Translation of the English nominal suffixes into Indonesian in Louisa May Alcott's *Little Woman:* The equivalent and shift category

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Abstract - This study aimed to analyze the shift category of the English nominal translation suffixes and their Indonesian equivalents. The data are obtained from *Little Women* Novel written by Alcott (1869), and from Indonesian translation version novel by Putri (2014). Qualitative method used in this study by following the Hatim &Munday (2004) framework for analysing the category shifts. The research reveals the result that the shifts found were the class shift, structure shift and unit shift. Furthermore, regarding to English nominal suffixes equivalent, the researcher got the data in the novel, namely: First, suffix (**–ance**) is equivalent to prefix **me-**, affix combination (**me-kan**), confix (**pe-an**), phrase and word on the TL (Target Text). Second, suffix (**–ment**) is equivalent to prefix (**ber-, me-**), affix combination (**me-i**), confix (**pe-an**, **ke-an**), phrase and word on the Target Text (TT).Third, suffix (**–ness**) is equivalent to prefix (**se-,pe-**), confix (**ke-an**), phrase, word, and full reduplication. Fourth, suffix (**–ion**) is equivalent to prefix (**me-, ber-**), suffix **–an**, confix (**ke-an**, **pe-an**) ,word, phrase, and full reduplication. It can be summarized that the understanding of word formation implies the understanding of a word family because by understanding a member of a word family implies the understanding of other members of the word family.

Keywords: equivalent, nominal suffixes, sift category, translation

1. Introduction

Morphological recognition is the ability of a learner to recognize and change the underlying structure of morphemes, which might be the language's smallest significant components e.g. suffixes (Carlisle, 2000; Lieber, 2010; McBride-Chang, et.al. 2005). The kinds of English language suffixes may be used in any sort of textual content as it incorporates the lexical data. In line with Ro'aini and Ansaf (2019), suffix is a sort of affix that appears at the word's end. In addition, McIntyre (2010) explained the suffix as affixes said after the basic word, in line with this opinion, Fromkin et al. (2013) stated that suffixes are the morphemes connected at the end of a phrase. Plag (2002) and Plag and Baayan (2009) categorized the English suffixes into four types, which include nominal suffix, adverbial suffix, verbal suffix, and adjectival suffix. furthermore, Luthfiyati et al. (2017) suggested the process of word formation is by adding morpheme at the end of a word is known as suffix, and examples of suffix addition in English include -ance in importance (import +ance), -ment in enjoyment (enjoy + ment) and -ness in happiness (happy +ness). Based on the explanations above therefore; English nominal suffix can be defined as lexical item or morpheme that is attached at the end of a word or phrase.

The occurrence of English suffix is tremendously common in a novel since authors frequently utilize it on their written works. Following the popularity of English novel that has grasped the attention of Indonesian readers, the demand of translating the novel from English to Indonesian language also has increased significantly. Hence; the occurrence of English suffix to be translated into Indonesian language is becoming unavoidable. English as ST (Source Text) and Indonesian language as TT (Target Text) have different language elements, thus; the translation of both texts faced several challenges specially the English suffix's translation into Indonesian language. Sujatmiko (2017) on his study mentioned that the translation's problems occurred in translating Indonesian to English and vice versa are the selection of diction and no equivalence translation from Source Text to the Target Text. These issues manifestly need to be solved by using numerous techniques and approaches, as both languages are linguistically specific. As a result, to achieve equivalence in the translation process, the translator frequently employs shifting as one of the strategies to overcome the differences in each language structure, as well as the differentiation of grammatical unit, linguistic function, and languages' cultural past. (Putri & Hamzah, 2021). By using this strategy in translation steps is acceptable to the contextual elements of each languages, source and target text.

The term of translation shift itself can be described as different strategies where a source text expression is translated into the target text (Fitria, 2020). Hatim & Munday (2004) also informed that translation shift is small linguistic changes occur between source text and target text. Hence from these two explanations, it can be concluded that translation shift are changes occurred when text is translated from TT to ST. As a translation strategy, Catford (1965) divided translation shift into two kinds such as category shift and level shift. On the other hand, the shift category according to Putri and Hamzah (2020) is divided into four types: structure shift, class shift, unit shift, and intra-system shift. Hatim & Munday (2004) proposed category shifts specifically to achieve the translation equivalence that defined as rank-bound and unbounded translation. The shifts category based on their framework are classified into four categories such as structure, class, unit-(rank-changes) and intra-system. The occurrence of translation shift itself is very common in translation's product, this happened because both ST and TT text have different language components.

Several previous studies have been conducted related to a shift in translation process; the first, Sholekhah (2019), with the objectives of the study are to discover the category shift included in translated comic by Visual Translation college students at third semester of Tidar University's English Department. In addition, to analyze the effects of category shift on transferring meaning from the source to the Target Text. The outcomes discovered categories shifts as structure, class, unit, and intra-system on the Indonesian translated comic. Another previous research is from Topan (2019) entitled "Category Shifts in Translating Text from

English into Indonesian (An Applied Linguistics Study)". The aim of this study is to find out the translation shifts from English to Indonesian language in the novel Magnus Chase and the Gods. Unit shift, structure shift, class shift, and intra-system shift are all category shifts that occurred during translation, according to the study. The last previous study is from Rini (2015) who analyse the category shift of noun phrase translation found in The Queen Swallow's Gift. The study found that, there are six types of category shift found in the novel such as structure shift, unit shift, class shift, intra-system shift, structure + intra-system shift and unit + intra-system shift.

