Chapter IV

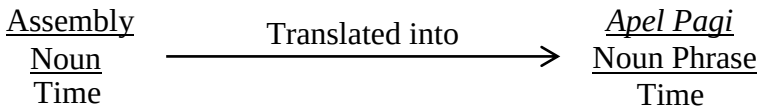
Finding and Discussion

This chapter focused on the explanation of each data found in the short story. The data is analyzed using unit shift theory occurs from word to phrase. The unit shift is explained syntactically and semantically using part of speech and semantic role theory. The unit shift is divided into three unit categories, from noun to noun phrase, from adjective to adjective phrase, and from adverb to adverbial phrase.

4.1 Unit Shift from Noun to Noun Phrase

Data 1 [1]

Source Language	—not Mr Gilbert, the head teacher, who liked to pick his nose during **assembly**, (**MWST, 2002: 69)**
Target Language	*—tidak juga Mr. Gilbert, sang kepala sekolah yang suka mengupil selama **apel pagi**,* **(MSBM, 2002: 5)**



According to the data the source language "assembly" is a word but in the target language it is translated into *apel pagi* which is a phrase. The word

“assembly” stands as a noun because it is the name of a ceremony while in target language phrase *apel pagi* is a noun phrase with *apel* as head and *pagi* as modifier, syntactically there is a unit shift between the source language *assembly* and the target language *apel pagi* from word to phrase.

The target language *apel pagi* have been chosen to interpret the source language “assembly” since it has the same meaning with word “assembly”. In this case *“*assembly” means a place for gathering between teachers and students at the start or end of the day and *apel pagi* means a ceremony of people gathering to listening speech from teacher and honor the country flag that according to Indonesian culture the gathering held in the morning. Based on the meaning, phrase *apel pagi* have translation equivalent with word “assembly” since the meaning of the data is related each other with the setting of the short story which is in a school.

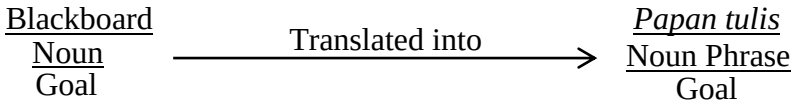
Source Language: not Mr Gilbert, the head teacher, who liked to pick his nose during **assembly.**
Time

Target Language: *tidak juga Mr. Gilbert, sang kepala sekolah yang suka mengupil selama* ***apel pagi.***
Time

The target language a*pel pagi* has the same semantic role with word “assembly”. In the sentence, apel pagi has role as time because it is the event when the agent (Mr. Gilbert, *sang kepala sekolah*) doing the action (*Mengupil*). While word “assembly” also has role as time since it is also the even when the role agent (Mr Gilbert, the head teacher) doing the action (Pick his nose).

Data 2 [5]

Source Language	Ms Wiz turned to the **blackboard**. (**MWST, 2002: 73)**
Target Language	*Ms Wiz berbalik menghadap* ***papan tulis.*** **(MSBM, 2002: 9)**



The source language "blackboard" is a word and it is translated into *papan tulis* which is a phrase. "Blackboard" is a noun because it is an object or a thing. *Papan tulis* is a noun phrase with *papan* as head and *tulis* as modifier. Unit shift happen because "blackboard" is a compound word, a combination of a board and the color of black and there are no such compound word to translate *blackboard* in target language. Because of that, "blackboard" is translated not as a compound word but separated into a phrase, *papan tulis.*

Based on the sentence, "blackboard" has a meaning of a board with black color usually attached to the wall and used as a media to write something with chalk. The target language *papan tulis* means a board used as a media to write, *papan* means a board and *tulis* means write. Therefore the source language "blackboard" have translation equivalent with target language *papan tulis*.

Source Language: Ms Wiz turned to the **blackboard**.
Goal

Target Language: *Ms Wiz berbalik menghadap* ***papan tulis.***
Goal

Based on semantic role theory, "blackboard" has a role as goal in the sentence because it is the destination of the agent (Ms Wiz) when she does the action (turned). *Papan tulis* also has a role as goal because it is the destination of the agent (Ms Wiz) when she does the action (*Berbalik*). According to the data above, the source language share similar role with the target language.

Data 3 [7]

Source Language	"Please draw the **playground**," said Ms Wiz. (**MWST, 2002: 77)**
Target Language	*"Buatlah gambar* ***halaman sekolah****," kata Ms Wiz.* **(MSBM, 2002: 13)**

Playground
Noun
Theme

Translated into →

Halaman sekolah
Noun Phrase
Theme

The source language "playground" is translated to *halaman sekolah* in target language. "Playground" is a noun because it stands as an object in the sentence and *halaman sekolah* is a noun phrase with *halaman* as head and *sekolah* as modifier. Based on the data, unit shift happens because word in source

language is translated into phrase in target language. Unit shift happens because "playground" is a compound word, a combination of word play and ground. Since there is no such compound word to translate it to target language, translator uses phrase *halaman sekolah* to substitute the compound word.

Semantically, *Halaman sekolah* has been chosen to interpret the meaning of source language "playground". "Playground" means an outdoor area for children to play, playground usually located at school or Public Park. *Halaman sekolah* also means a place outside the school building used by children to play since the setting of the short story is in the school. Based on the meaning, "playground" and *halaman sekolah* have translation equivalent.

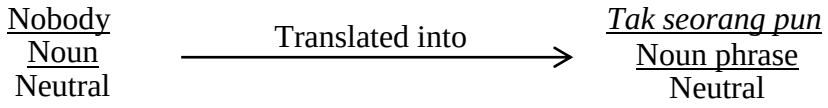
Source Language: "Please draw the **playground**," said Ms Wiz.
Theme

Target Language: *"Buatlah gambar **halaman sekolah**," kata Ms Wiz.*
Theme

The target language *halaman sekolah* has the same semantic role with word "playground". In the sentence, *halaman sekolah* has role as theme because it is affected by the action (*buatlah*) but unchanged by the action. While word "playground" also has role as theme since it is also used as a mediator by the action (draw) but the location itself didn't change.

