A TRANSLATION ANALYSIS OF ADJECTIVE IN *BREAKING DAWN* INTO *AWAL YANG BARU* BY MONICA DWI CAHYANI

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A TRANSLATION ANALYSIS ON ADJECTIVE IN STEPHENIE MEYER'S NOVEL *BREAKING DAWN* INTO *AWAL YANG BARU* BY MONICA DWI CHRESYANI

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ABSTRACT

The research paper aims at describing the translation analysis of adjectives found in novel *Breaking Dawn* by Stephenie Meyer into *Awal Yang Baru* by Monica Dwi C. The study aims at analyzing the type of translation shift of adjective, classifing the translation shifts of adjective found in novel *Breaking Dawn* by Stephenie Meyer into *Awal Yang Baru* by Monica Dwi C and describing the translation equivalence of the translation result. The type of this research is descriptive qualitative research. In collecting data, the writer uses documentation method. The data are analyzed using translation analysis theory according to Catford's (1965) theory. In the process of collecting data, the reseacher does some steps, namely: reading the novel and collecting the adjectives on the novel, noting the novel, analyzing the adjectives, coding the data of adjective. Theory of translation by Catford (1965) is used to analyze collected data. The result of the research shows that the reseacher found 221data of adjective that uses translation shift in novel *Breaking Dawn* by Stephenie Meyer into *Awal Yang Baru* by Monica Dwi C. The writer divides translation shift into two types of shift. There are category shift and level shift. It consists of 101 data or 45,70% of adjective belong to category/class shifts and 110 data or 49,77% of adjective belong to level shifts. From 221 data of adjective, the writer finds that all of the data of adjectives are equivalent translation and the writer does not find any data of adjective included in not equivalent translation. It means that the data is 100% equivalent. The result of this study is that the translator makes an equivalent translation.

Keyword: Adjective, Equivalent, Translation Shift.

A. **Introduction**

Language is a communication system for people to understand each other. As we understand there are many kinds of language in this world. We use different kinds of language, with different purpose. Language is a communication system for people to understand each other.

According to Crystal in Srijono (2010: 2) "Language is a system of sounds, signs, or written symbols in human society for communication and self expression. Within this broad definition, it is possible to distinguish several uses, operating different levels of abstraction"

To understand the meaning we have to translate it to our own language and this activity is called translating. This activity is focuses on transfering source language into target language with clear meaning using some methods. Translation, translating and translater are connected.

According to Larson in journal by Dewi, Indrayani, and Citraresmana (2014: 109), Padjajaran University also found some theory about translation, is simply defined as a process to transfer meaning of a source language (SL) into meaning in a target language (TL). He further describes that translation involves studying lexicon, grammatical structure, communication situation, and cultural context of a SL text, analyzing the meaning of those aspects, and then reconstructing the meaning in appropriate form in TL. In a similar vein, Nida and Taber (1982:12) propose another definition of translation. According to the two experts, "Translating consisting of reproducing in the receptor language the closest natural equivalence of source language message, first in terms of meaning and secondly in terms of style."

Translation is the knowledge or theory to do translating and the people who do translating called translator. This reseach will focus on translation, one of many branches of linguistics study. This activity is focusing on tranfering source language into target language with clear meaning using some methods.

Translation is a process to deliver meaning from one language (SL) to another language (TL) using some step, order or rules. But, the structure of the (SL) text can not be precisely the same with (TL) text because every language has it own structure. If we force to have same version of the source languge text and target language text, it will change the meaning itself.

According to Catford (1965: 20) "Translation is an operation perfomed on languages: a process of subtituting a text in one language for a text in another". In translation, the changes of the word form is usually happen from source language (SL) to target language (TL) it happens because we have to keep the nature of meaning of the word itself. It can be said that translation is a process of delivering meaning of one language to another different languge with such a rules. When translator do translating translator can not arranges the exact structure of source language (SL) to target language (TL), because there are different rules or structure between each language, we can delivered the meaning but not in exact syntactical or grammartical the same. Machali (1990: 1) states that, "In translation, the form os the source language (SL) have to be replaced by the forms of the target language (TL). Yet the replacement is done by way of semantic analysis. What translators aim to hold constan in translation is meaning rather the form.

