

**THE TRANSLATION SHIFT OF *AL-FI'L AL-MĀDĪ* IN TALE OF THE
TRADER AND THE JINNI OF 1001 NIGHTS NOVEL**

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Kami menyatakan bahwa skripsi tersebut dapat diajukan pada sidang munaqosyah untuk memenuhi salah satu syarat memperoleh gelar Sarjana Sastra Inggris.

Atas perhatiannya, kami ucapkan terima kasih.

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ABSTRACT

The Translation Shift of *Al-Fi'l Al-Māḍī* in Tale of The Trader and The Jinni of 1001 Nights Novel

By Widayanti

This study examines the translation shift in Tale of The Trader and The Jinni of 1001 Nights Novel. There is a moral value to be conveyed by the author, so the translation is needed so that the reader can accept the message. The purpose of this study is to describe types of translation shifts and meaning shifts in *Al-Fi'l Al-Māḍī*. The data used in this research is *Al-Fi'l Al-Māḍī* and its translation. The research has three steps in collecting the data. First, the researcher reads the text of the short story in the novel and the translation of the short story. Second, the researcher notes data in the novel 1001 nights. Last, the researcher puts them in another place to start the analysis. The method used is descriptive qualitative. The theory used in analyzing the data is a shift in translation by Catford, a shift in meaning by Simatupang, and grammar in English and Arabic. After analyzing the data, this study found translation shifts at grammatical level consisting of 34 data, translation shifts in category by three types of shifts: structure shift 12 data, class shift 11 data, and unit shift 6 data. Meanwhile, there were 52 data shifts in meaning, consisting of a shift in meaning from the general meaning to the specific meaning by 40 data and from the specific meaning to the general meaning by 12 data. Related data found between translation shift and meaning shift occur in 43 cases. Unrelated data between translation shift and meaning shift occur in 47 cases.

Keywords: *Translation Shift, Al-Fi'l Al-Māḍī*

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ABSTRAK

Pergeseran Terjemahan *Al-Fi'l Al-Māḍī* Dalam Kisah Saudagar dan Jin Pada Novel 1001 Malam

Oleh Widayanti

Penelitian ini mengkaji pergeseran terjemahan dalam kisah saudagar dan jin pada novel 1001 malam. Terdapat nilai moral yang ingin disampaikan oleh pengarang, sehingga penerjemahan diperlukan agar pembaca dapat menerima pesan tersebut. Tujuan penelitian ini adalah menjabarkan jenis pergeseran terjemahan dan pergeseran makna pada *Al-Fi'l Al-Māḍī*. Data yang digunakan pada penelitian ini adalah *Al-Fi'l Al-Māḍī* dan terjemahannya. Pengumpulan data tersebut terdapat tiga langkah. Yang pertama, peneliti membaca cerita pendek yang ada di novel beserta terjemahannya. Yang kedua, peneliti mencatat data yang ada di novel 1001 malam. Langkah yang terakhir yaitu memindahkan data tersebut untuk di analisis. Metode yang digunakan adalah deskriptif kualitatif. Teori yang digunakan dalam menganalisis data adalah pergeseran terjemahan oleh catford, pergeseran makna oleh Simatupang, dan tata bahasa baik Bahasa Inggris dan Bahasa Arab. Setelah menganalisis data, penelitian ini menemukan pergeseran terjemahan pada tataran gramatika terdiri dari 34 data, pergeseran terjemahan pada kategori ada tiga jenis pergeseran : *structure shift* 12 data, *class shift* 11 data, dan *unit shift* 6 data. Sedangkan pergeseran makna ditemukan 52 data, yang terdiri dari pergeseran makna dari makna general ke makna spesifik 40 data dan dari makna spesifik ke makna general 12 data. Dalam pergeseran terjemahan dan pergeseran makna terjadi keterkaitan sebanyak 43 data, sedangkan yang tidak terjadi keterkaitan 47 data.

Kata kunci: *Pergeseran Terjemahan, Al-Fi'l Al-Māḍī*

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MOTTO

Life is a struggle, then fight! -*Widayanti*



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DEDICATION

This graduating paper is lovingly dedicated to my family especially parents, to all lectures of English Literature Department of State Islamic University of Sunan Kalijaga Yogyakarta. They have guided and directed me to do all the assignment properly. Without their love and support, this graduating paper would not have been made possible.