All of the previous studies above analysed the category shift found on the translation of English language to Indonesian and vice versa, however; on this research the researcher only focuses on analysing the category shift found in the translation English nominal suffix into Indonesian language and the equivalent in the novel Little Women by Alcott (1869). Alcott (1869) through one of her famous works Little Women has turning extensively recognized by Indonesian readers; as a result, this literary work had been translated to Indonesian language and reached more targets since the first time being published in the nineteenth century. because of this reason, the researchers choose to analyse the translation of nominal suffixes in English language found in *Little Women* written by Alcott (1869) which is translated to Indonesian version by Putri, (2014) as well as analysing the category shift concerned and the equivalents of English nominal suffixes when it is translated into Indonesian.

Previous studies on suffix in English which explored the scope of learners' knowledge about affix and how it is related to the overall vocabulary size (Schmitt & Meara, 1997; Mochizuki & Aizawa, 2000; Schmitt & Zimmerman, 2002; Hayashi & Murphy, 201; Danilovic, et al., 2013), affix ordering in English (Hay, 2002; Mochizuki & Aizaw (Bauer & Nation, 1993). Few studies have been conducted to assess the efficacy in using affix knowledge to acquire word knowledge. One such study examined the syntactic knowledge of derivative affixes of 106 tertiary level English as a Second Language (ESL) studentsand 36 native English speakers by asking them to produce target words in the correct word forms in a prompted context (Schmitt & Zimmerman, 2002).

This study differs from the previous studies because it is only focus on analysing some specific English nominal suffixes and its equivalent in Indonesian language. The term equivalence in translation according to Masduki (2011) is a term that refers to the story's socio-cultural understanding, the source texts' specific language, and the style of the novel's texts. The translator need to conduct a study on translation in order to gain a deeper grasp of the material and to enable readers to read the translated result efficiently.. In addition, the research about category shift as mentioned previously allows other professional researchers to be closed with these strategies in understanding translation equivalence in the future.

Due to the gaps discussed above, the formulated research questions were as follows.
1. How do equivalent shifts of the English nominal suffixes translation to Indonesian in *Little Woman* novel written by Louisa May Alcott?
2. How do the category shifts of the English nominal suffixes translation from to Indonesian in *Little Woman* novel written by by Louisa May Alcott?

2. Method

The qualitative method was employed in this resarch. Qualitative methodology is designed for case-observing research (Indrawan & Yaniawati,2016). The qualitative researchers employed the various investigation of the phenomena multiple rather than by logical and statistical procedures (Sharique et al., 2019). In addition, Sutopo (2002) explained that the data in qualitative study are gained in the term of sentences, words or picture other than frequencies of numbers. As the data on this study explained qualitatively using written description by analysing the discourse, hence the qualitative methodology is used on analysing the data.

The shifting included in English nominal suffixes translation and its equivalents in this study was analyzed using Hatim and Munday (2004) framework.. In collecting the data, the

researcher used the original novel of *Little Women* written by Alcott (1869) and the Indonesian translation by Putri (2004). Furthermore, the researcher applied document analysis technique. as Bowen (2009) informed that the document analysis is an organized technique in assessing or documents evaluation, both printed and electronic materials. Meanwhile, the study's data are obtained by understanding the SL novel and its translation to find nominal suffixes in English and its Indonesian equivalence.

3. Results and Discussion

After understanding and analzing both novels, the researcher got the results about category shift included in the novel, namely the shift in structure, class and unit. Meanwhile, the translation version of suffixes (-ance, -ment, -ness and –ion) in the original novel are equivalent to prefix, confix, affix combination, phrase, word and full reduplication in the Target Text of Indonesian).

3.1. The Equivalent of English Nominal Suffixes translation into Indonesian Language

After analysing the data from SL to TL, there are equivalences found on nominal suffixes translation in Louisa May Alcott's *Little Women.* it could be seen on the table 1 as follows.

No.	English Nominal Suffix	Equivalent	Indonesian	English
		Table 1 Equivalences of English Nominal Suffixes Translation		
1	-ance	prefix me-	Me-nerima	Admittance
		affix combination me-kan	Me-nampakkan	Appearance
		confix pe-an	Pe-mentasan	Performance
		Phrase	Pintu masuk	Entrance
		Word	Elegan	Elegance
2	-ment	prefix ber-	Ber-semangat	Excitement
		prefix me-	Me-nyesal	Disappointment
		suffix –an	Hibur-an	Amusement
		confix ke-an	Ke-marah-an	Resentment
		confix pe-an	Pe-lajar-an	Accomplishment
		affix combination me-i	Me-ngiring-i	Accompaniment
		Word	Situasi	Arrangement
		Phrase	Tingkahlaku	Deportment
3	-ness	prefix se-	Se-putih	Fairness
		prefix pe-	Pe-nyakit	Sickness
		confix ke-an	Ke-baik-an	Goodness
		Phrase	Perasaan rindu rumah	Smallness
		Word	Sedikit	Homesickness
		full reduplication	Malu-malu	Bashfullness
4	-ion	prefix me-	Me-ledak	Explosion
		prefix ber-	Ber-libur	Vacation
		Suffix –an	Undang-an	Invitation
		confix ke-an	Ke-bingung-an	Confusion
		Word	Baca	Invention
		Phrase	DayaTarik	Recitation
		full reduplication	Detail-detail	Attraction