Data 4 [11]

Source Language	"The magic only works if **nobody** except us knows about it." (**MWST, 2002: 82)**
Target Language	*"Mantranya hanya bisa bekerja kalau **tak seorang pun**, kecuali kita, mengetahuinya."* **(MSBM, 2002: 18)**



According to the data above, Source language "nobody" is translated into *tak seorang pun* in target language. "Nobody" is a word. Specifically, it is a noun because it stands as a thing. Word "Nobody" is translated into *Tak seorang pun* which is a phrase, *tak seorang pun* is a noun phrase with *seorang* as head while *tak* and *pun* as its modifier. Based on unit shift theory, the unit shift of word to phrase happens in the sentence.

In the sentence above, "nobody" means no one or there is no other person with Class three as exception knows the magic if they want it to work. *Tak seorang pun* also means there is no one has to know the magic except the Class three if they want the magic to happen. Semantically the source language "nobody" and the target language *tak seorang pun* share similar meaning, therefore they have translation equivalent.

Source Language: The magic only works if **nobody** except us knows about it."
Neutral

Target Language: *Mantranya hanya bisa bekerja kalau* ***tak seorang pun****, kecuali*
Neutral
kita, mengetahuinya."

Referring to semantic role theory, source language "nobody" share the same role with target language *tak seorang pun*. The word "nobody" has role as neutral because it doesn't changed or act something but simply just appear at the action (knows). The phrase *tak seorang pun* also has role as neutral because it

only present in the sentence but not changed nor does act upon something within the action (*mengetahuinya*). Based on the explanations above, word *"*nobody" and phrase *tak seorang pun* have role as neutral.

Data 5 [17]

Source Language	"Perhaps," he said, "you could concentrate on some other **subject** for the time being." (**MWST, 2002: 96)**
Target Language	*"Mungkin," Ia berkata, "untuk sementara Anda sebaiknya memusatkan perhatian pada* ***mata pelajaran*** *lain."* **(MSBM, 2002: 30)**

Subject
Noun
Goal

Translated into →

Mata pelajaran
Noun phrase
Goal

The source language "subject" is translated into *mata pelajaran* in target language. "Subject" in the text is a word and it stands as a noun in the sentence. The target language *mata pelajaran* is a noun phrase with *mata* as head and *pelajaran* as modifier. Based on the data, unit shift occurs because word "subject" is translated into phrase *mata pelajaran*.

The unit shift happens because word "subject" in the sentence have the same meaning with phrase *mata pelajaran.* In this case, subject means a field of knowledge that is studied in school like math, physic, etc. Same as object, *mata*

pelajaran also means a subject of study. Semantically word "subject" have translation equivalent with phrase *mata pelajaran.*

Source Language: "Perhaps," he said, "you could concentrate on some other **subject** for the time being."
Goal

Target Language: *"Mungkin," Ia berkata,"untuk sementara Anda sebaiknya memusatkan perhatian pada* ***mata pelajaran*** *lain."*
Goal

The source language "subject" has a role as goal because it is the objective of the agent (He) when he said the action (Concentrate). The target language *mata pelajaran* also have role as goal because it is the intention of the agent (Ia) when he gives suggestion. According to semantic role theory, the source language "subject" have same role with the target language *mata pelajaran*.

Data 6 [20]

Source Language	"**Frost**?" said Miss Gomaz, rubbing her nose. (**MWST, 2002: 102)**
Target Language	*"**Lapisan es**?" tukas Miss Gomaz, mengusap-usap hidungnya.* **(MSBM, 2002: 39)**

Frost
Noun
Force

Translated into →

Lapisan es
Noun phrase
Force

The data above shows the source language “frost” translated into *lapisan es*. “Frost” in the text is a word. Syntactically it is a noun because it is a thing. *Lapisan es* is a noun phrase with *es* as head and *lapisan* as modifier. Because of that, unit shift happens. It happens because there is change between the source language and the target language, from word to phrase.

Semantically, “frost” in the sentence means a formation of ice crystal formed on some surface because of low temperature. *Lapisan es* also means some layer of ice that frosting on some surface, in this case on the window of the class. *Lapisan* means layer and *es* means ice. Based on the meaning, the source language have translation equivalent with the target language.

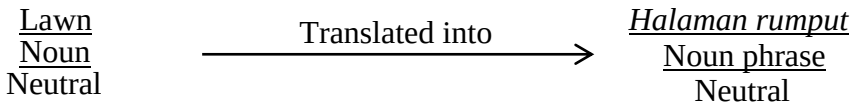
Source Language: **Frost**?” said Miss Gomaz, rubbing her nose.
Force

Target Language: *“**Lapisan es**?” tukas Miss Gomaz, mengusap-usap hidungnya.*
Force

The source language “frost” also has the same role with the target language *lapisan es,* both of them are have role as force. Word “frost” have role as force because it is happens by nature and it is not acted by will. *Lapisan es* also have role as force because is happen accidentally to the agent, Miss Gomaz in the sentence. Based on the explanation above word “frost” and phrase *lapisan es* have similar role.

Data 7 [21]

Source Language	It had a huge **lawn** and swimming pool. (**MWST, 2002: 102)**
Target Language	*Rumah itu mempunyai* ***halaman rumput*** *yang luas dan kolam renang.* **(MSBM, 2002: 40)**



Syntactically, the source language "lawn" is a word. To be specific, "lawn" is a noun because it stands as thing. In the other side, the target language *halaman rumput* is a noun phrase with *halaman* as head and *rumput* is modifier. Based on the explanation above, unit shift occurs between the source language "lawn" and the target language *halaman rumput*, from word to phrase.

The word "lawn" in the sentence means an outdoor place that regularly mown grass in the garden or in this case in the school. The phrase *halaman rumput* means a yard that have grass grow on it usually appear in the garden of house or school. Semantically, the word "lawn" and the phrase *halaman rumput* have similar meaning.

