. The English indefinite articles (a, an) have

no direct equivalent in Indonesian. Instead, it demonstrates singularity and indefiniteness using quantifiers and classifiers like *seorang* (for people). It would be unclear or inaccurate to simply translate ‘American’ as *Amerika* or *American* in Indonesian. The phrase ‘An American’ makes it obvious that it referring to a citizen of the United States, so it is translated into *seorang warga Amerika*. According to Catford, the shift from ‘An American,’ a phrase with an article, to *seorang warga Amerika*, a complete noun phrase, is a unit shift. The grammatical and semantic differences between the SL and the TL make it important. Therefore, Catford’s translations shifts theory already applied in this translation process.

In this data, Slahi describes a scenario where an American citizen stopped by and snapped a picture. This brief sight most likely shows monitoring or intelligence-gathering operations that took place during Slahi's detention. He speaks in an actual tone that suggests ongoing observation, potentially without the subject's knowledge.

2.3.4 Propositional Phrase to a Compound Noun Modifier

Shifts from prepositional phrase to compound noun modifier happens when a phrase of prepositional in the Source Language (SL) is translated into a compound noun (a noun formed by combining two or more words) in the Target Language (TL). This shift occurs when the TL prefers noun compounding. According to Catford, this kind of unit shift is important due to stick in morphological norms, represent accepted terminology, and achieve simplicity and natural flow.

[3-13]

SL : “As you are aware, the detainees are held under **the Law of War.**”

(Slahi, 2015, p. 30)

TL : “*Sebagaimana yang sudah Anda ketahui, para tahanan berada di bawah **Undang-Undang Perang.***” (Slahi, 2016, p. 38)

In the SL, ‘The Law of War’ is a noun phrase consists of head noun (Law) and prepositional phrase modifying the noun ‘Law’ (of War). According to Oxford English Dictionary, ‘The Law of War’ refers to the rules that govern the conduct of belligerents during armed conflict, particularly international war. In the TL, *Undang-Undang Perang* is a noun phrase consists of *Undang-Undang* (Law) and *Perang* (War), the noun *Perang* creates a compound noun as a modifier of *Undang-Undang*. According to Kamus Besar Bahasa Indonesia, *Undang-Undang* means state regulations or rules made by the government and passed by parliament, which have the authority to be legally bound, and *Perang* is an event of violent conflict between two or more parties. However, *Undang-Undang Perang* can be defined as the laws or regulations governing matters related to the event of war. This can include regulations on how the war should be conducted, the restrictions that must be followed during the war, and the rules that apply after the war has ended. English often employs prepositional phrases for specification, while Indonesian usually uses noun-noun compounds for similar purposes. *Undang-Undang Perang* is the natural way to refer to ‘The Law of War’ in Indonesian legal and military terminology. Compound noun modifiers are clearer and more concise than using its literal translation structure (*hukum dari perang*), which might seem unnatural. However, ‘The Law of War’ to *Undang-Undang Perang* translation demonstrates a unit shift from an English prepositional phrase to an Indonesian compound noun modifier. According to Catford, this change is required to maintain meaning, provide naturalness, and stick to the grammar of the target language. Therefore, Catford’s translations shifts theory already applied in this translation process.

This data appears in a formal or official context in the data source, definitely from a public affairs officer discussing the legal justification for holding people at Guantanamo. He

claims that the detainees are being held “under the Law of War,” defending their detention through a military or international legal system, and the tone of speech is formal and regulated.

2.3.5 Acronym to phrase

Shifts from acronym (an abbreviation formed from the initial letters of other words and pronounced as a word) to phrase (a group of word) happens when an acronym in the Source Language (SL) is translated into a phrase in the Target Language (TL). This shift occurs when the acronym is unfamiliar to TL audience and usually happens in the translation process of academic or legal texts. According to Catford, this kind of unit shift is important due to make sure that translations maintain meaning, simplicity, and communicative intention, especially if acronyms are ambiguous to the target audience due to cultural or linguistic differences. It's an important domestication tactic, especially in academic, legal, and public texts.