Based on table 1, it could be seen the types of English suffixes found in this novel. They are -ance, -ment, -ness, and -ion. The English nominal suffix of **–ance** from the ST (Source Text) is equal to **me- (prefix)**, **me-kan (affix combination)**, **pe-an (confix)**, phrases and words in

the TT (Target Text). The English nominal suffix **–ment** from the ST (Source Text) is equal to prefix (**ber-, me-**), affix combination (**me-i**), confix (**pe-an** and **ke-an**), phrase and word on the TT (Target Text). English nominal suffix–**ness** is equivalent to prefix (**se-** and **pe-**), confix (**ke-an**), phrase, word, and full reduplication. English nominal suffix–**ion** is equal to prefix (**me- and ber-**), suffix (**–an**), confix (**ke-an** and **pe-an**), word, phrase, and full reduplication.

3.1.1 The Translation equivalence of suffix -ance into Indonesia

The data of the English nominal suffix **–ance** from the ST (Source Text) is equivalent to prefix **me**, affix combination **me-kan**, confix **pe-an**, phrase and word on the TT (Target Text). the data is presented in the following explanations:

Data 1

Source Text	Target Text	Indonesian Equivalent
No one ever regretted the ***admittance*** of Sam Weller… (LW: 190) *Source: Planetpdf.com.*	Tidak ada yang menyesal telah ***menerima*** Sam Weller… (LW: 172) *Source: cerita-silat-novel.blogspot.com*	Prefix Me-

Admittance in the table above, consists of the word "**admit" which is a verb** + suffix "**–ance"** and it categorized as a noun. The English nominal suffix in word admittance is added after the basic word or morpheme. On the novel, the word admittance from Source Text (ST) is translated into *menerima* in Target Text (TT), and it is formed by the basic morpheme *terima* added with the **prefix –me**. So that, the equivalent of suffix **–ance** from the SL is **prefix me-** in TL as explained above.

Data 2

Source Text	Target Text	Indonesian Equivalent
…and the uncomfortable ***appearance*** of a girl… (LW: 7) *Source: Planetpdf.com.*	…dan ia ***menampakkan*** rasa tidak nyaman seorang remaja… (LW: 14) *Source: cerita-silat-novel.blogspot.com*	Affix Combination Me-kan

Appearance, as shown above, is shaped from **appear** as a verb + suffix **–ance** and it classified as noun in English word class. The translation of word **appearance** from Source Text (ST) is equivalent to *menampakan* in the Target Text (TT). In Indonesian language, the word *menampakan* is formed by **affix combination *me-kan*** + verb *tampak*, affix *me-kan* itself is used to form active transitive verb. Thus, the word with the suffix **–ance** from Source Text (ST) of the novel is translated into *me-kan* **(affix combination)** in the Target Text (TT).

Data 3

Source Text	Target Text	Indonesian Equivalent
…and not rich enough to afford any great outlay for private***performances.*** (LW:28) *Source: Planetpdf.com.*	…dan tidak punya cukup uang untuk mengundangn***pementasan*** drama secara khusus. (LW: 32) *Source: cerita-silat-novel.blogspot.com*	Confix Pe-an

The word *performances* (Source Text) is equal to *pementasan* in the Target Text. Suffix –ance in the word performance is added after the basic morpheme, as it is originally formed of verb **perform** + suffix *–ance*. When the word **perfomances** is translated in Target Text, it is then similar with *pementasan* in Indonesian that is consist of **confix pe-an** + noun **pentas** as its base morpheme. Therefore, the equivalent of suffix **–ance** from SL found in the word "**performance**" is equivalent to *pe-an* **(confix)** as "**pementasan**" in Target Text (TT) **.**

Data 4

Source Text	Target Text	Indonesian Equivalent
There was a dentist's sign, among others, which adorned the ***entrance****….* (LW:264) *Source: Planetpdf.com.*	Memang ada plakat tanda tempat praktik dokter gigi, diantara plakat-plakat yang lain, yang menempel di ***pintu masuk****.* (LW:240) *Source: cerita-silat-novel.blogspot.com*	Phrase

The word "**entrance**" from Source Text is formed by the word **enter** (verb) + suffix **–ance**and is classified as noun in English. On the novel, the word **entrance** is translated into ***pintu masuk*** that is classified as a phrase in Indonesian language. The conclusion found from the two data above is affix **–ance** from (ST) in **entrance** is equivalent to a phrase ***pintu masuk*** in (TT).