When we do translating, there are different kinds of word and sentence from source language to target language, such as noun, verb, adverd or adjectives word and also simple, compound, complex and compound complex sentences. In this reseach, the reseacher will focuses on the study of adjective words. Adjective word is a word that tells about the condition of the noun. According to Foresman (1984: 73) "Words which add to or change the meaning of another word, are called adjectives. An adjectives modifies a noun or pronouns".

For example: **loud** music, **many** guitars and **this** melody.

In addition, Basnett-McGuire (1991: 2) states that "Translation involves the rendering of 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 and (2) the

structures of the SL will be preserved as closely as possible but not so closely that TL structures will be seriously distorted."

The reseacher decided to study adjective words in the novel. According to Lukacs (1957: 1) in his book entitled *The Rise of The Novel* "The novel is the form of literature which most fully reflects this individualist and innovating reorientation. Previous literary forms had reflected the general tendency of their cultures to make conformity to traditional practicethe major test of truth: the plots of classical and renaissance epic"

The translation of product of target language may deliver the right meaning of source languge but, it can not shows the cultural sense of the language, because just like language itself every culture has its own characteristic or identfying mark, it may possible, but it will be very difficult and long process.

Words in part of languase, it is the smallest part. Word usually used to named something, to sign something. "An important design feature of human language is the fact that larger units are composed of smaller units, and that the arrangement of these smaller units is significant.

"The common word that used for adjective is "word that modifying", eventhough its not really appropriate. The function of adjective and adverb are 'modify' or 'qualify'" state Simpson (2010: 117) in his book *Essential English Grammar.*

If we study carefully about adjective we can found that there are some kind of adjective word, there are also different position of adjective and also comparison of adjective.

According to Simpson (2010:118) there are 5 kind of adjectives, Descriptive Adjective (It is the clearest kind of adjectives: red, tall, violent, obsequious and many more. One thing that we should understand is not all adjective is a descriptive word). Demonstrative Adjective(Adjective that is used to indicate what we refer to: that book, this summer, those flowers). Possesive Adjective(examples such as '**my**

friend', '**your** ticker' and '**their** luggage' is possesive adjective). Numerical Adjective(Cardinal number (one, two, trhee etc) can be used as a noun ('the score was 3-1' or 'Flight Number 5034') or adjective ('she had a choice of two cars' or ('a majority of 507 votes'). Interrrogative / Exclamatory(: which bus goes to the town centre? / What time is it? / what sharp eyes you have!). Proper adjectives(Proper adjective is a descriptive adjective from a proper name: Indian customs, French perfume, Austrian cuizine)

044/BD1/AB1/Adj$_1$/V/SS

SL: *I just couldn't reconcile a staid, respectable, **dull** concept like husband with my concept of Edward.*

TL : *Aku benar-benar tidak bisa menyatukan konsep   suami   yang   serius, terhormat, dan **membosankan** dengan konsepku tentang Edward.*

Word d**ull** was translated into Indonesian *membosankan*. The word dull belong to descriptive adjective whereas in this reseach it include in Adjective type 1. The word **dull** translated into verb as *membosankan*, that is from original word *bosan* that got prefix *me-* and suffix *–kan.* The message from source language is delivered well into target language, the context is easily understood by the readers.

The reason why the reseacher chooses to study this novel, because there are many adjectives word and also there are different kind of phenomena that can be found when the novel is translated to Indonesian. It is stiil rare to study translation shift adjectives.

