

AN ANALYSIS OF CONCRETE NOUN TRANSLATION IN *POCKET DICTIONARY ENGLISH-INDONESIA* USED IN MOBILE PHONE

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Abstract:

This research is intended to find out the total number of meanings and the translation rank shift. This study is a qualitative research. This research is also descriptive research and fact finding. The research object of this study is concrete noun translation and the data are taken from books, electronic devices and internet. The writer uses noting technique to collect the data. To analyze the data, the writer conducts three steps in this research; they are presenting the data, analyzing the data and finding the result of the research. The result of this study shows that there are three groups of translation meanings; nouns which have one meaning, two meanings and more than two meanings. The translation rank shift is classified into two kinds, the upward rank shift and the downward rank shift. The most frequent type of rank shift is upward rank shift.

Keyword: *Translation Shift, Meaning, Noun, Concrete Noun, PD English-Indonesia*

A study language outside mother tongue of course does not get out of memorizing vocabulary. That is why learning language outside of our mother tongue like English is called as learning of foreign language. The memory of foreign language vocabulary is closely related to someone's recall. There is a man who has a strong memory, so he can memorize more than five foreign languages at the same time. But People who have less memory can rely on dictionary. English dictionary like stripper print version has been known by us since long time ago and online version English dictionary has too.

Indonesia as one of the developing countries has technology industry that grows so fast. There are some products industry that includes online and English dictionary installation such as smart mobile phone, notebook, Tab minicomputer and others. The newest phone generally has been supported by technology J2ME, GPRS 10 and Wap 2. It means that there is no problem for English dictionary application as long as the setting of *General Packet Radio Service* (GPRS) is appropriate and within of GPRS customer operator. People who use mobile phone which has no GPRS setting or they do not want to connect to the internet they can get this application from

the computer then install it into their mobile phone.

One of the outstanding translator application programs for mobile phone is pocket dictionary (PD) English-Indonesia. In relation to translation, it is assumed that having mobile pocket dictionary would make it easier for the learners to translate English word/ text and consequently it would influence their ability to translate.

Translation, as a part of foreign language learning process, consists of some complex steps, i.e. analyzing, transferring and restructuring. The learner first should analyze the source language text to find the message. Then they have to transfer the message into the target language. After that, they have to restructure the message into the target language text. The processes of translating English into Indonesian are difficult to the learners, particularly if they do not master both languages well.

One reality about translation is a multi-disciplinary activity. Translator has to master two languages when trying to transfer a message in one language. The noun translation related to lexical equivalence that involves merely replacing words in one language with words in another language is probably the most common one that held by the general

public. When we are translating nouns, sometime we find the words which have more than one meaning. So the best way to know the Indonesian equivalence of English words and the English equivalence of Indonesian words would be through the context to the meaning of words.

In learning language process, there is not only grammar which is important, but also translation. In facing the fast development of science and the technology and also the more competitive world, young generation needs to have skills and knowledge. Because the progress of science and media technology firstly begins and mostly develops in western countries, the books on science and technology are generally written in European languages particularly English as an international language. As we know that technology media or educational media is needed to make goals in learning process.

The importance of this topic is PD English-Indonesia as the example of dictionary that is good to be used like other dictionaries that have equivalent meaning of target language.

As analysis of translation in dictionary is important in translating process, the researcher would like to try to discuss an analysis of noun translation in pocket dictionary used in mobile phone.

Translation

1. Meaning of translation

Newmark (1987:7) defines translation as a craft consisting of the attempt to replace a written message or statement in one language with the same message or statement in another language. Brislin also (1971: 1) states translation is the general term referring to the transfer of thoughts and ideas from one language (source language) to another language (target

language) whether the language is based on signs, as with the signs language of the deaf. In short term, translation can be defined as transferring a message from the source language into target language by expressing its meaning and the style of the language.