Source Language: It had a huge **lawn** and swimming pool.
Neutral

Target Language: *Rumah itu mempunyai* ***halaman rumput*** *yang luas dan kolam*
Neutral
renang.

According to semantic role theory, word "lawn" have role as neutral because in just appear in the sentence without changing or affecting the agent (*It* in the sentence). Phrase *halaman rumput* also have role as neutral because it doesn't change and not acted upon anything in the sentence. The conclusion is that word "lawn" have the same role with the phrase *halaman rumput*.

Data 8 [22]

Source Language	Podge drew Buckingham Palace made out of milk chocolate and **fudge**. (**MWST, 2002: 104)**
Target Language	*Podge menggambar Istanan Buckingham yang terbuat dari cokelat susu dan* ***permen lunak***. **(MSBM, 2002: 41)**

Fudge
Noun
Neutral

Translated into →

Permen lunak
Noun phrase
Neutral

The source language "fudge" is a word and it is translated into *permen lunak* which is a phrase. Fudge is a noun because it is an object or a thing. *Permen lunak* is a noun phrase with *permen* as head and *lunak* as modifier. Because of that, unit shift happens from word to phrase betweeen "fudge" and *permen lunak*. Unit shift occurs because there are no such word in target language that have the

same meaning with word “fudge”, therefore *permen lunak* is translated into a phrase which has similar interpretation with word “fudge”.

The source language “fudge” means a confectionary that have soft and chewy texture basically made from sugar, in this case the subject in the sentence drew some palace made from fudge. The target language *permen lunak* also have similar meaning with word “fudge”, *permen* means candy and *lunak* means soft or chewy. Therefore word “fudge” and phrase *permen lunak* have translation equivalent.

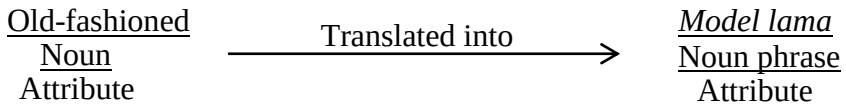
Source Language: Podge drew Buckingham Palace made out of milk chocolate and **fudge**.
Neutral

Target Language: *Podge menggambar Istanan Buckingham yang terbuat dari cokelat susu dan **permen lunak***.
Neutral

According to semantic role theory, word “Fudge” have role as neutral because it just appear in the sentence without changing or affecting anything. Phrase *permen lunak* also have role as neutral because it doesn’t change and not acted upon anything in the sentence. The conclusion is that word “fudge” have the same role with the phrase *permen lunak.*

Data 9 [23]

Source Language	It was warm and dark, like a very inviting, **old-fashioned** chimney. (**MWST, 2002: 111)**
Target Language	*Terowongan itu hangat dan gelap, seperti cerobong asap* ***model lama*** *yang sangat mengundang.* **(MSBM, 2002: 49)**



According to data above, the source language "Old-fashioned" is translated into *model lama* in target language. "Old-fashioned" in source language is a word. It stands as an adjective in the sentence because it modifies the noun ("chimney" in the sentence). *Model lama* in target language is an adjective phrase with *lama* as head and model as *modifier*. From what the data shows above, it can be concluded that unit shift occurs between word "old-fashioned" and phrase *model lama*. The unit shift happens because "old-fashioned*"* is a compound word of old and fashioned and there are no compound word like that in target language so it is translated to phrase *model lama* which has the same meaning with word "old-fashioned".

As mentioned above, word *"*old-fashioned*"* has the same meaning with phrase *model lama*. *"*Old-fashioned" in the sentence has means something that have old design or not modern in terms of design. *Model lama* in the sentence has means of old model or not modern model. Semantically word "old-fashioned" and phrase *model lama* have translation equivalent.

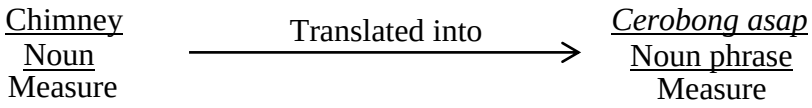
Source Language: It was warm and dark, like a very inviting, **old-fashioned** chimney.
Attribute

Target Language: *Terowongan itu hangat dan gelap, seperti cerobong asap* ***model lama*** *yang sangat mengundang.*
Attribute

The source language "old-fashioned*"* have same role with the target language model lama, they stand as attribute in the sentence. Word "old-fashioned" have role as attributes because it gives attribute to the argument (Chimney) and gives the explanation that the chimney in the sentence have old model. Phrase *model lama* also have role as attribute because it modifies and gives characteristic to the argument (*Cerobong asap*) in the sentence.

Data 10 [24]

Source Language	It was warm and dark, like a very inviting, old-fashioned **chimney**. (**MWST, 2002: 111)**
Target Language	*Terowongan itu hangat dan gelap, seperti* ***cerobong asap*** *model lama yang sangat mengundang*. **(MSBM, 2002: 49)**



The data above shows unit shift from word to phrase. The source language "chimney" is translated into *cerobong asap* in target language. Word "chimney" is a noun because it stands as thing in the sentence. Phrase *cerobong asap* in target language is a noun phrase with *cerobong* as head and *asap* as its modifier. Based on the explanation above word "chimney" is translated into phrase *cerobong asap*.

Semantically, Word "chimney" has similar meaning with phrase *cerobong asap*. "Chimney" means a pipe that has purpose as a channel for smoke to conduct and come out from the house typically through the roof of the building. *Cerobong asap* means a funnel for smoke to come out, *cerobong* means chimney and *asap* means smoke. According to the explanation above, those two have similar meaning.

Source Language: It was warm and dark, like a very inviting, old-fashioned **chimney.**
Measure

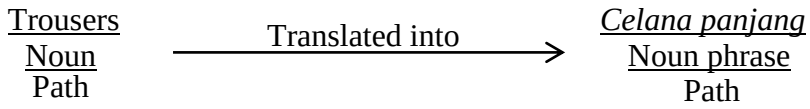
Target Language: *Terowongan itu hangat dan gelap, seperti* ***cerobong asap***
Measure
model lama yang sangat mengundang.

