work. Besides, a translator involves a skill, an art, and science. As stated by Nida (1969: 88) that "…translation is the combination from skill, art, and science. So that capabilities cannot be ignored to produce a letter translation.

Since translator may use some shifts in translated text, or he wants to keep the message of Target Language (TL) closely the some as Source Language (SL), it is common that some chance and variation happened in translation. Basnet and McGuire (1991: 2) state that:

> "Translation involves rendering a Source Language (SL) text into the Target Language (TL). So as to ensure that (1) the surface meaning of the two will be approximately similar (2) the structure of the SL will be reserved as closely that the TL structure will be seriously distorted".

The writer finds phenomenon dealing with sentences containing nouns in the text *Translation & Language varieties* and its translation work done by translator in Surakarta that can be analyzed. The example:

1. SL: This is the *case* with the translation of the holy books in general, and the Holy Koran in particular, since it is held by Muslims to be a stylistic or literary miracle that defies the human mind with its excellence and beautiful style.
   TL: Hal ini menjadi *alasan* dalam penerjemahan kitab suci pada umumnya, dan kitab suci Al Qur'an pada khususnya, semenjak hal tersebut dipegang oleh kaum Muslim menjadi keajaiban stilistik atau kesustraan yang menggambarkan pikiran manusia dengan gaya yang begitu indah. . (III. 35. 3 TLV)

   The noun "*case*" in the SL is translated into "*alasan*" which is noun. Actually, the meaning of the noun "*case*" is "*a set of events needing inquiry*" the noun "*alasan*" which means "*reason*" does not have the same implied meaning. Therefore, it is better if the translator makes a class shift by rendering the noun "*case*" into the noun "*kasus*" which has the closest lexical equivalence with the target text.

2. SL   : The concept of language varieties in general, and language registers *in_particular*, can be great help in translating as well as in evaluating translations.

   TL : Konsep keanekaragaman bahasa/macam bahasa merupakan sesuatu yang umum, dan mempunyai macam-macam daftar dalam bagian bahasanya, hal itu dapat membantu dalam menrjemahkan sebaik dengan terjemahan yang ditaksirkan. (I. 1. 1 TLV)

The words *in particular* in the SL is not translated. Actually, the words *in particular* can be translated into "*secara umum*". It is not equivalence because there is not referring to the equivalence between a SL text and a TL text in the terms of information and cohesion.

Based on the example above, in this paper the writer presents an analysis of translation shifts, particularly class shifts in titled "*Class Shifts of Nouns in Translation Works Done by Translators in Surakarta*". However, there are some translation shifts done by the translator. The writer classifies those shifts and analyses their appropriateness related to the equivalence of the meaning in both SL and the TL.

B. Previous Study

The writer wants to present the previous research that deals especially with translation shifts. The previous research was done by Dwi Haryanti in UNS (2003) entitled "The Translation message Equivalence of Linguistic Units *on Becoming a Translator":* Case of Translators in Surakarta and Its Vicinity". Her thesis focuses on finding out the linguistic units (lexicons, idioms, phrases, clauses, and sentences) equivalence, the difficulties faced by the translators, and the readers' perception. It aims at describing the equivalence and non equivalence of

the linguistic units translation, the difficulties faced by the translators, and the reader' perception. This study was conducted in Surakarta and its vicinity. The documents are the seven translations texts. Each text consists of 115 sentences. The informants are those translators, the owners of the agencies, the three experts, and the seven readers of the translation texts. The technique used in analyzing the data is the interactive analysis model.

The first finding shows that the message of linguistic units translation on "Becoming a Translator" of the translator in Surakarta and its vicinity is not equivalent of the linguistic units translations still low. It can be seen from seven the seven texts consisting of 115 sentences of each text analyzed. The highest accurate translation equivalence is 21,74% or 25 sentences. The inaccurate translation equivalence is 36,52% or 42 sentences. And the lowest translation non equivalence is 41,74% or 48 sentences. The lowest accurate translation equivalence is 4,35% or 5 sentences. The inaccurate translation equivalence is 13,91% or 16 sentences. And the highest translation non-equivalence is 81,74%or 94 sentences. The other finding show that based on the analysis of 98 idioms included – in each text – the highest idiomatic equivalence is 81,63% or 80 idioms. The lowest idiomatic non-equivalence is 18,37% or 18 idioms. The lowest idiomatic equivalence is 65,31% or 64 idioms and the highest idiomatic non-equivalence is34,69 or 34 idioms. Based on the data, it can be said that the message of linguistics unit translation of the translators in Surakarta and its vicinity are not equivalent to the source language yet.