[3-14]

SL : The **DOD** Takes Over (Slahi, 2015, p. 182)

TL : *Departemen Pertahanan Mengambil Alih* (Slahi, 2016, p. 223)

In the SL, the acronym ‘DOD’ stands for Department of Defense, a U.S. governmental institution. According to Oxford English Dictionary, Department of Defense refers to the US government department responsible for the nation's military forces. In the TL, acronyms like ‘DOD’ are not commonly used, so expanding it to *Departemen Pertahanan* makes the reference clearer. According to Kamus Besar Bahasa Indonesia, *Departemen Pertahanan* is the government agency responsible for the national defense effort, including policies, resources and personnel. Indonesians usually avoid using foreign acronyms unless they are well-known (such as FBI or UN). ‘DOD’ is not very recognizable to general readers in Indonesia. For this reason, *Departemen Pertahanan* matches to the original's aimed level of formality and institutional tone. According to Catford's categorization of unit shifts, the translation from ‘The DOD’ to *Departemen Pertahanan* represents a unit shift from acronym to phrase. This change matches to the TL standards and maintains naturalness. Therefore, Catford's translations shifts theory already applied in this translation process.

This data is the title of a chapter or subchapter in the data source. It describes a change in power or control, most likely the takeover of detention procedures or investigations by the Department of Defense (DOD). This highlights the part played by US government organizations in Slahi's continued arrest and indicates a formal and institutional transfer of authority.

2.4 Intra-system Shifts

Intra-system Shifts can be occurred when the SL and TL have similar systems but differ in how specific elements are used. These shifts typically involve differences in number, article use, or tense. In the memoir Guantanamo Diary, in total, 15 data were found. There are 3 types of intra-system shifts were found, which are plural to singular, plural to number-neutral, and countable plural and uncountable abstract.

2.4.1 Plural to singular

Shifts from plural (a word or form indicating more than one) to singular (a word or form indicating to just one thing) happens when a plural form of noun in the Source Language (SL) is translated into a singular in the Target Language (TL). It happens if a translation shifts a number without changing its meaning. This shift occurs when a concept is expressed as singular in the TL even though it is plural in the SL, the noun in the TL does not take on plural forms, or the meaning is still plural or collective, but it is expressed grammatically as singular. According to Catford, this kind of intra-system shift is occurred due to TL grammatical

structure, or language rules. These shifts are necessary to maintain translation's grammatical accuracy, clarity, and naturalness.

[3-15]

SL : Mohamedou's torture includes months of extreme isolation; a litany of physical, psychological, and sexual humiliations; **death threats**; threats to his family; and a mock kidnapping and rendition. (Slahi, 2015, p. 1)

TL : *Siksaan yang dialami Mohamedou mencakup berbulan-bulan isolasi ekstrem; serangkaian penghinaan secara fisik, psikologis, dan seksual; ancaman kematian; ancaman kepada keluarga; dan penculikan rekayasa serta proses rendisi.* (Slahi, 2016, p. 3)

In the SL, the word 'threats' is a plural form of word. According to Oxford English Dictionary, 'threats' is a statement of an intention to inflict pain, injury, or damage on someone, often in retaliation for something done or not done. In the TL, the word *ancaman* is a singular form of the translation (threat). According to Kamus Besar Bahasa Indonesia, *ancaman* refers to actions or statements that cause fear or harm to others. English makes clear the difference between singular and plural for the majority of nouns. In Indonesian, morphological plural forms are frequently replaced with context. In the TL, *ancaman kematian* (singular) is more common and natural, rather than *ancaman-ancaman kematian* (plural) would sound unnatural or unnecessarily repetitive. According to Catford, this translation includes as an intra-system shift (plural to singular) since it stays in the noun class, but the grammatical number system changes from English plural to Indonesian singular. In the other hand, the semantic equivalency is achieved while preserving common and natural expression in the TL. Therefore, Catford's translations shifts theory already applied in this translation process.

This data summarizes the torture Mohamedou Ould Slahi suffered while in prison. It is presented at the beginning of the data source. It summarizes numerous violations, including mock executions, threats, humiliation, and extended isolation. This demonstrates continuous abuses of human rights and morality while in US prison.