There are some reseach that can be compared to this research. Lestari (Muhammadiyah University of Surakarta: 2013) reseach entitled *"A Translation Analysis of Adjective on Sidney Sheldon's The Stars Shine Down into Kilau Bintang Menerangi Bumi".* These data reseach are in the form of phrase, clause, and sentence that consist of adjectives. The result of the reseach shows that there are nine kinds of adjective translation. From 116 data of adjectives, there are three variations into verbs, adjectives into nouns, adjectives into adverbs. There are five variations

belongs to level shift. The difference between these two reseach are, Lestari's data research are consist of phrase, clause, and sentence that consist of adjectives, wether this reseach focuses only on adjective words. In present reseach there 12 kinds of adjective translation. In the present reseach there are diferent kind of another variation of adjective into preposition, adjectives into number, and adjective into demonstrative.

A. Reseach Method

The reseacher uses qualitative study, to analyze translation shift of adjective word in the Stephenie Meyerr's novel of *Twilight Saga series: Breaking Dawn* into *Awal Yang Baru* by Monica Dwi C. According to Moelong (1999: 3) descrictive qualitative reseach is a type of reseach which result the descriptive data in the form of written or oral words from the observed object.

In the process of collecting data, the reseacher do some steps, namely: the reseacher reading the novel and collecting the adjectives on the novel, noting the novel, analyzing the adjectives, coding the data of adjective. A Linguistic Theory of Translation by Catford (1965) is use to analyzed collected data.

B. Reseach Findings

This research finding will describes translation shift of adjectives from Stephenie Meyer's novel *Breaking Dawn* into *Awal Yang Baru* by Monica Dwi C.

1. Translation Shift of Adjective in *Breaking Dawn* into *Awal Yang Baru*

The researcher finds 2 kinds of translation shift adjectives from Stephenie Meyer's novel *Breaking Dawn* into *Awal Yang Baru* by Monica Dwi C., they are class shift and level shift.

a. Category / Class Shift

The researcher found 221 data of adjectives, from total data found, there are 101 data or 45,70% used translation class shift. From the data that used translation class shift there are 4 kinds of adjectives translated into noun, verb, adverb, pronominal, demonstrative and numerical. The specification of translation variation of class shift from English to Indonesian will be explain in the section below.

1) Adj$_1$ Translated into Verb

From data found there are 45 or 20,36% adjective type Adj$_1$ translated into Indonesian verb or kata kerja. The example of the translation shift will be specify bellow:

044/BD1/AB1/Adj$_1$/V/SS

SL: *I just couldn't reconcile a staid, respectable, **dull** concept like husband with my concept of Edward.*

TL : *Aku benar-benar tidak bisa menyatukan konsep suami yang serius, terhormat, dan **membosankan** dengan konsepku tentang Edward.*

Word d**ull** was translated into Indonesian *membosankan*. The word dull belong to descriptive adjective whereas in this reseach it include in Adjective type 1. The word **dull** translated into verb as *membosankan*, that is from original word *bosan* that got prefix *me-* and suffix *–kan*. The message from source language is delivered well into target language, the context is easily understood by the readers.

079/BD1/AB1/Adj$_1$/V/CS

SL: *I listened to the **ominous** sound of my father's boots clomping up the sidewalk.*

TL: *Aku mendengarkan suara **mengerikan** sepatu bot ayahku menapaki trotoar.*

Adjective word **ominous** was translated into Indonesian *mengerikan*. The word **ominous** belong to descriptive adjective whereas in this reseach it include in Adjective type 1. The word **ominous** translated into verb as *mengerikan*, that is from original word *ngeri* that got prefix *me-* and suffix *–kan*. The intention from source language is delivered well into target language.

This case included into translation class shift because the word class is different in English is adjective translated into verb in Indonesian.There 45 or 20,36% of Adj type 1 which are translated into verb.