Based on semantic role theory, the source language "chimney" has the same semantic role with the target language *cerobong asap*. "Chimney" have role as measure because according to the story it gives comparison between the

trousers and a chimney. *Cerobong asap* also have role as measure because in the story it shows the measurement between the trousers and a chimney.

Data 11 [25]

Source Language	Relieved that the earthquake had passed, Herbert emerged nervously from the School Inspector's **trousers** on the classroom floor. (**MWST, 2002: 114)**
Target Language	*Lega karena gempa bumi sudah berlalu, Herbert dengan gugup muncul dari balik **celana panjang** Penilik Sekolah yang tergeletak di lantai kelas.* **(MSBM, 2002: 51)**



The source language "trousers*"* is a word and it is translated into *celana panjang* in target language which is a phrase. Word "trousers" is a noun because it is a thing. Phrase *celana panjang* is a noun phrase with *celana* as head and *panjang* as modifier. Unit shift occurs in the sentence between word "trousers" and phrase *celana panjang.*

Word "trousers*"* in the sentence means an outerwear that covering from the waist to the ankle with separate part of each leg. The word has the same meaning with phrase *celana panjang* because *celana panjang* also means long

pants that used from the waist to the ankle. Therefore the source language "trousers" have translation equivalent with the target language *celana panjang*.

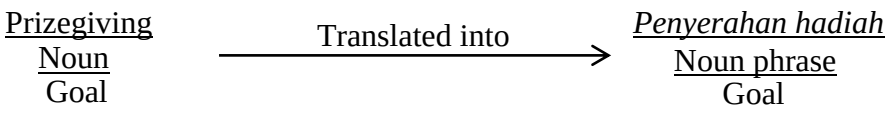
Source Language: Relieved that the earthquake had passed, Herbert emerged nervously from the School Inspector's **trousers** on the classroom floor.
Path

Target Language: *Lega karena gempa bumi sudah berlalu, Herbert dengan gugup muncul dari balik* ***celana panjang*** *Penilik Sekolah yang tergeletak di lantai kelas.*
Path

Word "trousers" in source language have role as path because it is a way that passed by the agent (Herbert in the sentence) to emerged. Phrase *celana panjang* in the target language also have role as path because it is a place that the agent (Herbert in the sentence) come out from. According to semantic role theory, the word "trousers" and phrase *celana panjang* have the same role, they have role as path.

Data 12 [27]

Source Language	They all want me to suspend her before the end-of-term **prizegiving** next week. (**MWST, 2002: 116)**
Target Language	*Mereka semua ingin aku menskors Ms Wiz sebelum* ***penyerahan hadiah*** *akhir kuartal yang akan dilangsungkan minggu depan.* **(MSBM, 2002: 53)**



According to the data the source language "Prizegiving*"* is a word but in the target language it is translated into *Penyerahan hadiah* which is a phrase. The word "prizegiving" stand as a noun because according to the story it is a name of an event while in target language phrase *apel pagi* is a noun phrase with *apel* as head and *pagi* as modifier. Syntactically there is a unit shift between the source language "prizegiving" and the target language *Penyerahan hadiah* from word to phrase. Unit shift happen because word "prizegiving" is a compound word, it is a combination of giving and prize, while in target language there are no compound word that have similar meaning with word "prizegiving". Because of that the word is translated into phrase *penyerahan hadiah*.

The source language "prizegiving" is translated into penyerahan hadiah in target language because it has the same meaning. "Prizegiving" in the sentence means an event celebrated to give appreciation to the student with giving them some award. *Penyerahan hadiah* also means an event that gives student a present for their achievement in class. Semantically the word "prizegiving" have translation equivalent with phrase *penyerahan hadiah*.

Source Language They all want me to suspend her before the end-of-term **prizegiving** next week.
Goal

Target Language: *Mereka semua ingin aku menskors Ms Wiz sebelum* ***penyerahan hadiah*** *akhir kuartal yang akan dilangsungkan minggu depan.*

Goal

According to semantic role theory, word prizegiving have role as goal and phrase *penyerahan hadiah* also have role as goal. Word "prizegiving" have role as goal because according to the sentence the other teacher intend to suspend Ms Wiz before it happens. Phrase *Penyerahan hadiah* also have role as goal because it is the place where the other teacher want Ms Wiz suspended already. So, it can be concluded that word "prizegiving" and phrase *penyerahan hadiah* have the same role as goal.

4.2 Unit Shift from Adjective to Adjective Phrase

Data 13 [3]

Source Language	It was Podge, who was probably the most annoying and certainly the **greediest** boy in the class. (**MWST, 2002: 73)**
Target Language	*Namanya Podge, dan ia kemungkinan adalah anak laki-laki paling menyebalkan- dan jelas* ***paling rakus*** *di kelas.* **(MSBM, 2002: 9)**

Greediest
Adjective
Measure

Translated into →

Paling rakus
Adjective phrase
Measure

Based on the data above, “greediest” is a word and it is translated into phrase *paling rakus* in target language, therefore the unit shift happen. Syntactically “greediest” is an adjective because it describes the noun. Phrase *paling rakus* is an adjective phrase with *rakus* as a head and *paling* as its modifier. The unit shift happens because in target language there is no such prefix to describe superlative degree to compare something like prefix –est, therefore the prefix translated into adverb *paling*.