Data 5

Source Text	Target Text	Indonesian Equivalent
…by the splendor of the house and the ***elegance*** of its occupants. (LM:148) *Source: Planetpdf.com.*	… melihat kemegahan rumah mereka dan penghuninya yang begitu ***elegan****.* (LM: 138) *Source: cerita-silat-novel.blogspot.com*	Word

From data 5, word "**elegance**" in SL is formed of **elegant (adjective)** + suffix **–ance**, hence this word is categorized as a noun. The translator of little women translated **elegance** from Source Text to **elegan** in target langauge. In Indonesian language, **"elegan"** is categorized as a word. Hence, the translation of **elegant** +suffix **–ance** in "elegance" is equivalent to a word in in the Target Text (TT).

3.1.2 The Translation equivalence of suffix -ment into Indonesia
The English nominal suffix **–ment** is equivalent to prefix **ber-** and **mer-**, suffix**–an**, confix **ke-an** and **pe-an**, affix combination **me-i**, word, and phrase.

Data 6

Source Text	Target Text	Indonesian Equivalent
I can't get over my ***disappointment*** in not being a boy. (LW: 6) *Source: Planetpdf.com.*	Aku tidak pernah bisa berhenti ***menyesal*** karena tidak terlahir sebagai lelaki, dan sekarang rasanya semakin parah. (LW:12) *Source: cerita-silat-novel.blogspot.com*	Prefix me-

"**disappointment**" is originated from **disappoint as a verb** + suffix**–ment**, therefore it is categorized as word with nominal suffix. The translation of disappointment is ***menyesal*** in Indonesian language where it is formed by suffix **me-** + noun**sesal**. Therefore, suffix**–ment** could be converted into **me-** in **menyesal** for the TT equivalence.

Data 7

Source Text	Target Text	Indonesian Equivalent
who was apt to get hysterical in the ***excitement*** of the moment *Source: Planetpdf.com.*	Amy selalu tertawa aneh jika sedang sangat tegang dan terlalu ***bersemangat****.* *Source: cerita-silat-novel.blogspot.com*	Prefix ber-

From the word "**excitement**" as seen in table data above, it could be understood that that word is formed by the "**excite**" as a **verb** + suffix**–ment**. It is translated into bersemangat in Indonesian, which is formed by **ber- (prefix)** + ***semangat*** (noun). Hence, word with English suffix –ment from the data above is equivalent to prefix **ber-** in Indonesian language.

Data 8

Source Text	Target Text	Indonesian Equivalent
…a harmless *amusement*, and employed many hours…	…*hiburan* yang tidak berbahaya dan bisa membuat mereka sibuk selama berjam-jam.	Suffix-an
Source: Planetpdf.com.	*Source: cerita-silat-novel.blogspot.com*	

Data 8 is the word "**amusement**". It consists of verb (**amuse**) + suffix (**–ment**) makes it categorized as English word with nominal suffix. The equivalent from "**amusement**" as ST is **hiburan** in the TT. The word *hiburan* itself is formed by **affix -an** + verb *hibur*. Thus, the researcher concluded that the word with **–ment as** a suffix can be translated into **-an** in Indonesian **suffix**.

Data 9

Source Text	Target Text	Indonesian Equivalent
Perhaps curiosity might have conquered *resentment*…	Rasa ingin tahu mungkin dapat mengalahkan *kemarahan*…	ConfixKe-an
Source: Planetpdf.com.	*Source: cerita-silat-novel.blogspot.com*	

Resentment is made by "**resent**" (**verb**) + -**ment (suffix)** and it is translated to be *kemarahan* in Indonesian. it consisted of **ke-an (confix)** + *marah* (adjective). Consequently, the researcher summarized that the word with the suffix–**ment** can be translated to **ke-an** as a **confix** in Indonesian.

Data 10

Source Text	Target Text	Indonesian Equivalent
That's a useful *accomplishment*, which no woman should be without…	…itu adalah *pelajaran* penting yang harus menjadi bekal setiap perempuan…	Confix Pe-an
Source: Planetpdf.com.	*Source: cerita-silat-novel.blogspot.com*	

The word "**accomplishment**", made by "**accomplish**" + suffix "**–ment**" which makes it categorized as English word with nominal suffix. The equivalent from accomplishment in ST is *pelajaran* in TT. *Pelajaran* as the Indonesian translation is fomed by base –*ajar* added with confix *pe-an*. Thus, it can be seen from the data above that a word ending with –**ment** could be translated in Indonesian to *pe-an* (confix).

Data 11

Source Text	Target Text	Indonesian Equivalent
…the yellow keys and making a pleasant *accompaniment* to the simple songs they sang.	…tuts yang telah kekuningan itu dan *mengiringi* nyanyian mereka dengan melodi yang enak didengar….	Affix Combination me-i
Source: Planetpdf.com.	*Source: cerita-silat-novel.blogspot.com*	

"**accompaniment**" originated from "**accompany**" +"**–ment**". It is converted to be *mengiringi* in Indonesian. it reveals that in that word consisted of affix combination **me-i** + verb *iring*. Thus, based on the explanation above, the word ending with the suffix–**ment** can be translated to be **me-I as** affix combination in Indonesian.