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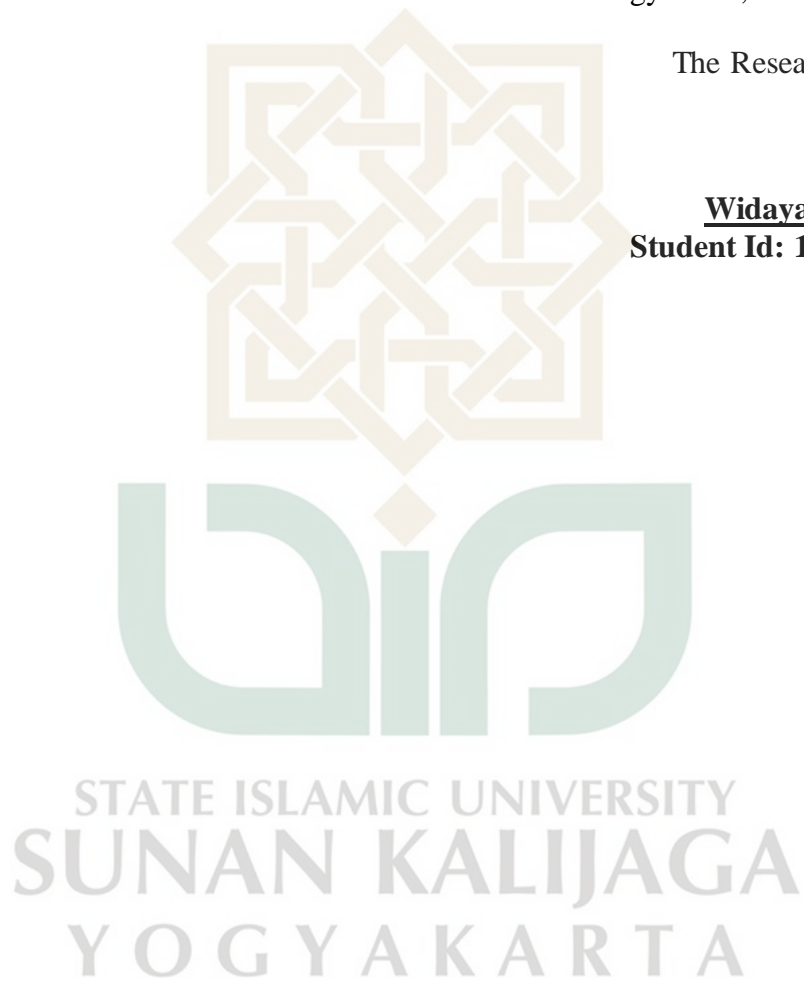


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LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS

A : Adjunct

C : Complement

CMES : Center of Middle Eastern Studies

DE : Dynamic Equivalence

FE : Formal Equivalence

H : Head

M : Modifier

NP : Noun Phrase

O : Object

OALD: Oxford Advanced Learner's Dictionary

Q : Qualifier

P : Predicator

S : Subject

SL : Source Language

TL : Target Language

VP : Verb Phrase

ARABIC-LATIN TRANSLITERATION GUIDELINES

Common Decision of Religious Affair Ministry and Educational
and Cultural Ministry

No: 158 Year 1987 and No: 0543b/U1987

1. Consonant

No	Arabic	Latin	No	Arabic	Latin
1	ا	-	16	ط	ṭ
2	ب	b	17	ظ	ẓ
3	ت	t	18	ع	‘
4	ث	ṯ	19	غ	g
5	ج	j	20	ف	f
6	ح	ḥ	21	ق	q
7	خ	kh	22	ك	k
8	د	d	23	ل	l
9	ذ	ẓ	24	م	m
10	ر	r	25	ن	n
11	ز	z	26	و	w
12	س	s	27	هـ	h
13	ش	sy	28	ء	‘
14	ص	ṣh	29	ي	y
15	ض	ḍ	30		