2. Types of Translation

Many linguists state some differences of translation types. Nababan (1999: 30-33) explains that there are some types of translation as follows:

a. Word for Word Translation

In this kind of translation, translator just ascertains the same meaning of source word to the receptor word. It can be implemented when the source and the receptor language have the same sentence structures. Look at the example below:

- *She can speak English*
Word for word translation : *Dia dapat berbicara bahasa Inggris*
- *I like reading*
Word for word translation : *Saya suka membaca*

b. Literal Translation

A literal translation is a translation that follows the form of the source language. Literal and free translation, are two basic skills of translation. Literal translation refers to translating a sentence original, keep the original message form, including construction of sentence, meaning of the original words, original metaphor and so on. Translation is easy to understand by target language readers. It is usually used when the sentence structure of the source language and the receptor language is different. For example:

My dog is chasing your neighbor's cat
Word for word: *Kepunyaan saya anjing adalah mengejar*

kepunyaan mu tetangga kucing

Literal : *Anjing saya sedang mengejar kucing tetangga anda*

c. Free Translation

Free translation does not mean to delete or add content to the original message, express the meaning of the source language into target language. Free translation is a skill which translators must know the culture of both source language and target language, and the translator must have the extensive knowledge of translation. To translate with free translation, translator has to understand the main message of the source language and describe it into target language.

- *To play truant*

Word for word : *untuk bermain membolos*

Literal : *bermain membolos*

Free : *membolos*

- *To kick something around*

Word for word: *untuk menendang sesuatu yang di sekeliling*

Literal: *menendang sesuatu yang di sekeliling*

Free: *membahas*

1. **Level Shift/ Rank Shift**

There are two types of rank shift in translation i.e. upward shift and downward shift :

a) **Upward shift**

The movement of unit of language from lower unit to upper unit of language is called *upward rank shift*. For example:

SL: *Dentist* SL: *Glassful*

TL: *Dokter gigi* TL: *Segelas penuh*

b) **Downward shift rank**

The movement of units of language from higher unit to lower

unit of language is called downward rank shift. For example:

SL: *Heaven defying oath*

SL: *Frying pan*

TL: *Murtad*

TL: *wajan*

Here, the nominal group expression *Heaven defying oath* is translated into the word *murtad* and *frying pan* is translated into the word *wajan*. Those kinds of rank shift are caused by the difference of culture that cause untranslatability and also by lexical gap i.e. the absence of one single word in a language to a lexical item in the other language. From the explanation above it appears that rank shift covers many changing in translation.

2. **Category shift**

According to Catford (1965), there are four kinds of category shift namely structure shift, class shift, unit shift, and intra system shift.

a) **Structure shift**

Catford states that a structure shift involves a change in grammatical structure between SL and TL (Basil Hamim, 2006:16), for example:

SL: *A white house* (Deictic + Modifier + Head)

TL: *Sebuah Rumah Putih* (Modifier + Head + Epitet)

b) **Class Shift**

Class shift occurs when the translation equivalent of SL items is a member of a different class from the original items. When SL item is translated by means of TL item belonging to a different grammatical class is called class shift (Basil Hamim, 2006:16) for example:

SL Text: *Medical student*
(adjective)

TL Text: *Mahasiswa kedokteran*
(noun)

SL Text: *Linguistic research*
(adjective)

TL Text: *Penelitian kebahasaan*
(noun)

The adjectives *medical* and *linguistic* are modifiers of the noun student and research. The adjective is translated into a noun.

c) Unit shift

Talking about shift in translation, we usually talk about unit shift or rank shift, which involves changes in rank. Unit is arranged hierarchically into sentence, clause, phrase, and morpheme, for example:

SL Text: *Pink*

SL: *Medical*

TL Text: *Merah muda*

TL: *Pengobatan Medis*

The unit shift shows that a change of rank i.e. a word (lower rank) is translated into phrase (higher in rank).

d) Intra system shift

Intra system shift occurs on the system of a language. Intra-system shift occurs when SL and TL possess systems approximately correspond to formally as to their constitution, but when translation involves selection of a non-corresponding term in the TL system (Catford, 1965:80). For example:

SL Text: *A pair of trousers*

SL: *A hive of bees*

TL Text: *Sebuah celana*

SL: *Sebuah sarang lebah*

Although Bahasa Indonesia has corresponds of plural form from *Trousers* and *bees* (the

through repetition of the word *Celana* and *Lebah*), the Indonesian language system requires the use of the singular form for a *Pair* and *hive*.

E. Meaning Correlation in Noun Translation

In translating noun, there are three classifications of noun translation namely; noun with one meaning, noun with two meanings and noun with more than two meanings.

1. Noun with one meaning

Noun which has only one meaning translation is translated into the same part of speech namely noun which is the same as SL .