2.4.2 Plural to number-neutral

Shifts from plural (a word or form indicating more than one) to number-neutral (a word or form that does not state singularity or plurality clearly) happens when a plural form of noun in the Source Language (SL) is translated into a number-neutral form in the Target Language (TL). In Indonesian, a word may be singular or plural based on context because plurality is not marked structurally unless necessary. It also happens if a translation shifts a number without changing its meaning. This shift occurs when the number-neutral form sounds more natural or fluid in the target language, or the plural marking is not required and not typically uses plural markers. Clear number marking is lost in this intra-system shifts. According to Catford, this kind of intra-system shift is occurred due to TL naturalness, or language differences. These shifts are necessary to maintain translation's grammatical accuracy.

[3-16]

SL : All this time, **the prison officials** pocketed the money, saying nothing. (Slahi, 2015, p. 17)

TL : *Sepanjang waktu itu, petugas penjara mengantongi uang mereka, tanpa mengatakan apa-apa.* (Slahi, 2016, p. 22)

In the SL, the word 'officials' is a plural form of word. According to Oxford English Dictionary, 'officials' refers to a person holding a position of authority or duty in an organization, particularly in government or a large company. In the TL, the word *petugas* is a singular form of the translation (official), but number-neutral in Indonesian since it means as one unity. According to Kamus Besar Bahasa Indonesia, *petugas* refers to a person who is on

duty, assigned or ordered to do something. Plural nouns are marked explicitly in English, but not in Indonesian. In Indonesian, *para petugas penjara*, an explicit plural form, is acceptable but not always required. However, *petugas penjara* is more natural and effective. There is no ambiguity in the translation since the TL readers can realize the plural meaning from the context. According to Catford, this translation includes as an intra-system shift (plural to number-neutral) since it stays in the noun class, but the grammatical number system changes from English plural to Indonesian number-neutral. However, *petugas* in Indonesian has a flexible number interpretation, while ‘officials’ is obviously a plural form. It successfully demonstrates Catford's intra-system shift model by maintaining meaning and following to the TL norms. Therefore, Catford’s translations shifts theory already applied in this translation process.

In this data, Mohamedou Ould Slahi describes dishonesty and corruption by prison officials. The data reveals how prison guards participated in illegal acts such stealing cash intended for criminals while keeping quiet. It reflects systemic abuse and a lack of transparency in the detention setting. In Indonesian, it is translated as "*Sepanjang waktu itu, petugas penjara mengantongi uang mereka, tanpa mengatakan apa-apa.*" The general message here is the same, which is authorities are corrupt, and they remain silent while it is happening.

2.4.2 Countable plural to uncountable abstract

Shifts from countable plural (a word or form indicating more than one and it can be counted) to uncountable abstract (a word or form that does not state singularity or plurality clearly because it is cannot be counted) happens when a countable plural form of noun in the Source Language (SL) is translated into an uncountable abstract form in the Target Language (TL). This shift occurs when plural concepts are preferred to be expressed as general abstractions in the TL. In the other hand, it is also when the TL's lexical equivalent is naturally mass-like or uncountable. Meaning becomes less about specific objects and more about the overall idea or action. According to Catford, this kind of intra-system shift is occurred due to maintain natural expression, maintain meaning, and honor cultural norms in the TL. These shifts are a natural part of flexible equivalency in professional translation.

[3-17]

SL : Many young men and women join the **U.S. forces** under the misleading propaganda of the U.S. government. (Slahi, 2015, p. 295)

TL : *Kebanyakan pria dan wanita muda bergabung dalam ketentaraan AS di bawah propaganda sesat pemerintah AS.* (Slahi, 2016, p. 363)

In the SL, the word ‘forces’ is a plural form of word. According to Oxford English Dictionary, ‘force’ refers to the armed forces of the United States. Additionally, "force" can also refer to a body of armed men, an army, or the police force. ‘U.S. forces’ is a common term used to refer to the collective military strength of the nation. In the TL, the word *ketentaraan* is a singular form of the translation (force), but uncountable abstract noun in Indonesian since it expresses as a large collective institution abstractly. According to Kamus Besar Bahasa Indonesia, *ketentaraan* means all military-related things, such as military organizations, troops, equipment, or activities. Hence, translation in the TL is in abstract concept. In English, military units (forces) are described using countable plural nouns, but in Indonesian, the military institution as a whole is expressed using abstract, uncountable nouns like *ketentaraan*. Despite being a literal translation, *ketentaraan* is more natural and clearer in Indonesian than using a plural countable equivalent like *pasukan-pasukan AS*. The abstract noun better keeps the intended meaning because the SL refers to the institutional concept of the military rather than specific troops. Since English might use countable forms, Indonesian frequently uses abstract terms to describe large collective institutions (e.g., *kesehatan*, *pendidikan*, and *ketentaraan*).