2. Low Vocal

اَ	a	جَلَسَ	<i>jalasa</i>
اِ	i	عَلِمَ	<i>'alima</i>
اُ	u	حَسُنَ	<i>ḥasuna</i>

3. Long Vocal

اَآ	ā	قَالَ	<i>qāla</i>
اِآ	ā	رَمَى	<i>ramā</i>
اِآ	ī	قِيلَ	<i>qīla</i>
اِو	ū	يَقُولُ	<i>yaqūlu</i>

4. Diphtong

اِي	ai	كَيْفَ	<i>kaifa</i>
اُو	au	حَوْلَ	<i>ḥaula</i>

5. Double Consonant

ـ	tasydīd	نَزَّلَ	<i>nazzala</i>
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6. Assimilation of Definite Article

الـ	al-	القَلَمُ	<i>al-qalamu</i>
الشـ	al-sy	الشَّمْسُ	<i>al-syamsu</i>
من الـ	min al-	مِنَ الْمُرْسَلِينَ	<i>min al-mursalīn</i>

CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

1.1. Background of Study

Humans as social beings need a means of communication to sustain their life in the circle of society. Language is a tool of communication that makes communication easy for humans to convey messages and intentions to be expressed to others. According to Gautam (2022, 91) “language is not only the medium of communication, but it is also a medium of preserving, maintaining, and protecting the culture, tradition, custom and beliefs”. Thus, language grows and is used in all subjects in the circle of society that exist in the surrounding environment, like literary work, health care institution, college education, government institutions, worship, and many others.

Language is the primary element of literary work. According to Marulafau (2019, 552) language unquestionably plays an important role to be the medium of literature written by authors in English. It is a matter of fact that literary works like a poem, short story, and novel cannot exist as manuscripts of literary works without language. Thus, language is a means of literary expression. All works of literature are made of a language, thus it is easy to understand. Literature has a main goal, that is to tell the audience about concepts, ideas, and stories wider. Literature itself can express something and convey the message only through language.

One form of literary work is prose. According to Chen (2019, 512), prose can be divided into two senses: the first is in the general sense and the second is in the

precise sense. In a general sense, it refers to a literary medium which has irregularity and a variety of rhythms, and it has close correspondence to the patterns too. While in a precise sense, it specifies to a type of literary genres which has some features to make it possible to be distinguished from poetry, drama, and fiction. Prose has been developed for such a long time in decades. Its development cannot be separated from novel because novel comes from prose.

When reading a novel, readers experience different feelings like what the characters in the novel feel. It is because the author of the novel also expresses thoughts, feelings, or ideas portrayed by the characters inside the novel. Thus, readers can absorb life values such as the meanings of life, religion, behavior, and social. A novel that has a good quality is a novel that uses straightforward and understandable language that invites readers into positive things.

Therefore, many novels are used in different languages that the readers can understand well. Likewise, the novel *Alfu Lailah wa Lailah* (1001 nights) has been translated into various languages, one of which is English that will be analyzed. *Alfu Lailah wa Lailah* (1001 nights) novel is a classic fairy tale that has become a legend, not only in the Middle East but also in other parts of the world with the appearance of various translations and versions. Arabic epic literature at the time of the Caliphate had a great influence on human civilization, especially in the field of culture. The appeal of *Alfu Lailah wa Lailah* (1001 nights) novel as a legendary tale certainly has its uniqueness as a literary work, especially the messages conveyed in fairy tales. To be able to understand this, it is necessary to study the

translation. In this case, a deep study needs to be carried out to measure translation equivalence.

In addition, the researcher chooses the short story from a set of stories in *Alfu Lailah wa Lailah* (1001 nights). The story of 1001 nights is a framed story in which the background is depicted variously, for example, when a merchant meets a genie (the Jinni) in an open field. In the story of the first night, the setting is in King Syahrayar's residence. This novel also applies the setting of time and place in the story of 1001 nights. The chosen story by the researcher talks about a trader who has wealth and trades in separate cities and the Jinni, the King of the Jann. The people who read that novel can absorb and accept a story which is inseparable from the mandate or moral value that the author desires, as seen in the Story of 1001 nights. The moral values in the Story of 1001 nights can be seen in the stories both explicitly and implicitly; one of the moral values in this story is "do not miscalculate".