TL: The *cat* is black

TL: My father is a *soldier*

SL: *Kucing* tersebut adalah hitam

SL: Ayahku adalah seorang *prajurit*

From the example above, both *cat* and *soldier* only have a single meaning *kucing* and *prajurit*. And the target language is still the same class from the source language as noun.

2. Noun with two meanings

Sometimes, noun is translated into more than one meaning. According to Alwasilah (1993:164) the words which have more than one meaning is called polysemy.

- A glass of *water* (noun)

- *Water* a horses (verb)

The word *water* in those sentences have two meanings namely *air* and *memberi minuman*. The word *water* in the sentence above has a different class of word noun and verb.

3. Noun with more than two meanings

Noun which has more than one meaning translated into target language can have the same or different class from the source language. For the example :

- He is wearing *glasses*
- My son has broken a *glass*
- The door is made of *glass*

The meaning of the word *glas*' in the three sentences above is determined by specific content in which it is used. The word *glass* has different meaning in the three sentences above. The word *glass* can mean *kacamata*, *gelas*, and *kaca*. All of them are noun. The other examples are as follows:

- The *can* is made from the plastic. (noun)
- I *can* do the exercise. (modal auxiliary)
- The meat is *canned* in the freezer. (verb)

From the explanation above, the word *can*, could be translated into different classes. The first meaning is translated into the same class as noun *kaleng*. The second and the last meaning are translated into different class as auxiliary *dapat* and *diawetkan* as verb.

METHOD

A. Research Design

This research uses the descriptive qualitative research. The descriptive research condition and phenomenon status (Arikuntoro, 1998: 245). According to Robert C Bogdan and Bilken in their book entitled "Qualitative Research for Education, An Introduction to theory and Method", Qualitative research has five characteristic:

1. Qualitative research has the natural setting as the direct source of data.
2. Qualitative research is descriptive research.
3. Qualitative research concerns with the process rather than simply with outcomes or products
4. Qualitative research tends to analyze their data inductively.
5. "Meaning" is essential concern to the qualitative approach (1982: 27-30).

Alwasilah in *Dasar-dasar Merancang dan Melakukan Penelitian Kualitatif* (2002: 6) states that in the descriptive analysis, the data are taken in the form of words, pictures, and not number. Meleong in *Metodologi Penelitian Kualitatif* (2002: 2) states that qualitative analysis is an analysis which does not use consideration. Qualitative analysis uses qualitative method. Qualitative method is used because of some consideration. First, to adjust qualitative method is easier if faced with double facts, second, this method gives the real relation between researcher and respondent directly, and the third, this method is more sensitive and can adjust in many influences and value system faced (Alwasilah, 2002: 5). The researcher uses descriptive qualitative method, because the data that will be taken are qualitative data. Besides, to describe the result of this analysis is either in qualitative, written form. The data are taken from some theories both in books and internet.

B. Research Object and Source of the Data

Object in this research is translation of concrete noun related to the house and classroom. The sources of the data used in this research are taken from books, electronic devices and internet to support this analysis.

C. Data Collecting Technique

According to Sudaryanto (1993: 133) there are five strategies of data collecting technique in linguistics research. They are teknik rekam (recording technique), teknik catat (noting technique), teknik pisah (separating technique), teknik balik (transferring technique) and teknik ganti (changing technique).

- 1) *Teknik Rekam* (Recording Technique)
Record technique is the data collecting technique using recording instruments. The purpose of this technique aims to get the original data from the native speaker.
- 2) *Teknik Catat* (Noting Technique)
Noting techniques is the technique of collecting data using card, book, note, and other documents to analyze the data.
- 3) *Teknik Pisah* (Separating Technique)
Separating technique is separating similarities and differences of the distribution.
- 4) *Teknik Balik* (Transferring Technique)
This technique aims at transferring the data to the other or other to a book.
- 5) *Teknik Ganti* (Changing Technique)
Changing technique is changing the data which are not necessary to understand.

To gain the data needed in this research, the writer uses the *noting technique*. In doing this, the researcher describes the procedure as follows: the researcher looks for the data in PD English-Indonesia, selects the data that have the relation to the object of the research. In this case, the researcher selects the concrete noun related to the house and the classroom. Finally the researcher analyzes the data.