2) Adj$_1$ Translated into Noun

The data of Adj$_1$ or proper adjectives also translated into noun. The reseacher found 36 data or 16,29% from total data. This category of translation shift will be explain as follows:

059/BD1/AB1/Adj$_1$/N/CS

SL: *My dad was **disappointed** with more than the lack of response, He was most disappointed with Billy,*

TL: ***Kekecewaan** ayahku bukan hanya karena tidak adanya respons, Ia paling kecewa pada Billy*

According to datum above, descriptive adjective word **disappointed** translated as Adj type 1 translated into *Kekecewaan.* This sentence is include in translation shift category class shift. *Kekecewaan* is came from word *kecewa* with prefix *ke-* and suffix *-an.* The information is delivered well, so the main message does not change.

126/BD1/AB1/Adj$_1$/N/CS

SL: *"Luckily, you seem to have found another **old** soul"*

TL: *"Untunglah, kau sepertinya menemukan pasangan yang berjiwa sama **tuanya** denganmu."*

Descriptive adjective word **old** translated as Adj type 1 translated into *tuanya.* This sentence is include in translation shift category class shift. *Tuanya* is came from word *tua* with suffix –*nya.* The meaning does not change from source language to target language.

3) Adj$_1$ Translated into Adverb

There are 12 or 5, 04% adjective type 1 translated into adverb in Indonesian. These adjectives are adjective type 1 or demonstrative adjective. This is include in translation shift category class shift, because there is changes of word class when it translated into Indonesian . The detail will be explain above:

178/BD1/AB1/Adj$_1$/Adv/CS

SL: *"True." I breathed against the **cold** skin of his throat.*

TL: *"Benar." Aku mengembuskan napas di kulit lehernya yang dingin **membeku**.*

Word **cold** was translated into Indonesian *membeku*. The word **cold** belong to descriptive adjective whereas in this reseach it include in Adjective type 1. The word **cold** translated into verb as *membeku*, that is from original word *beku* that got prefix *me-*. The meaning from source language is delivered well into target language, the context is easily understood by the readers.

145/BD1/AB1/Adj$_1$/Adv/CS

SL: *The setting was fuzzy and constantly in flux it morphed from **misty** forest to cloud-covered city to arctic night because Edward was keeping the location of our honeymoon a secret to surprise me.*

TL: *Setting-nya kabur dan terus berubah-ubah mulai dari hutan **berkabut** ke kota yang dinaungi awan hingga malam di antartika karena Edward merahasiakan lokasi bulan madu kami untuk memberiku kejutan*

From the example, descriptive adjective word **misty** is descriptive adjective translated as Adj type 1 translated into *berkabut*. This sentence is include in translation shift category class shift. *Berkabut* is came from word *kabut* with prefix *ber-*. The information is delivered well, from source language to target language, so the main message does not change.

4) Adj$_1$ Translated into Pronoun

From data found there are 2 or 0,90% adjective type Adj$_1$ translated into Indonesian verb or kata kerja. The example of the translation shift will be specify bellow:

279a/BD1/AB1/Adj$_1$/Pron/CS

SL: *I'd only met them once, but in that brief encounter, it seemed to me that Aro, with his **powerful** mind-reading gift one touch, and he knew every thought a mind had ever held was the true leader.*

TL: *aku pernah bertemu mereka, tapi dalam pertemuan singkat itu,*

*Aro dengan **kekuatanya** membaca pikiran ia akan langsung tahu setiap pikiran yang pernah timbul dalam benak seseorang adalah pemimpin utamanya.*

In the sentence above, word **powerful** was translated into Indonesian *kekuatanya*. The word **powerful** belong to descriptive adjective whereas in this reseach it include in Adjective type 1. The word **powerful** translated into verb as *kekuatanya*, that is from original word *kuat* that got prefix *ke-* and suffix *–nya*. The meaning from source language is delivered well into target language, the context is easily understood by the readers.