Sometimes people face desperate straits to understand the content or meaning in the language so that it requires an understandable translation where the translation is a means or technique to deliver a message from a language source to another language. Thus, the readers can understand the novel which uses the target language; this is what the translator desires. There are some definitions of translation. Muchtar and Kembaren (2018, 3) said that "a translation is a text derived from another language, exhibiting qualities of equivalence to that source text, such that the derived text can be taken as a substitute for the original text". Furthermore, Newmark (1988, 5) said that a rendering of a piece of writing or text

into a different language as intended by the author is called translation. Therefore, translation has the term “equivalence”. The translation equivalence acts as an empirical phenomenon that is identified by looking for the difference between the source language and target language text, in other words, the underlying conditions or justification of translation equivalence. The most important idea or information from the source language has to equal and reveal to the readers, so it can help the readers to share knowledge or information with others. For example, a short story which is written in the Arabic language is translated into the Persian language so that it will be understood well by Persians to know the story and the message inside.

Translation has had a big effect on everything in life but translation is very complex to learn. According to Azzahra and Ruminda in their journal (2021) it is said that translation is a very complex language activity that requires a translator to know language and grammar as well as culture, social, religion, and material. Then, a translator needs to understand language and grammar well. Besides, a translator needs to know the situation in all aspects. Thus, people can get information in accordance with the source language.

However, there are differences in grammar. Translators need to search for the closest equivalence to express the meaning of a word from a language source into a target language. According to Sathisa (2020, 180):

“Translation is difficult because a language reflects its culture and carries its rich cultural connotations. Many difficulties in translation are due to cultural differences. Every nation has its own cultural priorities and vocabulary of a nation’s language reflects its specific culture”.

Thus, translation still has a problem. It can be found that understanding the meaning of a word in a certain language plays a good purpose in understanding the

overall meaning well and correctly. There have been found many literary works translated into English. This research specifies the analysis of translation from Arabic to English.

Structure is an important component in writing. Good structure makes a sentence have meaning because structure explains sentence patterns. One of the lessons in structure is parts of speech or word classes. Sterling (2018, 13) divided the types of Arabic words into three: *ism*, *fi'l*, and *harf*. In English, Sharma (2021, 2) divided parts of speech into eight: noun, pronoun, verb, adverb, adjective, preposition, conjunction, and interjection. Thus, Arabic and English have differences in word classes. Arabic translation can be different when interpreted in English. A word or text can be separated when converted from the source language into the target language. Furthermore, the sentence structure of the source language is different from the target language.

From the text above, this research focuses on the translation shift of *Al-Fi'l Al-Māḍī* as Arabic verbs in the source language which can be translated to the target language. *Al-Fi'l Al-Māḍī* is one of the main parts of a sentence, which indicates the past meaning (Al-Ghalayayni, 2005, p. 33). It is significant to do the correct translation from one language to another language because false translation can create a whole different meaning in the target language. In this novel, the researcher found a discrepancy in the translation of the target language with the existing since the beginning of the text. The obstacle to translation is such as the change of parts of speech, the shift in meaning, etc. By stating the problems, the researcher is interested in examining the types of translation shifts found in *Al-Fi'l Al-Māḍī*.

As stated above the essential goal of translation, which is to get the equivalence meaning between both languages, needs a comprehensive understanding of a translator. The distinction found by the researcher is a step of the translator that is recognized, i.e., shift. Catford explained that “Shift or transfer occurs to make the readers of the target language get the point or the meaning of the translation that the translators use” (1965, 60). Thus, translators found out that the equivalence of *Al-Fi'l Al-Māḍī* in some particular cases becomes a challenge for them to the target language translation that has been discovered as well as the meaning shifts which may occur.

Translation shift basically occurs due to differences in the grammatical structure between the source language and the target language. In shifting, there is a change in grammatical form from the source language to the target language. This research aims to describe what translation shift may occur in translating *Al-Fi'l Al-Māḍī* into English.

For example, *Al-Fi'l Al-Māḍī*

SL : أعلم زوجته و أولاده بما جرى له / *a'lama zaujatahu wa aulādahu*

bimā jarā lahu/

TL : and after **informing** his wife and children of what had betided

him

In this example, *Al-Fi'l Al-Māḍī* 'أعلم' /a'lama/. It is the predicate (verb) of the sentence, but it is translated into gerund 'informing'; it is the object of preposition because it is arranged after 'after'. The class shift and the unit shift happen in this case. The change in this sentence is perspicuous.