D. Data Analyzing Technique

According to Moleong (2000: 103) the analysis data are the process of organizing and putting the data in the correct order in the form of categories. Noting technique is aimed to collect the data based on the categories for supporting the research. In this research, the writer uses descriptive qualitative technique to analyze the data, because the source of the data is concrete noun translation. Based on the theory above, the steps that will be done to collect data are as follows:

1. The writer reads the entire data source to find out the concrete noun translation.
2. The writer notes all of the data of concrete noun related to the classroom and the house.
3. The writer analyzes the data of noun translation in order to answer the research to find how many meanings of noun translation and to know about the translation shift rank in PD English-Indonesia. The writer makes the conclusion based on the data analysis.

RESEARCH FINDING AND DISCUSSION

1. Noun with One Meaning

Noun with one meaning occurs when one word has one meaning. The total number of nouns with one meaning is presented in the following table:

Table1.1
The Number of Noun Translation Meanings in PD English-Indonesia Used in Mobile Phone

No.	Source Language (English)	Target Language (Indonesian)
1	Kitchen	<i>Dapur</i>
2	Attic	<i>Loteng</i>
3	Larder	<i>Tempat penyimpanan makanan</i>
4	Alcove	<i>Ruangan kecil dalam suatu kamar</i>
5	Basement	<i>Ruangan yang ada dibawah</i>
6	Bedroom	<i>Kamar tidur</i>
7	Parlor	<i>Kamar/salon tamu</i>
8	Fireplace	<i>Perapian/tungku.</i>
9	Foyer	<i>Serambi, tempat menunggu</i>
10	Stairwell	<i>Ruangan tempat tangga</i>
11	Pantry	<i>Kamar sepen</i>
12	Hearth	<i>Perapian/tungku.</i>
13	Blackboard	<i>Papan tulis</i>
14	Map	<i>Peta</i>
15	Teacher	<i>Guru, pengajar</i>
16	Clock	<i>Jam, lonceng</i>
17	Cupboard	<i>Lemari (untuk makanan)</i>
18	Broom	<i>Sapu</i>
19	Library	<i>Perpustakaan</i>
20	Pencil	<i>Potlot, pensil</i>
21	Crayon	<i>Pensil lilin yang berwarna</i>
22	Protractor	<i>Bujur Derajat</i>
23	Notebook	<i>Buku catatan</i>
24	Uniform	<i>Seragam</i>

From the data translation above, the researcher finds that there are 24 words or 48 % of the total number of concrete noun translation in mobile PD English-Indonesia that has single meaning. In the table of TL of Indonesian above, there are some words including similarity word or called synonym. For the example no. (14) *guru*, in Indonesian language has the same meaning as *pengajar*. The word *potlot* in no. (20) has the same meaning as *pencil*.

2. Noun with Two Meanings

Noun with two meanings occurs when the human thinking needs a language as a communication. In addition, here are the total number and percentage of concrete noun translation with two meanings in the table below:

Table 1.2
The Number of Noun Translation Meanings in PD English-Indonesia Used in Mobile Phone

No.	Source Language (English)	Target Language (Indonesian)	
		Meaning 1	Meaning 2
1	Bathroom	Kamar mandi e.g. Go and wash your hands in the <i>bathroom</i> .	Kamar kecil e.g. I have to go to the <i>bathroom</i> .
2	Lounge	Ruang duduk e.g. The departure <i>lounge</i> .	Kursi panjang e.g. The <i>Lounge</i> at the street corner.
3	Conservatory	Sekolah music e.g. She studied at the Paris <i>conservatory</i> .	Rumah kaca e.g. <i>conservatory</i> is used to protect plants from the cold weather.
4	Shrines	Tempat yang suci e.g. Make a pilgrimage to local <i>shrines</i> .	Kuil e.g. There are many <i>shrines</i> in Bali.
5	Garage	Garasi e.g. I park the bus in the <i>garage</i> .	Bengkel e.g. a <i>garage</i> mechanic.
6	Nook	Sudut e.g. a shady <i>nook</i> in the garden.	Tempat kesukaan e.g. Library is my favorite <i>nook</i> to read a book.
7	Hallway	Gang e.g. a <i>hallway</i> to the resident.	Ruang masuk e.g. leave your coat in the <i>hallway</i> .
8	Book	Buku e.g. an address <i>book</i> .	Kitab e.g. the <i>book</i> of bible.
9	Eraser	(alat) penghapus e.g. he uses an <i>eraser</i> to erase the sentence in the blackboard.	(pencil) karet penghapus e.g. a pencil mark <i>eraser</i> .
10	Calendar	Kalender e.g. Do you have next year's <i>calendar</i> ?	(daftar) acara (di pengadilan, dlm kongres) e.g. The cup final is an important date in the sporting <i>calendar</i> .
11	Ruler	Raja, penguasa (chief) e.g. The country's military rulers.	Penggaris e.g. I need a <i>ruler</i> for drawing a straight line.
12	Window	Jendela e.g. he opened the bedroom window.	Loket (at the bank, movie theater) e.g. She was standing on the <i>window</i> to get the ticket box in 21.
13	Chalk	Kapur e.g. <i>Chalk</i> can be burnt to make lime.	Kapur tulis e.g. Draw something with <i>chalk</i> .
14	Bench	Bangku e.g. A park <i>bench</i> .	Hakim e.g. The Queen's <i>bench</i> .