292b/BD1/AB1/Adj$_1$/PRON/CS

SL: *I can only guess that their*

*mother had kept her secret to protect them from **exact** outcome.*

TL: *Aku hanya bisa menduga ibu mereka sengajamerahasiakannya*

*untuk melindungi mereka dari kemungkinan **ini.***

Adjectives word **exact** was translated into Indonesian *membeku*. The word **exact** belong to descriptive adjective whereas in this reseach it include in Adjective type 1. The word **exact** translated into verb as *ini*, that is from original word *ini*. The meaning from source language is delivered well into target language, the context is easily understood by the readers.

5) Adj$_1$ Translated into Numerical

The researcher found 6 data or 2,71% of total adjectives found that translated into numerical. These adjectives are adjective type 1 or demonstrative adjective. This is include in translation shift category class shift, because there is changes of word class when it translated. It will be specify in the example of sentence:

156/BD1/AB1/Adj$_1$/Num /CS

SL: *I didn't care, for the moment, that the **whole** town was talking about me*

TL: *Saat ini aku tak peduli kalaupun **seantero** kota membicarakanku.*

In the example above, adjective **whole** translated into Indonesian became *seantero* as numerical. The basic word of *seantero* is antero and got prefix –*se* which in Indonesian it incle as numerical word.

128/BD1/AB1/Adj$_1$/NUM/CS

SL: *"Well, sure, I wish you'd wait a **few** years.*

TL: *"Well, tentu, aku berharap kau mau menunggu **beberapa** tahun.*

In the sentence above, word **few** was translated into Indonesian *beberapa*. The word **few** belong to descriptive adjective whereas in this reseach it include in Adjective type 1. The word **few** translated into numerical as *beberapa.* The meaning from source language is delivered well into target language, the context is easily understood by the readers.

6) **Adj$_2$ Translated into Demonstrative**

There are 1,35 % of the total data or 3 adjective type 2 or Adj$_2$. This is demonstrative adjective, adjective that show which is noun or pronoun that being talked. The detail will be describe above:

016/BD1/AB1/Adj$_2$/Demons/LS

SL: *Then I remembered that **these** windows were so darkly tinted that she probably had no idea if it was even me in here, let alone that I'd caught her looking.*

TL: *Lalu aku teringat bahwa jendela-jendela mobil **ini** hitam pekat sehingga Mrs.Weber mungkin tidak menyadari bahwa akulah yang berada di balik kemudi, apalagi mengetahui aku memergokinya menatapku*

From example of senteces above, word **these** is a demonstative adjective that translated in Indonesian into *ini* as demonstative but it is not adjective. Other similar categories found are:

038/BD1/AB1/Adj$_2$/DEMONS/LS

SL: *This* *car was glossy black, sleek, and pretty, but it was still just a car to me.*

TL: *Mobil **ini** memang hitam mengilat, mulus, dan keren, tapi tetap saja bagiku ini hanya mobil.*

Word **this** was translated into Indonesian *ini*. The word **this** belong to descriptive adjective whereas in this reseach it include in Adjective type 1. The word **this** translated into demonstative as *ini*. The meaning from source language is delivered well into target language, the context is easily understood by the readers.

7) Adj$_3$ Translated into Numerical

In the data of adjectives, there are 3 data 1, 35% of adjective type 3 or numerical adjective from total data found. These adjective translated into numerical in Indonesian. The example of data found will be explain above:

048b/BD1/AB1/Adj$_3$/NUM/CS

SL: *But even in my darkest imaginings I had not foreseen that he would get me **two** cars*

TL: *Tapi bahkan dalam imajinasi terliarku sekalipun, aku sama sekali tidak mengira ia akan memberiku **dua** mobil.*

In the data above, adjective two translated into dua as numerical. This kind of translation is included into class shift, because adjective and numerical are in different word calss but in same level.

048b/BD1/AB1/Adj$_3$/NUM/CS

SL: *But even in my darkest imaginings I had not foreseen that he would get me **two** cars*

TL: *Tapi bahkan dalam imajinasi terliarku sekalipun, aku sama sekali tidak mengira ia akan memberiku* **dua** *mobil.*

English word **two** was translated into Indonesian *dua*. The word **two** belongs to numerical adjective that in this reseach it includes in Adjective type 3. The word **two** translated into numerical as *dua*. The meaning from source language is delivered well into target language, the context is easily understood by the readers.