This translation occurs necessarily to fulfilling stylistic and cultural appropriateness, and the idea is better expressed as an abstract whole. According to Catford, this translation demonstrates an intra-system shift from the countable plural noun 'forces' to the uncountable abstract noun *ketentaraan*. This translation happens by modifying the grammatical number and conceptual framing to preserve the TL's naturalness and clarity. Therefore, Catford's translations shifts theory already applied in this translation process.

This data criticizes the use of misleading propaganda by the US military to recruit young people. Slahi's critical view on institutional injustice and militarization is reflected in the phrases in the source language, which describe a social and political reality where government manipulation affects the recruitment of youth. This translation maintains the main argument of joining under misleading influence, the individuals involved (young people), and the critical tone.

CONCLUSION

Based on several points of data analyzed, the translation shifts found in Mohamedou Ould Slahi's Guantánamo Diary reflect the application of Catford's dynamic and context-sensitive translation shift theory, particularly those involving unit shifts, class shifts, and intra-system shifts. These shifts serve clear communicative and functional purposes in the target language (Indonesian), ensuring clarity, naturalness, and acceptability within the cultural norms and linguistic grammar.

Therefore, this study contributes to the field of translation studies, particularly in exploring how translation shifts can serve as an effective tool for achieving accuracy and naturalness. This research can be beneficial for translators, educators, and researchers interested in analyzing shifts in literary, political, or human rights-related texts, as well as highlighting the importance of flexibility and cultural competence in the translation process.

REFERENCES

- Catford, J.C., 1965. *A Linguistic Theory of Translation: An Essay in Applied Linguistics*. Oxford University Press.
- Creswell, J.W., 2018. *Research Design: Qualitative, Quantitative, and Mixed Methods Approaches*, Fifth. ed. SAGE, Los Angeles.
- Nurmala, D., and Purba, A. 2017. Pergeseran Bentuk Dalam Terjemahan Artikel Di Majalah Kangguru Indonesia. [online] Available at: <https://media.neliti.com/media/publications/289267-pergeseran-bentuk-dalam-terjemahan-artik-f10a62ad.pdf> (Accessed 09.01.2024)
- Nurmalia, L., Harmoko, D. D., and Purwaningrum, P. W. 2021. Unit Shift Dalam Novel *The Sea Of Monsters*. 19 – 25. <https://doi.org/10.31294/w.v12i1>
- Santoso, A., 2020. Shifts in the Translation of Complex Noun Phrases from English into Indonesian. [Undergraduate Thesis]
- Saraswati, A. S., 2020. Analisis Pergeseran Kategori dalam Penerjemahan Bahasa Inggris ke Bahasa Indonesia pada Film *Black Swan*. [online] Available at: https://repositori.kemdikbud.go.id/20235/41/41.%20MAKALAH%20SEMINAR-%20A.Shadrina%20Saraswati_edited.pdf (Accessed 12.26.2024)
- Sinaga, M., Herman, H., Hutahaean, D., and Sinurat, I., 2020. An Analysis of Translation Shift on Theme of Rise of the Guardians Movie from English to Indonesian. *American Journal of Humanities and Social Sciences Research (AJHSSR)*. 1 - 9. <https://www.ajhssr.com/wp-content/uploads/2020/09/A204100109.pdf>

- Slahi, M.O., 2015. *Guantánamo Diary*. Edited by L. Larry Siems. Canongate Books.
- Slahi, M.O., 2016. *Guantánamo Diary*. Translated by M. Amrin. Penerbit Mizan.
- Oxford University Press. 2024. *Oxford English Dictionary* (6th ed.). Oxford: Clarendon Press; New York: Oxford University Press.
- Pusat Bahasa. 2023. *Kamus Besar Bahasa Indonesia Edisi Keenam*. Jakarta: Departemen Pendidikan dan Kebudayaan, Balai Pustaka