Shift in meaning can occur because of different points of view and culture of speakers of different languages. Another example of meaning shifts in translating *Al-Fi'l Al-Māḍī* into English is shown below.

SL: *وَأَكَلَ كَسْرَةً وَكَانَتْ مَعَهُ وَتَمْرَةً* /*wa akala kasratan wa kānat ma'ahu wa tamratan*/

TL: **took** thence some broken bread and dry dates and began to break his fast

In this example, the sentence "وَأَكَلَ كَسْرَةً" /*wa akala kasratan*/ is translated into "**took** thence some broken bread" in English. Literally, it should be translated into "and he **ate** some broken bread". 'Eat' means 'to put food in your mouth, chew it, and swallow it' (OALD, 2018, p. 463) but 'take' means 'to carry or move something from one place to another' (OALD, 2018, p. 1520). The meaning shift occurs from specific to generic.

When *Al-Fi'l Al-Māḍī* is compared with its translation into English, there can be found many differences in structure, meaning, and expression. Because of those

differences, it is engaging to find out the translation shift of *Al-Fi'l Al-Māḍī* and its translation in Tale of The Trader and The Jinni of 1001 Nights Novel.

1.2. Research Questions

Based on the research statement above, the researcher aims to reveal the following questions:

1. What are the kinds of translation shifts found in *Al-Fi'l Al-Māḍī* in the short story of Tale of The Trader and the Jinni?
2. What are the kinds of meaning shifts found in *Al-Fi'l Al-Māḍī* in the short story of Tale of The Trader and the Jinni?

1.3. Objectives of Study

Based on the problem statements above, the objectives of this research are:

1. To find out and understand the kinds of translation shifts found in *Al-Fi'l Al-Māḍī* in the short story of Tale of The Trader and the Jinni.
2. To find out and understand the kinds of meaning shifts found in *Al-Fi'l Al-Māḍī* in the short story of Tale of The Trader and the Jinni.

1.4. Significances of Study

This research will hopefully be helpful:

1. For the students, this research is expected to be useful to increase their desire in studying translation, especially in translating meaning. Thus, they will have a better understanding regarding translation equivalence.

2. This research is also expected to be useful for other researchers to provide theoretical understanding and information about translation equivalence in general.

1.5. Literature Review

In conveying this research, it is necessary to know some prior researches that contain similar topic of discussion. There are a few research topics done in the similar scope of discussion. The first research is *Analisis Strukturalisme Levi-Strauss Terhadap Kisah Pedagang dan Jin dalam Dongeng Seribu Satu Malam*. It was written by Neneng Yanti Kh. in *Journal of Adabiyāt*, Vol. 8, No. 2, Desember 2009. She analyzed the unique structure of *Seribu Satu Malam* based on Levi-Strauss' Structuralism. She analyzed one of the *Seribu Satu Malam* stories as a sample, that is *Kisah Pedagang dan Jin* (the story of the trader and the genie). In the stories of *Kisah Pedagang dan Jin*, its structure can be found in all of *Seribu Satu Malam* stories. The result shows that the threads of themes connect one story to another, so that the stories appear as a unity and appear as a variation of one theme, namely how the characters look at life and solve various problems in it. This becomes hidden structure of the story. Besides that, there is a philosophical value of the lives of the figures that human beings are only on their way, in a world between those between departures and ends, as a description of life in the world. The researcher found out that there are similarities and differences between the research conveyed by Yanti and this research. This research analyzes the trader and the jinni from *alfu Laylah wa Laylah* (1001 nights) novel and it uses theory of the translation shift by Catford and Simatupang, while Yanti's research analyzes *Kisah*

Pedagang dan Jin dalam Dongeng Seribu Satu Malam and it uses Levi-Strauss' Structuralism.

The second research is a thesis entitled *Category of Translation Shift in English Translation of Ism Al-Fa'il Found in Surah Al-Kahf* by Mohammad Yusuf Puji Setia Tegela from State Islamic University of Sunan Kalijaga Yogyakarta, 2018. This research explains how *ism al'fa'il* in *Surah Al-Kahf* is rendered from Arabic into English. The theories being applied in analyzing this research are category shift by Catford, translation procedures by Newmark, and the grammar of English and Arabic language. The method uses descriptive qualitative.