Data 12

Source Text	Target Text	Indonesian Equivalent

| …for that last ***arrangement*** left nothing to be desired. (LW:103) *Source: Planetpdf.com.* | ***Situasi*** terakhir yang digambarkan begitu menggiurkan. *Source: cerita-silat-novel.blogspot.com* | Word |

As shown above, arrangement, which is shaped by verb **arrange** + **–ment**. The Indonesian equivalent of arrangement from ST is *situasi* and it is an independent word without any remuneration. Hence, in short **–ment** from the data above can be translated to a **word** in Target Text.

Data 13

Source Text	Target Text	Indonesian Equivalent
…by being a model of ***deportment***. (LW:69) *Source: Planetpdf.com.*	…dengan memperlihatkan ***tingkahlaku*** yang patut dicontoh. (LW:68) *Source: cerita-silat-novel.blogspot.com*	Phrase

The data 13, "**deportment"** in SL is translated to *tingkah laku* in TL and categorized as a **phrase.** It is formed by verb (**deport)** + suffix (**–ment).** Thus, it can be summarized that that word with the suffix**–ment** as in **deportment** could be converted into a **phrase** in Indonesian language.

3.1.3. The Translation equivalence of suffix -ness into Indonesian
English nominal suffix **–ness** is equal to the prefixes (**se-**, and **pe-)**, confix (**ke-an)**, phrase, word, and full reduplication.

Data 14

Source Text	Target Text	Indonesian Equivalent
'Oh, rise!' she said, extending a hand of marble ***fairness***. (LW:228) *Source: Planetpdf.com.*	'Oh,bangkitlah!'kata sang putri, sambal mengulurkan tangannya yang ***seputih*** pualam. (LW:207) *Source: cerita-silat-novel.blogspot.com*	Prefix se-

Data 14 above reported that the translation result of the word **fairness** from English to Indonesian be *seputih* that is formed of **prefix se-** + adjective *putih*. The English nominal suffix from the data is **–ness** added after **fair** as its base morpheme, **fair** + suffix **–ness**. In the Indonesian novel, the word **fairness** is translated into Prefix **–se** found in *seputih,* is used to explained similarity. Therefore from the data it could be seen that the equivalent of s **–ness** is **se-(prefix)** in Indonesian as the Target Text.

Data 15

Source Text	Target Text	Indonesian Equivalent
'I'll call Hannah, she knows all about ***sickness***.'(LW:313) *Source: Planetpdf.com.*	'Akan ku panggil Hannah; ia tahu segala hal mengenai ***penyakit*** ini' (LW:283) *Source: cerita-silat-novel.blogspot.com*	Prefix pe-

Sickness from Source Text (ST) consisted of **sick** (adjective) + **–ness (**suffix). The translator of Little Women Indonesian version translated the word **sickness** as *penyakit.* In source language Source Text (ST) the word *penyakit* is originally formed of **prefix pe-** + adjective *sakit.* Prefix **pe-** on the Source Text indicates actor of an action. Thus, the researchers summarized that suffix **–ness** could be changed to prefix **pe-** in Indonesian.

Data 16

Source Text	Target Text	Indonesian Affixes
…our road is before us, and the longing for *goodness* and happiness…(LW:17) *Source: Planetpdf.com.*	…jalan selalu terbuka, dan keinginan atas *kebaikan* serta kebahagiaan... (LW:23) *Source: cerita-silat-novel.blogspot.com*	Confix ke-an

The data shows the Indonesian translation of the word **goodness** from the Source Text (ST) is **kebaikan**. The word goodness itself consists of adjective (**good**) + suffix (**–ness.**) The word **goodness** is classified as noun as it formed of **confix (ke-an)** + adjective (**baik**). Confix **ke-an** in Indonesian language from the data is used to form the adjective to be a noun. In conclusion, the suffix **–ness** from the Source Text (ST) is equivalent to **confix (ke-an)** in Indonesian.

Data 17

Source Text	Target Text	Indonesian Equivalent
The *smallness* of the company made it necessary for the two principal actors to take several parts apiece… (LW:28) *Source: Planetpdf.com.*	Jumlah pemain yang *sedikit* menuntut dua pemeran utama untuk memainkan beberapa peran sekaligus… (LW:33) *Source: cerita-silat-novel.blogspot.com*	Word

Smallness as data 17 above is translated into *sedikit.* it is formed of adjective (**small**) + suffix (**–ness**) which further categorized as a noun. However, the word *sedikit,* which is the translation version of **smallness** in the novel's context**,** is an adjective that is used to explain amount of something. Hence, from the explanation of the data, the suffix **–ance** from ST is equal to a **word** in TT.

Data 18

Source Text	Target Text	Indonesian Equivalent
…the dangers faced, or the *homesickness* conquered. (LW:15) *Source: Planetpdf.com.*	…bahaya yang dihadapinya, atau- pun *perasaan rindu rumah* yang berhasil diatasinya (LW:20) *Source: cerita-silat-novel.blogspot.com*	Phrase

Little Women translator from Indonesian version translated homesickness that is formed of adjective (**homesick**) + suffix (**–ness**) into **perasaan rindu rumah,** which is as a **phrase in** Indonesian language. Perasaan rindu rumah in Source Text (ST) explained about someone's feeling and the translator used this phrase as the equivalent of **homesickness** in the Source Text (ST). Hence, from the data above, suffix **–ness** could be changed to a phrase in TT.