Semantically, “greediest” shares the same meaning with *paling rakus.* According to the sentence, here “greediest” means someone that has more desire for food or always wants to eat something. *Paling rakus* also means the desire to eat more or have gluttony nature with *paling* means most and *rakus* means the excessive desire to eat something. Based on the explanation above, word “greediest” semantically have translation equivalent with phrase *paling rakus.*

Source Language: It was Podge, who was probably the most annoying and certainly the **greediest** boy in the class.
Measure

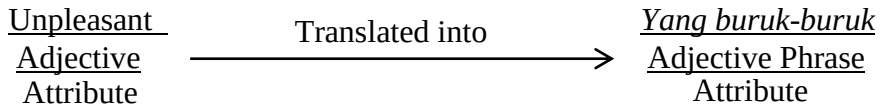
Target Language: *Namanya Podge, dan ia kemungkinan adalah anak laki-laki paling menyebalkan- dan jelas* ***paling rakus*** *di kelas.*
Measure

Based on semantic role theory, word “greediest” have role as measure it describe measurement of how greed the agent (Podge) is compared to the other. Target language *paling rakus* also have role as measure, it also show that the agent (Podge) is a kid with more desire concerning about food. Therefore, Source

language “Greediest” share similar role with target language *paling rakus* according to semantic role theory.

Data 14 [6]

Source Language	“There wil be no **unpleasant** spells around here while I’m your teacher,”(**MWST, 2002: 77)**
Target Language	*“Takkan pernah ada mantra **yang buruk-buruk** di sini selama aku menjadi guru kalian,”* **(MSBM, 2002: 12)**



Source language “unpleasant” is a word that has turn into a phrase, *yang buruk-buruk* in target language. Based on the data above, “unpleasant” is an adjective because it describes the noun (spells) while *yang buruk-buruk* is an adjective phrase with *buruk-buruk* as head and *yang* as modifier. According to translation shift theory, unit shift of word to phrase happens between source language and target language

Semantically, based on the data unpleasant means something that is unacceptable or something terrible and causing bad things to happen. *Yang buruk-buruk* have purpose to describe the noun in the data (spells) that is something bad

or can causing trouble. The source language "unpleasant" and the target language *yang buruk-buruk* share similar meaning.

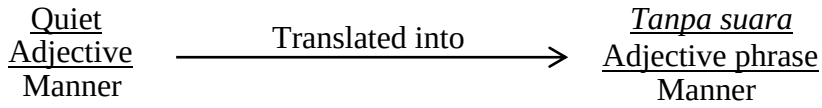
Source Language: "There wil be no **<u>unpleasant</u>** spells around here while I'm
Attribute
your teacher,"

Target Language: *"Takkan pernah ada mantra **<u>yang buruk-buruk</u>** di sini selama*
Attribute
aku menjadi guru kalian,"

According to semantic role theory, "unpleasant" have a role as attribute because it is adding characteristic to the inanimate object (spells) in the data and it also describes the object. *Yang buruk-buruk* also has a role as attribute because it is referring the characteristic of the inanimate object (spells) in the data. The word "unpleasant" and the phrase *yang buruk-buruk* have similar semantic roles as attribute in the data.

Data 15 [8]

Source Language	Almost for the first time in living memory, Class three works in complete **quiet**. (**MWST, 2002: 77)**
Target Language	*Nyaris untuk pertama kalinya dalam ingatan siapapun, Kelas Tiga bekerja **tanpa suara** sama sekali.* **(MSBM, 2002: 13)**



The target language "quiet" is a word and it is translated into *tanpa suara* which is a phrase, there unit shift happens. The word "quiet" is an adjective because it modifies the noun (Class three). In the other hand, *tanpa suara* is an adverbial phrase with *tanpa* as head and *suara* as modifier. Syntactically there is a change between source language and target language from word to phrase.

Semantically, in the sentence "quiet" means not producing any sound at all where the subject remains silent. *Tanpa suara* means there are no sound in there or it is in complete silent, *tanpa* means without and *suara* means sound. Based on the data source language "quiet" have translation equivalent with *tanpa suara* in target language according to the sentence above.

Source Language: Almost for the first time in living memory, Class three works in complete **quiet.**
Manner

Target Language: *Nyaris untuk pertama kalinya dalam ingatan siapapun, Kelas Tiga bekerja **tanpa suara** sama sekali.*
Manner

The word "quiet" have role as manner based on semantic role theory. It is because "quiet" is describing the way the agent (Class Three) doing the action (works). *Tanpa suara* also have role as manner only because it describe how the action (bekerja) did by the agent (Kelas Tiga). Based on the explanation above, source language "quiet" shares similar role with target language *tanpa suara.*

Data 16 [9]

Source Language	Every lesson with Ms Wiz was **different**.(**MWST, 2002: 82)**
Target Language	*Setiap pelajaran bersama Ms Wiz* ***benar-benar lain dari yang lain.*** **(MSBM, 2002: 18)**

Different
Adjective
Manner

Translated into →

benar-benar lain dari yang lain
Adjective phrase
Measure

There are unit shift in the sentence above, word "different" is translated into phrase *benar-benar lain dari yang lain.* Specifically there are unit shift happens from word to phrase. Word "different" is an adjective to give the detail to the noun, *while benar-benar lain dari yang lain* is an adjective phrase with *lain* as head with *benar-benar* as premodifier and *dari yang lain* as postmodifier.

The word "Different*"* have a meaning of something that have distinction with others, in this case it shows that the teacher have different method to give lesson to the children. In the other hand, *benar-benar lain dari yang lain* means something that is one of a kind or nothing can compare with it. Based on the explanation above the source language "different" and the target language *benar-benar lain dari yang lain* have similar meaning.

Source Language: Every lesson with Ms Wiz was **different**.
Manner

Target Language: Setiap pelajaran bersama Ms Wiz **benar-benar lain dari** Measure **yang lain.**

Based on semantic role theory, "different" has role as manner because it describe how the force (Every lesson with Ms Wiz) gives explanation to the event. While *benar-benar lain dari yang lain* has role as measure because it is a comparison that force (*Setiap pelajaran bersama Ms Wiz*) is more than the other. Based on the explanation above, the source language *different* has different role with the target language *benar-benar lain dari yang lain* because the target language have comparative value while the source language not.