The others research that deals especially with equivalence was done by Pangesti Wulandari in UMS 2006 entitled "An Analysis of Meaning Equivalence

and Non Equivalence in The English-Indonesian Translator: A Case Study of Three Translators in Semarang. The aims to know the translators' educational background and experience and to know the meaning equivalence and non equivalence. In the English-Indonesian translation done by translators in Semarang. The type of the research is descriptive qualitative study especially about a case study, the method of collect data are interview in the form interview result. Observation in the form field note and documentation in the form field note (fill questionnaire)

The result of the research shows that, first the background of the translators can influence the result of the translation. The second, the writers find the equivalence sentences and non equivalence sentence in translation. The writer gets three translators in Semarang to represent all of translators in Semarang. The first translator (ABS) has translated 27 data consisting 11 data or 40, 7 % which belong to non equivalence sentences and 16 data or 56, 3 % belongs to non equivalence sentences. The result shows that the first translator is good translator. Because he can translate 40, 7 % equivalence sentences in translation. The second translator (MK) has translated 27 data it covers 1 data or 3, 7 % which belongs to equivalence sentences 26 data or 96, 3 % belong to non equivalence sentences. From the result, the writer can conclude that the second translator is not good enough as translator. The last translator (TS) has translated 27 data. Consisting 9 data or 33, 3 % belong to equivalence sentences and 18 data or 66, 7 % belong to non equivalence sentences. The third translator is good enough as translator.

Based on the preview researches above, the thesis has different focus on the research. This research concerns with *the class shifts of nouns* and *the equivalence and non equivalence*. The writer takes data from the text *Translation*

and Language Varieties by Magdy M. Zaky in translation works done by translators in Surakarta and its vicinity.

C. Problem of the Study

Based on the research background of the study, the problems proposed in the research are:

a. How are *the class shifts of nouns* in translation works done by translators in Surakarta?

b. How is *the equivalence and non equivalence* of the translation in translation works done by translators in Surakarta?

D. The Objective of the Study

In relation to the research statements above, the writer decides the objectives of the research as follows:

a. To classify the class shifts of nouns in the translation works done by translators in Surakarta.

b. To describe the equivalence and non equivalence of the translation in translation works done by translators in Surakarta.

E. Limitation of the Problem

This research paper only concerns with *the class shifts of nouns* and *the equivalence and non equivalence* of the text *Translation and Language Varieties by Magdy M. Zaky* in translation works done by translators in Surakarta.

F. The Benefit of the Study

Hopefully, this research gives several benefits

1. Practically Benefit

a. Students

The result of this research can be used as an additional knowledge to improve students' abilities in analyzing *the class shifts of noun* in translation.

b. Lecturer

The result of the research can be useful as additional information for lecturer, especially in the guidance of translation research dealing with linguistic aspects.

c. Other researcher

The result of this research can be as an additional reference for further research on pragmatic of translation especially in refusal utterances or other utterances.

2. Academically Benefit

This research will be beneficial for the process of translation theory and practice research especially linguistic study.

G. Research Paper Organization

The organization of this research is explained in order the reader can understand the content of the paper easier. They are as follows:

Chapter I is introduction. It covers background of the study, previous study, limitation of the study, problem statement, objective of the study, benefits of the study, and research paper organization

Chapter II is underlying theory. It discusses the notion of the translation, the types of translation, process of translation, the problem of translation, translations shifts, equivalence in translation, English part of speech, and Indonesian part of speech.

Chapter III presents research method. It relates to the type of research, object of the study, type of data and data sources, method of collecting data and the result of analyzing data.

Chapter IV is data analysis and discussion. In this chapter, the writer presents the data analysis and discussion of the finding.

Chapter V is conclusions and suggestion.