Data 19

Source Text	Target Text	Indonesian Equivalent
…Laurie's *bashfulness* soon wore off. (LW:49) *Source: Planetpdf.com.*	…Laurie merasa santai, dan segera saja sikap *malu-malu* nya hilang.(LW:51) *Source: cerita-silat-novel.blogspot.com*	Full reduplication

Bashfulness (SL) is translated to **malu-malu** (TT). The word **bashfulness** itself is formed of adjective (**bashful**) + suffix (**–ness**) and classified as a word with English nominal suffix.

This word used to express the character's feeling **and it is equivalent** with the word *malu-malu* which is a **full reduplication** of a single word **"malu" .** Thus, it can be inferred that the word **bashful** with suffix **–ness** has **full reduplication translation** in the Indonesian language.
3.1.4 The Translation equivalence of suffix -ion into Indonesian

The English nominal suffix ended with –**ion** is equal to prefixes (**me-** and **ber-)**, suffix (**–an)**, confix (**ke-an** and **pe-an)**, word, phrase, and full reduplication. the explanation of the data could be seen as follows.

Data 20

Source Text	Target Text	Indonesian Equivalent
…which nearly produced an ***explosion*** of laughter from Jo. (LW:94) *Source: Planetpdf.com.*	…yang hampir membuat Jo ***meledak*** tertawa. (LW:89) *Source: cerita-silat-novel.blogspot.com*	Prefix me-

The verb **explode** + suffix **–ion** are included in the word **explosion** (ST) and it is equivalent to *meledak* (TT). *Meledak* as stated in the following data, is formed by **suffix me-** + verb *ledak*. Hence, from both data above, it can be summarized that word with English nominal suffix **–ion** (ST) can be translated into **suffix me-** (TT).

Data 21

Source Text	Target Text	Indonesian Equivalent
'Yes, you can have a ***vacation*** from school… (LW:121) *Source: Planetpdf.com.*	"Ya, kau boleh ***berlibur*** dari sekolah,.. (LW:115) *Source: cerita-silat-novel.blogspot.com*	Prefix ber-

On this data, the translator translated **vacation** (ST) into ***berlibur*** (TT). The word **vacation** is formed of verb **vacate** + suffix *–ion* that is categorized as the base morpheme is ended with nominal suffix **-ion**. In Target Text (TT), the word **vacation** is translated into ***berlibur,*** this word is formed by **prefix ber-** + verb ***libur***. Prefix ber- in Indonesian language is utilized to form a verb, and regarding to previous explanation the translation product of word with suffix **–ion** (ST) on this data is equivalent to prefix ber- (TT).

Data 22

Source Text	Target Text	Indonesian Equivalent
'Such fun! Only see! A regular note of ***invitation*** from Mrs. Gardiner… (LW:39) *Source: Planetpdf.com.*	"Senangnya! Lihat! Ada ***undangan*** dari Mrs.Gardiner…. (LW:42) *Source: cerita-silat-novel.blogspot.com*	Suffix –an

On the data above, the Indonesian equivalent of i**nvitation** in the novel Little Women is ***undangan***. The word **invitation** is considered as a word with English nominal suffix as the base morpheme is ended with suffix **–ion**. It is translated into Target Text (TT), the word ***undangan*** as its equivalence from the word in Source Text (ST). *Undangan* is classified as noun in Indonesian language, and it is created from verb ***undang*** + suffix **-an**. Suffix **-an** in the word ***undangan*** is used to change the verb ***undang*** into noun. Thus, it can be inferred that the word with suffix **–ion** can be translated to suffix **-an** in Indonesian.

Data 23

Source Text	Target Text	Indonesian Equivalent
To complete her ***confusion***, she saw Belle nudge Annie... (LW:160) *Source: Planetpdf.com.*	***Kebingungan*** nyabertambah Ketika iamelihat Belle mencolek Annie… (LW:149) *Source: cerita-silat-novel.blogspot.com*	Confix ke-an

From data above, **confusion** which consists of **confuse (verb)** + *–ion* (suffix). The word confusion in Source Text (ST) here is used as noun which later on translated into ***kebingungan*** in the Target Text (TT). ***Kebingungan*** in the Target Text (TT) is classified as a noun that is

formed of **confixke-an** + adjective *bingung as* the base morpheme. The translator used *kebingungan* to mean **confusion** on the novel; therefore, in summary, -**ion which is added to a word** as suffix could be translated into **ke-an** as **confix** in Indonesian.

Data 24

Source Text	Target Text	Indonesian Equivalent
…and necessity being the mother of *invention*…(LW:28) *Source: Planetpdf.com.*	…karena kebutuhan melahirkan *penemuan*… (LW:32) *Source: cerita-silat-novel.blogspot.com*	Confix Pe-an

Invention with nominal suffix on the data above, consists of verb **invent** + suffix *–ion* and is categorized as a noun in English word class. The equivalent of **invention** from the novel Little Women Indonesian version is *penemuan* w is formed of **pe-an (confix)**+ *temu* (verb). thus, the suffix (*–ion*) in the data could be translated into **confix (pe-an)** in the Target Text.