The word *lounge* in number (4) has two meanings in Indonesian *ruang duduk* and *kursi panjang*. The first meaning of lounge is to show the room for waiting in at an airport. Moreover, the second meaning of lounge is to show a public place in a hotel, club or other place for waiting or relaxing. The *book* in the number (9) has two meanings in Indonesian language *buku* and *kitab*. *Buku* has a meaning 'a number a sheets of paper fastened together in a cover and used for

writing'. However, *kitab* has a meaning a 'holy book of a certain religion'. From the data above, the researcher finds that there are 14 words or 28 % of concrete noun translation with 2 meanings. So, the best way to identified those meanings are determined by the context in which it is the situation.

3. Noun with more than two meanings

Noun with more than two meanings are classified into three parts.

They are noun with three meanings, noun with four meanings and noun with five meanings. According to Stephen (2007: 200) the main factor of multiple meaning is the lexical factor. Sometimes this factor is called *polivalensi* and can be formed by polysemy and homonym. Homonym is

some words which are pronounced precisely same but different in meaning.

a **Noun with three meanings**

The total number of concrete noun translation related to the house and the classroom with three meanings or multiple meanings will be discussed in table 1.3.

Table 1.3
The Number of Noun Translation Meanings in PD English-Indonesia Used in Mobile Phone

No.	Source Language (English)	Target Language (Indonesian)		
		Meaning 1	Meaning 2	Meaning 3
1	Toilet	Kamar kecil, WC, e.g. I need to go to the <i>toilet</i> .	Lubang kakus e.g. Somebody has forgotten flush the <i>toilet</i> .	Dandanan, rias e.g. You look so beautiful with your <i>toilet</i> .
2	Den	Liang, gua e.g. A <i>den</i> of thieves.	Sarang e.g. A bee's <i>den</i> .	Ruang kerja e.g. Retire to one's <i>den</i> .
3	Workshop	Bengkel e.g. Fix the car in the <i>workshop</i> .	Ruang kerja e.g. He does his job in the <i>workshop</i> .	Lokakarya e.g. A theatre <i>workshop</i> .
4	Pen	Pena e.g. A ball-point <i>pen</i> .	Kandang e.g. a dog <i>pen</i> .	Penjara e.g. A prison <i>pen</i> .
5	Globe	Barang bulat e.g. Shape of a <i>globe</i> .	Bola bumi e.g. The <i>globe</i> picture.	Lampu bola e.g. The silver <i>globe</i> .
6	Compass	Pedoman arah e.g. The point of the <i>compass</i> .	Jangka e.g. a pair of <i>compasses</i> .	Batas e.g. The <i>compass</i> of a singer's voice.
7	Paper	Kertas e.g. A sheet of <i>paper</i> .	Surat kabar e.g. National <i>paper</i> .	Naskah e.g. He is reading a <i>paper</i> at the conference.

The word *toilet* in the number (1) in table above shows three meanings. The first meaning in Indonesian language is *kamar kecil*, a room with a washbasin. The second meaning is *lubang kakus*, a large bowl to a drain which one sits on or stands over when one wants to get rid of waste matter from the body. The third meaning is *dandanan*, washing and dressing oneself or arranging one's hair. From the table above, there are 7 words or 14 % of concrete noun translation related to the house and the classroom with three meanings. The meanings of *den* in number

(2) are *gua*, *sarang* and *ruang kerja* in Indonesian language. The meaning one is a place where people meet in the secret, especially for some illegal activity. The meaning two, shows an 'animal's hidden home'. In addition, the third meaning is *ruang kerja*, a room in a home where a person can work without being disturbed. Context in the table above is based on the situation and usage.