8) Adj₄ Translated into Pronoun

In total data, there are 3 or 1,17% data of adjective type 4 or interrogative/exclamatory adjective. The example of data are:

098/BD1/AB1/Adj₄/PRONON/CS

SL: **What** *other possible reason would sane people have for getting married at eighteen?*

TL: **Apa** *lagi alasan orang waras menikah di usia delapan belas tahun?*

In the example of sentences above, adjective type 4 translated into pronominal. Word **what** is Adj₄ or exclamatory adjective translated into pronominal as *apa.*This kind of translation is included into class shift, because adjective and numerical are in different word class but in same level.

153/BD1/AB1/Adj₄/PRONON /LS

SL: *I knew a little about* **what** *I was going to be like*

when I wasn't human anymore.

TL: *Aku tahu sedikit tentang* **bagaimana** *jadinya aku nanti kalau*

sudah bukan manusia lagi

Word **what** was translated into Indonesian *bagaimana*. The word **what** belong to exclamatory or interogative adjective whereas in this reseach it include in Adjective type 4. The word **what** translated into verb as *bagaimana*. The meaning

from source language is delivered well into target language, the context is easily understood by the readers.

b. Level Shift

There are 113 data or 44,31% of total data adjectives used translation shift category level shift found. All of adjectives that used translation level shift are from adjectives type one or descriptive adjective. These adjectives are translated into verb phrase and adjective phrase. The details of translation variation of level shift will be explain in detail below:

1) Adj$_1$ Translated into Adjective Phrase

An adjective phrase is arranged by adjective + modifier. In this part, adjective type 1 or descriptive adjective translated into adjective phrase. There are 97 data or 38,o3% of adjective translated into adjective phrase. The example will be explain in detail below:

015a/BD1/AB1/Adj$_1$/AP/LS

SL: *It was still considered **rude** to stare at people, I triedto take some comfort.*

TL: *Bukankah **tidak sopan** menatap orang? Aku berusaha menghibur diri*

In the example, word **rude** is a descriptive adjective. This adjective translated into adjective phrase as *tidak sopan.* Sopan is adjective as head and tidak is the modifier. This translation is on of translation level shift because adjective **rude** and adjective phrase tidak sopan are not on the same level.

086/BD1/AB1/Adj$_1$/AP/LS

SL: *Edward chuckled and ran his **free** hand through his tousled bronze hair*

TL: *Edwardterkekeh dan menyusupkan tangannya **yang bebas** ke sela-sela rambut perunggunya.*

The word **free** is a descriptive adjective. This descriptive adjective translated into adjective phrase as *yang bebas.* *Bebas* is adjective as head and *yang* is the modifier. This translation is on of translation level shift because adjective **free** and adjective phrase *yang bebas* are not on the same level.

2) Adj₁ Translated into Verb Phrase

In data of research, there are 14 or 6,33% of adjective that translated into verb phrase. Verb phrase are structured by verb + modifier. In this section, descriptive adjective or adjective type 1 are translated into verb phrase. The specification will be explain:

050b/BD1/AB1/Adj₁/VP/CS

SL: *Because I was so fragilely human, so accident-prone, so much a victim to my own dangerous luck, apparently I needed a tank **resistant** car to keep me safe.*

TL: *Karena aku manusia yang sangat rapuh, mudah celaka, sering menjadi korban kesialanku sendiri, rupanya aku membutuhkan mobil yang **tak mempan dilindas***

In the sentences above, adjective word resistant are translated into verb phrase as tak mempan. Tak mempan is an vern phrase because mempan are adjective as head and tak is the mopdifier. This is also translation level shift, because there is there is a changes on the level of word when it is translated.