Data 17 [10]

Source Language	"I'm going to teach you something rather **unusual**. (**MWST, 2002: 82)**
Target Language	*"Aku akan mengajari kalian sesuatu yang* ***tidak biasa."*** **(MSBM, 2002: 18)**

Unusual
Adjective
Manner

Translated into →

Tidak biasa
Adjective phrase
Manner

The source language "unusual" is translated into *tidak biasa* in target language. Specifically "unusual" is an adjective while *tidak biasa* is an adjective

phrase. “Unusual” is an adjective because it modifies the noun (word “something” in the data). *Tidak biasa* is an adjective phrase with *biasa* as head and *tidak* as modifier. Based on the data, unit shift happens from word to phrase. The unit shift happens because there is different affixation between the two languages. The prefix Un- which is a negative prefix is translated to word *tidak. Tidak* in target language means *not* in source language which is have the same meaning with prefix Un-.

According to the sentence, “Unusual*”* means something that is peculiar or different with other. In the sentence the teacher means that he will give different way than normal teaching to give the children lessons. According to the sentence above, the phrase *tidak biasa* means the teacher will teach different from normal way of teaching. Semantically word “unusual*”* has similar meaning with phrase *tidak biasa.*

Source Language: “I’m going to teach you something rather **unusual**.
Manner

Target Language: *“Aku akan mengajari kalian sesuatu yang **tidak biasa**.”*
Manner

Based on semantic role theory, word “unusual” in source language have same role with the target language *tidak biasa*. Word “unusual” has role as manner because it describing the neutral (something) in the sentence. Phrase *tidak biasa* also has role as manner because it shows the characteristic of the neutral (Something) in the sentence.

Data 18 [14]

Source Language	"Not podge! He's **useless**!" (**MWST, 2002: 86)**
Target Language	*"Jangan Podge! Dia* ***tidak berguna****!"* **(MSBM, 2002: 22)**

Useless
Adjective
Manner

Translated into →

Tidak berguna
Adjective phrase
Manner

The source language "useless" is a word and it is translated into phrase *tidak berguna* in target language. The word "useless" is an adjective because it modifies the noun ("He" in the sentence). In the other side, *tidak berguna* is an adjective phrase with *berguna* as head and *tidak* as modifier. Therefore unit shift happen from word to phrase. The unit shift occurs because of difference affixation between the source language and target language. In the sentence suffix –less is translated to *tidak* in target language because it shares similar meaning.

The source language "useless" means that the subject is lack of something, in this case the subject (Podge) can't do anything concerning about football, it can be interpreted that Podge have lack of football skills. *Tidak berguna* in target language means the subject (Podge) doesn't have any usefulness in football if we take a look at the short story. It shows that Podge doesn't have any capability in football. Semantically the source language "useless" has same meaning with the target language *tidak berguna.*

Source Language: Not podge! He's **useless**!"
Manner

Target Language: *"Jangan Podge! Dia **tidak berguna**!"*
Manner

Based on semantic role theory, word "useless" has similar role with phrase *tidak berguna*. "Useless" have role as manner because it show the specification of the role (He) in the sentence which is lack of something. *Tidak berguna* also has role as manner because it show that the role (He) is lack of something. Therefore word "useless" and phrase *tidak berguna* have role as manner in the sentence.

Data 19 [28]

Source Language	"The problem is that the children of Class Three have won all the prizes this term. It's **incredible**." (**MWST, 2002: 116)**
Target Language	***"**Masalahnya, anak-anak Kelas tiga memenangkan semua hadiah yang tersedia pada kuartal ini. **Benar-benar luar biasa."*** **(MSBM, 2002: 53)**

Incredible
Adjective
Manner

Translated into →

Benar-benar luar biasa
Adjective phrase
Manner

The data above shows that the source language “incredible” is translated into *benar-benar luar biasa* in target language, the word is translated into a phrase. Word “incredible” is an adjective because it modifies the noun “it” in the sentence. Meanwhile, phrase *benar-benar luar biasa* is an adjective phrase with *luar* as head modifies by *benar-benar* and *biasa.* The unit shift happens in the sentence from word “incredible” to phrase *benar-benar luar biasa.*

The word “incredible” is translated to phrase *benar-benar luar biasa* because it has similar meaning. The word “incredible” in the sentence means something that is unbelievable or to describe a surprising event, in this case the teacher surprised by Class three’s achievement at end-of-term prizegiving. *Benar-benar luar biasa* means to emphasize the meaning of incredible, *benar-benar luar biasa* means marvelous or it very incredible and no one expects that to happen. The data shows that word “incredible” have translation equivalent with phrase *benar-benar luar biasa*.

Source Language: “The problem is that the children of Class Three have won all the prizes this term. It’s **incredible**.”
Manner

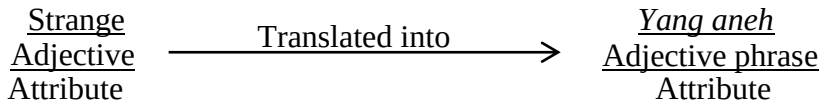
Target Language: ***“****Masalahnya, anak-anak Kelas tiga memenangkan semua hadiah yang tersedia pada kuartal ini.* ***Benar-benar luar biasa.”***
Manner

The Source language “incredible” and the target language *benar-benar luar biasa* have the same role as manner. Word “incredible” have role as manner because in the story it explain the reaction of the teacher when they found out that

the Class Three have won all of the achievements this term. Phrase *benar-benar luar biasa* also have role as manner because it referring to the previous sentence of how the teacher react to the event. To be concluded, word "incredible" shares similar role with phrase *benar-benar luar biasa* as manner because they are the reaction of the same event in the sentence.