From the data above, there are 7 words or 14 % of concrete noun translation related to the house and the classroom.

b Noun with four Meanings
The use of noun with more than two meanings is closely related to the language economically. One word can

have one, two or multiple meanings. The total number of concrete noun translation with four meanings is presented in the table 1.4 below:

Table 1.4
The Number of Noun Translation Meanings in PD English-Indonesia Used in Mobile Phone

No.	Source Language (English)	Target Language (Indonesian)			
		Meaning 1	Meaning 2	Meaning 3	Meaning 4
1	Table	Meja e.g. The book on the <i>table</i> .	Daftar e.g. <i>Table</i> of content.	Daftar angka e.g. Multiplication <i>table</i> .	Skema e.g. The <i>table</i> of school.
2	Student	Mahasiswa e.g. He is an UAD's <i>student</i> .	Mahasiswa e.g. a Midwife <i>student</i> .	Pelajar e.g. I am a <i>student</i> of senior high school.	Penyelidik e.g. The <i>student</i> of human crime.
3	Chair	Kursi e.g. Table and a <i>chair</i> .	Jabatan e.g. He hold the <i>chair</i> of editor in Kompas.	Ketua e.g. he took the <i>chair</i> in our meeting.	Kursi listrik e.g. The prison is punished by the <i>chair</i> .
4	Office	Kantor e.g. Post <i>office</i> .	Pegawai e.g. The <i>office</i> boy.	Jasa e.g. A ticket <i>office</i> at a station.	Jabatan e.g. Head <i>office</i> .

The word *table* in number (1) has more than two meanings. The first meaning is *meja* in Indonesian Language, a piece of furniture consisting of a flat top supported on one or more legs. The second meaning is *daftar*, which has meaning a list of fact or figures arranged in an ordered way. The third meaning is *daftar angka*, which has meaning a list number of position. In addition, the last meaning of table is *skema*, or the layout of image illustration. The word meaning

above is determined by the specific context. There are 4 data or 8 % of concrete noun translation related to the house and the classroom with four meanings.

c Noun with Five Meanings

There is only one datum of concrete noun translation with one meaning. This word will be explained by the phrase and sentence in the table 1.5 below:

Table 1.5
The Number of Noun Translation Meanings in PD English-Indonesia Used in Mobile Phone

No	Source Language (English)	Target Language (Indonesian)				
		Meaning 1	Meaning 2	Meaning 3	Meaning 4	Meaning 5
1	Bag	Tas e.g. A <i>handbag</i> .	Koper e.g. The coat in the <i>bag</i> .	Lingkaran e.g. A <i>bag</i> bundle.	Karung e.g. Two <i>bags</i> of coal.	Perempuan e.g. she is old <i>bag</i> .

The word *bag* in meaning 1 is a container made of flexible material, in meaning 2 *bag* is a thing used to bring cloth or leather. In meaning 3 *bag* is a rope of bundle, in meaning 4 the *bag* is the container with its contents. In addition, the last meaning of the *bag* is used to express an unpleasant, ugly or bad tempered. From the datum translation above, there is only 1 word or 2 % of noun with more than 5 meanings. Therefore, the total numbers of nouns with more than two meanings are 12 words or 24 % of the total number of translation. The word *bag* in those phrases and sentences above is determined by the specific context.

B. The Translation Rank Shift of Concrete Noun Related to The House and The Classroom in Mobile PD English-Indonesia

The analysis is based on two types of translation rank shift; they are; upward

rank shift and downward rank shift. The analysis are shown below:

1. Upward Rank Shift

From 63 data, there are 28 data that contain upward rank shift. The upward rank shift exists when the noun is translated in the higher level of language. In this case, the concrete noun is translated into phrases.

(1) SL: Toilet

TL: *kamar kecil*

Toilet is a concrete noun which is translated into phrase in Bahasa as *kamar kecil*. The translation shifting occurs in the examples above. The translator wants to make the translation easy for readers to understand. The translator only translates the word as SL, and the form of translation can be different from the SL. The *toilet* which is a word is translated literally, *kamar kecil* or *lubang kakus* which are phrases in Indonesian Language.