073/BD1/AB1/Adj₁/VP/LS

*et alone joking about things like my nearly **omniscient** sisterin-law-to-be.*

*bahkan membuat lelucon tentang calon adik iparku yang nyaris **maha tahu** itu.*

In the example sentences, adjective word **omniscient** are translated into verb phrase as *maha tahu*. *Maha tahu* is an verb phrase because *tahu* are adjective as head and *maha* is the modifier. This is also translation level shift, because there is there is a changes on the level of word when it is translated.

2. Translation Equivalent of Adjectives

In this part of research the resercher will describe about translation equivalent and nonequivalent of adjective found in Stephenie Meyer's novel *Breaking Dawn* and its translation. Equivalent of translation can be noticed by the suitability of translation resutl.

The proper word have to be select from source language into target language. In this reseach, the source language is English and tha target language is Indonesian. If the translation result were not appropriate from source language into target language this case callaed nonequivalent of translation.

a. Equivalent of translation

From total data found, there are 248 or 97,25% are equivalent, because the information from tsource language are dilevered well into target languange. Example of the sentence are:

045/BD1/AB1/Adj$_1$/V/CS

SL: *I was caught up in a **dizzy** spin of fantasies*

TL: *Aku langsung terperangkap dalam fantasi-fantasi yang **memusingkan.***

In the sentence above word **dizzy** are translated well into *memusingkan*. There is no change of meaning in the sentence above, and even there is no about addition or deletion in this context. The message from source language are inform correctly from the source language into the target language. We can say that the word **dizzy** and *memusingkan* are properly translated.

107/BD1/AB1/Adj$_1$/AP/LS

SL: *The silence was much **longer** this time.*

TL: *Kali ini keheningan yang terjadi jauh **lebih panjang***

Based on the data above, the word **longer** belongs to descriptive adjective that is translated into adjective phrase *lebih panjang*. Although there is shift from adjective into adjective phrase in the sentence above, it does not matter because the information does not change the meaning or the purpose of the text. So, these sentence is equivalent.

043/BD1/AB1/Adj$_1$/V/CS

SL: *On the one hand, I had been raised to cringe at the very thought of **poofy** white dresses and bouquets.*

TL: *mengerutkan kening pada gaun putih **mengembang** dan buket bunga.*

   Poofy belongs to descriptive adjective that is translated into the target language is verb *menegembang*. Based form of verb *mengembang* is *kembang* that is added by prefix *me-* becomes *mengembang*. Although there is shift between adjective into verb, it does not wrong as long as the meaning of this text, even it makes easy to understanding the context by the readers. So, the source language and the target language are equivalent.

048b/BD1/AB1/Adj$_3$/NUM/CS

SL: *But even in my darkest imaginings I had not foreseen that he would get me **two** cars*

TL: *Tapi bahkan dalam imajinasi terliarku sekalipun, aku sama sekali tidak mengira ia akan memberiku **dua** mobil.*

   In the sentence above, there is shift between adjective **two** into numerical *dua*. There is no change of the meaning in the sentence above. The message from source language are inform correctly from the source language into the target language. We can say that the word **two** and *dua* are properly translated. So, the translation shift of adjective into numerical is equivalent.

   b. Nonequivalent translation

   From total data found, there are no nonequivalent translation found, because the choosen word from source language into target language are appropriate. The intention of source languge delivered well into target language.

C. Conclussion

Based on the data analysis and the discussion, the writer can draw the following conclusions:

   1. There are 221 data of adjectives in the analysis of reseach paper found in *Breaking Dawn* novel. In the data found, there various kind of adjective, different translation shift category and also equivalence of the translation result.

2. Based on the data translation shift of adjective, the researcher concluded that from total 221 data, adjective that translated used class shift are 111 or 50,22% of total data. and also, the adjective that translated using level are 110data or 49,77%.

From total data found, 100% or 221 are equivalent, they are translated correctly. The intention from source language delivered correctly to target language.

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