Data 25

Source Text	Target Text	Indonesian Equivalent
'Just fancy how horrid! and led her to the *recitation* platform'… (LW:74) *Source: Planetpdf.com.*	Bayangkan betapa mengerikannya! Ia mengarahkan Susie keatas panggung *baca*'… (LW:72) *Source: cerita-silat-novel.blogspot.com*	Word

Recitation from data above is formed by verb **recite** + suffix *–ion*. The equivalent of **recitation** from Source Text (ST) is *baca* in Target Text (TT). Baca as the equivalence of **recitation** from (SL) is belong to verb word class in the target class. Therefore as stated from both data Source Text (ST) and Target Text (TT), word in English with nominal suffix (**-ion**) could be translated into a **word** in Indonesian as Target Text.

Data 26

Source Text	Target Text	Indonesian Equivalent
I suspect that the real *attraction* was a large library of fine books'… (LW:64) *Source: Planetpdf.com.*	'Kurasa, *daya Tarik* yang sesungguhnya ada pada sebuah perpustakaan besar penuh dengan buku-buku bermutu'… (LW:64) *Source: cerita-silat-novel.blogspot.com*	Phrase

From data above, the Little Women Indonesian version translated **attraction** (ST) as a noun into *daya tarik* (TT). The word **attraction** itself is formed by verb **attract** + suffix *–ion* that is used to explain a noun. However, the Indonesian equivalent of **"daya tarik"** is classified as a phrase that is used to signify **noun**. As a result, it is obvious that **–ion** on the data can be converted into a **phrase** in Target Text.

Data 27

Source Text	Target Text	Indonesian Equivalent
…and caricatures of the most ludicrous *description* came fluttering…(LW:69) *Source: Planetpdf.com.*	…dan gambar-gambar karikatur dengan *detail-detail* menggelikan… (LW:68) *Source: cerita-silat-novel.blogspot.com*	Full reduplication

Little Women translator for Indonesian version from the data above, translated the word description in ST to detail-detail in TT. The word description in English is classified as a vocabulary with English nominal suffix, as it is formed by verb **describe** + suffix *–ion*. When

the word **description** is translated into Target Text (TT), the translator chose **detail-detail** as the equivalent which is classified as word with **full reduplication** of a single word called **"detail"**. Thus, the researchers concluded that suffix **–ion** in TT could be converted to **full reduplication**.

Morphological awareness can be utilized to easily deduce the word class and syntactic patterns of new complex words.. Words ending in -ion, for example, has a role as nouns and can be changed by an adjective (e.g., decorate - decoration), while words ending in -ise or -ize have a role as a verb and are changed by adverb (e.g., modern - modernize). Understanding the grammatical roles of affixes and understanding word functions in language production is important. To get these suffixations, morphological transformation, lexicalisation, and other linguistic rules can be used. As a result, understanding English suffixes is a necessary indicator of word acquisition of receptive and productive vocabulary.

Suffix instruction informs the English learners about the lexical level of language, because the intervention of some aspects in vocabulary (Kirby, Bowers, & Deacon, 2009; Bowers & Kirby, 2010; Nation, 2013; Colovic-Markovic, 2017;). Prefixes and suffixes are examples of derived affixes. Prefixes are bound morphemes that are associated with a basic form. Most prefixes do not alter the linguistic function of the word, but instead alter the word meaning to the attached word (e.g., lucky-unlucky). Suffixes, unlike prefixes, automatically assign the word classes. By attaching the suffix -ion to the verb **decorate**, for example, it will be **decoration** as a noun. Whereas, by adding the suffix-*ive* to the verb "**decorate",** makes the word be the adjective "**decorative"**.

Suffix awareness aids learners in accessing, inferring, and recalling the meanings of complicated words. some recent studies have found that understanding the English suffixes can assist the students in learning a new word by guessing the meaning of morphemes by connecting the unfamiliar terms to the words that they already know with (Nagyetal., 2014; Nation, 2013). moreover, learning to recognize morphemes in term of suffixes and the patterns within the words may aid the students in achieving the better understanding of how words relate to each other, there by speeding up the learning process by breaking words into known word pieces and viewing the words members of a word family. The knowledge of suffixes helps reduce the 'weight' of learning morphologicallycomplex words.

3.2. Category Shift Analysis

Translation shift is a very common strategy used to find the equivalence of certain words or phrases from Sorce Text (ST) into Target Text (TT). Translation shifts are used by swapping out nee word class for another that creates a minor linguistic when translating a Source Text into a Target Text (Istiqomah et al., 2021, p.41). Hatim & Munday (2004) divided translation shift to the following classification: structure, class, unit (rank-changes) and intra-system.

3.2.1 Structure Shift

If a grammatical structure of the languages ST and TT changed in the process of translations, it will be an occurrence of the structure shift. Structure-shifting could arise at other ranks, such as group rank. It often happened when translator translating from the SL (English) to TL (French), as the change from modifier + head to modifier + head + qualification (Hatim & Munday, 2004, p.145).