Table 2.1
The Occurrence of Translation Rank Shift of Concrete Noun Translation in PD English-Indonesia used in mobile phone

No.	Type of translation	Frequency	Percentage
1	Upward rank shift	28	44.45 %
2	Noun Free of upward rank shift	35	55.55 %
Total		63	100 %

From 63 data of concrete noun in source language, there are only 28 upward rank shift or 44.45 % of the total number upward rank shift. Not all of the data are included in upward rank shift. There are some data which are not categorized into upward rank shift. This is called noun are free from translation shift. Nouns are free from translation shift when the SL and the TL do not change the form of the word. For example, the word *map* is translated into

peta. The word *map* and *peta* are the same form of word noun; it means there is no change of the word form. From the table above there are 35 of concrete noun translation which are free from the upward rank shift or 55.55 % of concrete noun translations are free from the upward rank shift.

2. Downward Rank Shift

From 63 data there are 4 data which are categorized into the downward rank shift. The downward rank shift here

is shifted by compound noun to word. The compound noun is translated into the lower level of language. In this case, the entire downward rank shifts are in the rank of single word.

(1) SL: Hallway
TL: *Gang*

The translator changes the form of compound noun of *hallway* and the *fireplace* into single words *gang* and *tungku* in Indonesian Language. *Hallway* and *fireplace* are formed by compound noun *hall* and *way*, and *fire* and *place*.

Table 2.2
The Occurrence of Translation Rank Shift of Concrete Noun Translation in PD English-Indonesia used in mobile phone

No.	Type of translation	Frequency	Percentage
1	Downward rank shift	4	6.35 %
2	Noun Free downward rank shift	59	93.65 %
Total		63	100 %

There are 4 or 6.35 % data that are categorized into the downward rank shift and 59 or 93.65 % data are categorized into free from the downward rank shift.

3.

4. The Occurrence of Translation Rank Shift in PD English-Indonesia

From all the data of translation shift, the writer categorizes the data into the table below:

Table 2.3
The Occurrence of Translation Rank Shift of Concrete Noun Translation in PD English-Indonesia used in mobile phone

No.	Type of translation	Frequency	Percentage
1	Upward rank shift	28	44.45 %
2	Downward rank shift	4	6.35 %
3	Noun (there is no shift)	19	30.15 %
4	Noun (untranslatable)	12	19.05 %
Total of concrete noun		63	100 %

There are 28 of the upward rank shift or 44.45 % data. Moreover, the downward rank shift occurs when the existing word is translated into a lower level of language. In this case, the lower level of language is word. The changes from the higher into lower level of language are called the downward rank shift. The downward rank shift changes the form of compound noun into a single noun. There are 4 or or 6.35 % data of the downward rank shift, 19 or 30.15 % cases of noun without the change or shift. In this

case, noun without the change occurs if the SL has the same form as the TL. And there are 12 or 19.05 % noun which is untranslatable. Noun which is not translated occurs when the translator cannot translate the data that include phrases or clauses.

Conclusion

Based on the research finding, the writer concludes that the number of meaning in concrete noun translation in PD English-Indonesia used in mobile phone is classified into three classified

namely; There are 24 words or 48 %, of the total number of noun with one meaning; 14 words or 28 % of noun with two meanings and 12 words or 24 % of noun with more than two meanings.

The realization of concrete noun translation in PD English-Indonesia used in mobile phone is changed at the rank shift. There are two types of level / rank shift namely; upward rank shift and downward rank shift.

Based on the analysis, the most frequent types of translation rank shift in PD English-Indonesia used in mobile phone are the upward rank shift which 21 data or 41.17 %. The upward rank shift occurs when the noun is translated from lower to higher level. In this case, the upward rank shift exists from the words into phrases. 4 or 7.84 % belong to the downward rank shift. The downward rank shift occurs when the noun is translated into lower level. In this matter, the downward rank shift happens on the compound noun into single noun. There are 18 data or 35.30 % with no shift, 8 or 15.69 % are not translated. The occurrence of those shifts reflects the translator's awareness of the linguistic discrepancies between the SL and TL. Shift can be defined as a problem solving strategy to minimize the inevitable loss of meaning when translating a text from one language into another.

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