Data 20 [30]

Source Language	Suddenly Mr Harris had turned into a **strange** pig-like animal. (**MWST, 2002: 122)**
Target Language	*Tahu-tahu, Mr Hsarris sudah menjelma menjadi binatang mirip babi **yang aneh**.* **(MSBM, 2002: 53)**



The sentence above shows that "strange" in source language is translated to *yang aneh* in target language. Word "strange" in the sentence is an adjective because it describes the noun "animal" in the sentence, while *yang aneh* in target language is an adjective phrase with *aneh* as head and *yang* as modifier. Syntactically word "strange" in the source language is translated into phrase *yang aneh* in target language. Therefore unit shift happens from word to phrase.

According to the sentence above, word “strange” means something unusual that is different than the other in a bad way. Phrase *yang aneh* also means something weird that is hard to understand, in the sentence *yang aneh* reffering to the word *binatang* which means weird animal. So based on the meaning word strange and phrase have translation equivalent.

Source Language: Suddenly Mr Harris had turned into a **strange** pig-like animal.
Attribute

Target Language: *Tahu-tahu, Mr Harris sudah menjelma menjadi binatang mirip babi* ***yang aneh***.
Attribute

According to semantic role theory, the word “strange” and the phrase *yang aneh* in the sentence have the same role as attribute. The word “strange” have role as attribute because the word “strange” in the sentence adding the information that the animal is weird while the phrase *yang aneh* in the sentence also shows that the teacher had turned into an animal that is strange.

Data 21 [31]

Source Language	Suddenly Mr Harris had turned into a strange **pig-like** animal. (**MWST, 2002: 122)**
Target Language	*Tahu-tahu, Mr Hsarris sudah menjelma menjadi binatang* ***mirip babi*** *yang aneh*. **(MSBM, 2002: 53)**

Pig-like
Adjective
Attribute

Translated into →

Mirip babi
Adjective phrase
Attribute

The data above shows that the source language "pig-like" is a word and it is translated to phrase *mirip babi* in target language. Word "pig-like" is an adjective because it gives characteristic to the noun (*animal*) in the sentence. It is translated to *mirip babi* in target language which is an adjective phrase with *mirip* as head and *babi* as modifier. Therefore unit shift occurs in the sentence between word "pig-like" and phrase *mirip babi*. The unit shift happens because the source language "pig-like" is a compound word from word "pig" and "like", there is no such compound word that has the same meaning with word "pig-like" in target language. Therefore, it is translated into phrase *mirip babi*.

As the sentence above, word "pig-like" is translated to phrase *mirip babi* because they have the same meaning. Word "pig-like" in the sentence means an animal that is have similarity with pig but it's different from pig because the sentence explain that it is a strange pig-like animal. Phrase "*mirip babi"* also means something that is resembled to a pig or in this case it means an animal that resemble to a pig.

Source Language: Suddenly Mr Harris had turned into a strange **pig-like** animal.
Attribute

Target Language: *Tahu-tahu, Mr Harris sudah menjelma menjadi binatang* ***mirip babi*** *yang aneh.*
Attribute

Based on semantic role theory, word "pig-like" has similar role with phrase *mirip babi*. "Pig-like" have role as attribute because it show the specification of the patient (Mr Harris) in the sentence which is turned into an

animal according to the story. *Mirip babi* also has role as attribute because it show that the patient (Mr Harris) had turned into something. Therefore word "pig-like" and phrase *mirip babi* have role as attribute in the sentence.

4.3 Unit Shift from Adverb to Adverb Phrase

Data 22 [2]

Source Language	"Good morning Miss Wisdom," said Class Three **unenthusiastically**. (**MWST, 2002: 72)**
Target Language	*"Selamat pagi, Miss Wisdom," kata kelas tiga* ***tanpa semangat***. **(MSBM, 2002: 8)**

Unenthusiastically
Adverb
Manner

Translated into →

Tanpa Semangat
Adverbial Phrase
Manner

The data above shows Source language "unenthusiastically" translated into *tanpa semangat*. "Unenthusiastically" is a word and to be specific it is an adverb because the word explain how the subject react to the event in the sentence. The word is translated into *tanpa semangat* which is a phrase. *Tanpa semangat* is an adverbial phrase with adverb *tanpa* as head and noun *semangat* as modifier. The units shift happen because English and Indonesian Language have different affixation. The prefix un- is translated into word *tanpa* because there are no such

negative prefix in Indonesian Language, therefore the word is translated into a phrase.

According to the sentence, "unenthusiastically" means the way the subject (Class Three) didn't give any interest to something. *Tanpa semangat* also means that the subject (Kelas tiga) doesn't have any enthusiast to do something. Based on the meaning the word "unenthusiastically" have translation equivalent with phrase *tanpa semangat*

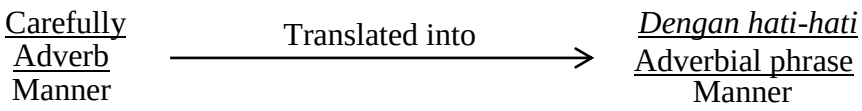
Source Language: "Good morning Miss Wisdom," said Class Three **unenthusiastically**.
Manner

Target Language: *"Selamat pagi, Miss Wisdom," kata kelas tiga* ***tanpa semangat.***
Manner

The source language "unenthusiastically" have same role with the target language *tanpa semangat* semantically. "Unenthusiastically" have a role as manner because the word explains the way the agent (Class Three) do the action (said). *Tanpa semangat* also have a role as manner because the phrase shows how the agent (Kelas Tiga) reacts. Based on semantic role theory, those two share similar role.

Data 23 [4]

Source Language	"That," she said, placing the cat **carefully** on her desk,(**MWST, 2002: 73)**
Target Language	*"Itu," ia berkata,* ***dengan hati-hati*** *meletakan kucing itu di mejanya,* **(MSBM, 2002: 9)**



The source language "carefully" is translated into *dengan hati-hati* in target language. "Carefully" in the text is a word and it is translated into a phrase, therefore unit shift happens from word to phrase. Syntactically carefully is an adverb because it modifies the verb (placing) in the sentence. In the other hand, the target language *dengan hati-hati* is an adverbial phrase with *dengan* as head and *hati-hati* as modifier.