The third research is a thesis by Siti Silvi Rohayati from State Islamic University of Sunan Gunung Djati entitled *Translation Shifts in Body Copy Texts of Beauty and Body Care Products*, 2018. The method being employed in this research is descriptive qualitative. This research discusses the translation shift in body copy texts of beauty and body care. The source language and target language in the products are almost the same in the system but the translation results do not show equivalence or interrelatedness. The meaning of the source language has the meaning of the target language.

The fourth research is a thesis entitled *The Correlation Between Arabic Fi'il Madhi and English Simple Past Tense at UPB of UIN Antasari Banjarmasin* by Ahmad Muhadi, 2019. This research is about how the students understand the difference of *fi'il madhi* and simple past in English which is used Zhen's theory. The method used is correlatives. Medium correlation is the result of data analysis

in this research, showing that the correlation value between Arabic *fi'il madhi* and English simple past tense is medium correlation.

The fifth research is a journal by Tira Nur Fitria entitled Translation Shift in English into Indonesian Subtitle of Guzaarish Movie in Journal of Language and Literature Vol. 20 No. 2 – October 2020. This research discusses two kinds of translation shifts; they are the level shift and the category shift. The theory used is by Hatim (2014). The method used is descriptive qualitative research.

The last research is a thesis by Muhammad Ihsan Baihaqi from State Islamic University of Sunan Kalijaga Yogyakarta, 2021 entitled Category Shift in The Translation of Trump's Speech Recognizing Jerusalem as The Capital of Israel. This research is how the translation of text in Donald Trump's speech occurs. The theory used is Category Shift by Catford. The method used is qualitative.

However, the researches mentioned above are different from this research. This research focuses on the translation of *Al-Fi'l Al-Māḍī* in Tale of the Trader and The Jinni of 1001 Nights Novel. It aims to understand and explain how the translation and meaning shift of *Al-Fi'l Al-Māḍī* in English are found by the translator.

1.6. Theoretical Framework

This research applies Catford's translation shift theory. Catford divided it into two shifts, level shifts and category shifts. The level shift has a meaning that a shift occurs when source language item at grammatical level has a target language equivalence at a lexicon level. Hence, category shift occurs as a result of the free translation process that does not refer to the equivalence of grammatical level; this

method is approximately normal or free translation in which the source language and target language equivalence are set up at appropriateness or acceptance of target text. There are four types of category shift: structure shift, class shift, unit/rank shift, and intra-system shift (Catford, 1965, p. 73-76).

Besides that, this research uses meaning shift by Simatupang. According to Simatupang (1999, 92-95), shifts in semantics occur because of different perspectives and cultures of speakers of different languages. This shift in the field of meaning also implies that it is not always possible to transfer the meaning contained in the text or source language into the other text or target language precisely or intact. There are types of meaning shift: a shift from generic to specific meanings and vice versa and shifting meaning due to differences in cultural points of view.

In addition to using the translation theory, this research uses the structure theory of language. This research uses the structure theory of the Arabic language of *Al-Fi'l Al-Māḍī*, in which *Fi'l* is an Arabic word and is the same as a verb in English. It has four variations, such as *fi'l māḍī* (past tense), *fi'l muḍāri'* (present tense), *fi'l 'amr* (command), and *fi'l nahyī* (prohibition) (Al-Ghalayayni, 2005: 33). *Fi'l Māḍī* is the same as simple past tense in English, both of them are used to explain the sentence in a past time.

1.7. Research Methods

1.7.1. Type of Research

Type of research in this research uses qualitative research to determine the comparative phenomenon in the translation text. The researcher describes

phenomena that occurred in the chosen text by this method. Qualitative is a research method that has a function to explore and analyze something. As Creswell mentioned in his book:

“Qualitative research is an inquiry process of understanding based on distinct methodological traditions of inquiry that explore a social or human problem. The researcher builds a complex, holistic picture, analyses word, reporting detailed views of informants, and conducts the study in a natural setting” (1998, 15).

Related to this method, a text using reference that has a complex narrative makes the readers find the obstacle or ask the question and shows all of its complications. Description and conclusion are also employed in the whole analysis.