Semantically those two share similar meaning. "Carefully" means an act to avoid any mistake or error, in this case the subject are trying to do something without making any mistake. *Dengan hati-hati* means that the subject does something with some effort to avoid mistakes. Based on the meaning the source language carefully and the target language *dengan hati-hati* have translation equivalent.

Source Language: "That," she said, placing the cat **carefully** on her desk,
Manner

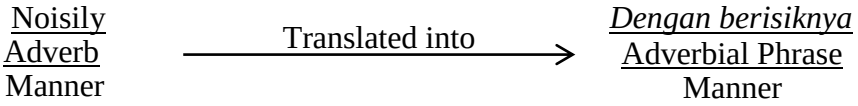
Target Language: *"Itu," ia berkata,* ***dengan hati-hati*** *meletakan kucing itu di mejanya,*
Manner

The source language "carefully" have same role with the target language *dengan hati-hati* according to semantic role theory. "Carefully" have a role as manner because the word explains the way the agent (she) does the action

(putting). *Dengan hati-hati* also has a role as manner because the phrase shows how the agent (ia) acts. Based on semantic role theory, those two share similar role.

Data 24 [12]

Source Language	The rest of the class agreed **noisily**. (**MWST, 2002: 85)**
Target Language	*Anak-anak* ***dengan berisiknya*** *menyatakan setuju*. **(MSBM, 2002: 21)**



The source language "noisily" is translated into *dengan berisiknya* in target language. *Noisily* is a word, to be specific it is an adverb because it modify the verb (agreed) in the sentence. In the other hand, *dengan berisiknya* is an adverbial phrase with *berisiknya* as head and *dengan* as modifier. Based on the data above have unit shift of word to phrase, word "noisily" translated into phrase *dengan berisiknya*.

Semantically, word "noisily" in the sentence means a manner that produces lots of noise. The student makes lots of noise while they are agreeing the teacher in the sentence. Phrase *dengan berisiknya* means the way someone (*anak-anak* in the sentence) does something and makes some noise at the same time. In

the other word, word "noisily" has similar meaning with phrase *dengan berisiknya.*

Source Language: The rest of the class agreed **noisily**.
Manner

Target Language: *Anak-anak **dengan berisiknya** menyatakan setuju*.
Manner

The source language "noisily" have same role with the target language *dengan berisiknya* based on semantic role theory. The word "noisily" have role as manner because the word gives qualification to the event, it explains the way the agent (The rest of the class) do the action (agreed). *Dengan berisiknya* also have role as manner because the phrase shows how the agent (Anak-anak) reacts. Based on semantic role theory, those two share similar role.

Data 25 [13]

Source Language	She looked around the classroom and saw Podge's arm waving **wildly**. (**MWST, 2002: 85)**
Target Language	*Ia mengedarkan pandang ke sekeliling kelas dan melihat Podge melambai-lambaikan tangan **dengan semangat**.* **(MSBM, 2002: 22)**

Wildly
Adverb
Manner

Translated into

Dengan semangat
Adverbial Phrase
Manner

The source language “wildly” is translated into *dengan semangat* in target language. “Wildly” is a word, to be specific it stands as adverb because it modify the verb (waving) in the sentence. In the other hand, *dengan semangat* is an adverbial phrase with *semangat* as head and *dengan* as modifier. Syntactically, the data above have unit shift of word to phrase, word “wildly” translated into phrase *dengan semangat*.

Wildly in the sentence means doing something with excessive spirit, the object (Podge’s arm) in the sentence waving with enthusiast and shows strong emotion. *Dengan semangat* semantically means doing something with a lot of spirit in a positive term according to the sentence. Based on the data above, the source language “wildly” has the same meaning with the target language *dengan semangat*, therefore both have translation equivalent.

Source Language: She looked around the classroom and saw Podge’s arm waving **wildly**.
Manner

Target Language: *Ia mengedarkan pandang ke sekeliling kelas dan melihat Podge melambai-lambaikan tangan **dengan semangat**.*
Manner

The source language “wildly” have same role with the target language *dengan semangat* based on semantic role theory. “Wildly” have role as manner because the word gives qualification to the event, it explains the way the neutral (Podge’s arm) in the sentence do the action (agreed). *Dengan semangat* also have

role as manner because the phrase shows how the neutral (Podge's arm) act. Based on semantic role theory, those two share similar role.

Data 26 [15]

Source Language	After three minutes, Brackenhurst had already scored **twice**. (**MWST, 2002: 86)**
Target Language	*Dalam tiga menit, Brackenhurst telah mencetak gol **dua kali**.* **(MSBM, 2002: 22)**

Twice
Adverb
Measure

Translated into →

Dua kali
Adverbial phrase
Measure

The data above shows the source language "twice" is translated to *dua kali* in target language. "Twice" according to the data is a word. Specifically, it is an adverb because it shows the degree of the verb (scored in the sentence). In the target language, *dua kali* is an adverbial phrase with *dua* as head and *kali* as modifier. Syntactically unit shift occurs within the source language "twice" and the target language *dua kali*, from word to phrase.

The word "twice" in source language have meaning of two times, according to the sentence above it can be concluded that Team Brackenhurst already scored two times or already makes two goals. *Dua kali* also means two

times, *dua* means two and *kali* indicate repetition. Semantically the source language “twice” has same meaning with the target language *dua kali*.

Source Language: After three minutes, Brackenhurst had already scored **twice**.
Measure

Target Language: *Dalam tiga menit, Brackenhurst telah mencetak gol **dua kali***.
Measure

According to Larson’s semantic role theory, word “twice” have role as measure because it shows the quantification of the action (scored) in the sentence. The phrase *dua kali* also have role as measure in Larson’s theory because it describes the specification of the action (*mencetak gol*) with numeric. It describes how much the agent (Brackenhurst) does the action (*mencetak gol*). The explanations above shows that word “twice” have the same role with phrase *dua kali* based on Larson theory.