1.7.2. Data Sources

The sources of data in this research are *Al-Fi'l Al-Mōdī* as Source Language and its Translation of The Tale of The Trader and The Jinni in the novel 1001 nights. Their roles are the main sources, and they are focused on the Arabic Language and the English that are used to refer, compare and confirm the equivalence translation.

1.7.3. Data Collection Technique

Data collection technique has four basic types in qualitative research; they are qualitative observation like a place, time, character, etc., in-depth interview, document in the form of picture, film and the others, and audio-visual material (Creswell, 2014, p. 266). Related to the collection of data, the researcher uses documentation techniques due to its ability to collect data in many various media, such as magazine, newspaper, book, letter, etc. The data being used in this research

are from the short story of the novel. This research takes sentences in the novel 1001 nights that contain *Al-Fi'l Al-Māḍī* and the translation of the novel 1001 nights as the data of the research. The research has three steps in collecting the data. First, the researcher reads the text of the short story in the novel and the translation of the short story. Second, the researcher notes data in the novel 1001 nights. The last, the researcher puts them in another place to start the analysis.

1.7.4. Data Analysis Technique

Based on the data and purpose of this research, the researcher did the analysis deeply. The data that has been collected earlier are analyzed using several theories that have been submitted previously. The method that the researcher uses is the identity method. The identity method used consists of the method of translational and distributional equivalents. According to Sudaryanto (2015, 15) the translational method is a method being the determinant in another language. This translational method is used to translate the Arabic language into English because the language in this research data is Arabic as the source language and English as the target language.

Distributional method is the data analysis method whose determining tool is the element of the language itself. The distributional method uses the basic technique for direct elements (BUL), namely dividing the lingual data unit into several parts or elements, and the element concerned is seen as the part that directly forms the lingual unit in question (Sudaryanto, 2015, 18). There are two methods to divide the data. They are used in turn to find out the patterns that can answer the research questions. First, analyze the data as *Al-Fi'l Al-Māḍī* and compare it with

the English translation. Next, classify and describe it for the equivalence of *Al-Fi'l Al-Māḍī* in the short story *The Tale of The Trader* and *The Jinni* of 1001 nights novel.

1.8. Paper Organization

The followings are how the research is organized to have information about the discussion of the research as a whole. Chapter I concerns with an introduction that consists of the background of the study, problem statements, objectives of the study, significances of study, literary review, theoretical approach, method of research (type of research, data sources, data collection technique, and data analysis technique), and paper organization. Chapter II explains the theoretical approach in detail. Chapter III discusses an overview of the results of findings and discussions in this study. Chapter IV consists of a conclusion and suggestion.

CHAPTER IV

CONCLUSION

4.1. Conclusions

After the researcher found and analyzed the data findings of *Al-Fi'l Al-Māḍī* in the short story of Tale of The Trader and the Jinni that have been described in the previous chapter, the researcher found 90 data of *fi'l māḍī*, 63 of the data by using translation shift and 52 of the data by using meaning shift. The types of translation shifts found in the data are level shift, structure shift, class shift, and unit shift.

The translation shift for level shift consists of 34 cases. They are the shift from grammatical to lexical. For the category shift, there are 29 cases consisting of 12 cases of structure shift, 11 cases of class shift, and 6 cases of unit shift. For the intra-system, there is no case.

Meanwhile, the meaning shift in this translation consists of 52 cases. They are the shift from generic meaning to specific meaning and vice versa. The shift from generic meaning to specific meaning consists of 40 cases, the shift from specific meaning to generic meaning consists of 12 cases, and there is no case for shifting meaning due to differences in cultural points of view.

Besides these, the researcher found related and unrelated data between translation shift and meaning shift. Related data found between translation shift and meaning shift occur in 43 cases. Unrelated data between translation shift and meaning shift occur in 47 cases.

4.2. Suggestions

The researcher would like to contribute some suggestions for other researchers, especially for students of English Literature of State Islamic University of Sunan Kalijaga Yogyakarta based on the research findings and discussion. It is suggested that other researchers should be more innovative to select the theory and the data. Besides that, particularly, for those who have the same problem and are interested in conducting the same focus with this research, it is suggested that this research can be a reference. Hopefully, there will be further research on how to complete this technique.

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