Data 28 suffix -ance

Source Text	Target Text
Both peeped and criticized and chatted till they felt like old ***acquaintances*** (LW: 49)	Mereka meneruskan mengintip, mengkritik, dan mengobrol, sampai merek amerasa seperti ***sahabat*** lama (LW:51)
Source: Planetpdf.com.	*Source: cerita-silat-novel.blogspot.com*

ST : old **acquaintances**
TT : ***sahabat*** *lama*

The word ***acquaintances*** which is modified by the word ***old*** in ST translated into ***lama*** (TT) **.** The equivalence ***of acquaintances*** is modified by the word ***sahabat***. Furthermore, the data

informs that there is structure shift from modifier head to head modifier between the two versions above.

Data 29 suffix -ment

Source Text	Target Text
…for that last ***arrangement*** left nothing to be desired. (LW:103)	…***Situasi*** terakhir yang digambarkan begitu menggiurkan. (LW:98)
Source: Planetpdf.com.	*Source: cerita-silat-novel.blogspot.com*

ST : last ***arrangement***
TT : ***Situasi*** terakhir

Last as modifier of the word ***arrangement*** means ***terakhi****r* in the Target Text and it shows the shifting from modifier head (M-H). In Source Text (English), ***arrangement*** that camlassified as a noun is one of English nominal word formed by a verb (*arrange)* + suffix (*–ment).*

Data 30 suffix -ness

Source Text	Target Text
…and a Sabbath ***stillness*** reigned through the house... (LW:350)	…dan ***keheningan*** hari Sabat melingkupi rumah itu,... (LW:317)
Source: Planetpdf.com.	*Source: cerita-silat-novel.blogspot.com*

ST : Sabbath **stillness**
TT : *keheningan **hari sabat***

Sabbath as written above is considered as modifier of ***stillness*** in ST (English), and it is equuvalent to ***keheningan,*** which is a modifier of ***hari sabat*** as a phrase. And the equivalent translation of ***Sabbath.*** From both versions of the data indicated the shifting from modifier head (M-H) to head modifier (H-M). ***Stillness*** that classified as noun has English nominal suffix (-ion) which is attached to an adjective and it is formed by adjective (*still).*

Data 31 suffix -ion

Source Text	Target Text
…and a peaceful ***expression*** which was seldom disturbed. (LW:8)	…dan raut wajahnya selalu menampakkan ***ekspresi*** damai yang hamper tidak pernah terusik. (LW:14)
Source: Planetpdf.com.	*Source: cerita-silat-novel.blogspot.com*

ST : peaceful **expression**
TT : *ekspresi damai*

Peaceful in ST is a modifier of "***expression***" in English, but if it is translated into Indonesian, the word *ekspresi* as the translation equivalent of expression have become the modifier of the phrase *damai* or peaceful in English. The structure shift happened right here is indicated from the modifications of modifier head to head modifier between these two informations. The word ***expression*** that is categorized as noun is included to English nominal suffix word because it is fashioned by verb ***express*** and suffix –*ion.*

3.2.2 Class Shift
The Shifting in word classes occurred as the similarity of translation ST to TT.

Data 32 suffix -ance

Source Text	Target Text
…and the uncomfortable ***appearance*** of a girl who was rapidly shooting up into a woman and didn't like it. (LW: 7)	…dania ***menampakkan*** rasa tidak nyaman seorang remaja yang dengan cepat bertumbuh menjadi wanita muda tetapi tidak menyukai perubahanitu (LW: 14)
Source: Planetpdf.com.	*Source: cerita-silat-novel.blogspot.com*

ST : **appearance**
TT : ***menampakan***

The verb appear with suffix –ance, is equivalent to English nominal suffix word. *Menampakan* as a verb in TT is translated from "appearance" as a noun in ST. Class shift occured in this translation.

Data 33 suffix -ment

Source Text	Target Text
…who was apt to get hysterical in the ***excitement*** of the moment (LW:29) *Source: Planetpdf.com.*	…Amy selalu tertawa aneh jika sedang sangat tegang dan terlalu ***bersemangat***.(LW:33) *Source: cerita-silat-novel.blogspot.com*

ST : ***excitement***
TT : ***bersemangat***

Excitement which is shaped the verb excite + suffix –ment, is categorized as English nominal suffix. **excitement** in SL is similar to ***bersemangat*** in TT. The shift that is discovered in word is class shift from noun to adjective.

Data 34 suffix -ness

Source Text	Target Text
The ***smallness*** of the company made it necessary for the two principal actors…. (LW:28) *Source: Planetpdf.com.*	Jumlah pemain yang ***sedikit*** menuntut dua pemeran utama…. (LW:33) *Source: cerita-silat-novel.blogspot.com*

ST : ***smallness***
TT : ***sedikit***

The adjective **small**, that is ended by –ness formed the phrase smallness is included in English nominal suffix. Smallness is a noun is converted to be adjective as ***sedikit,*** and it reveals class shifting.

Data 35 suffix -ion

Source Text	Target Text
…Laurie went through a series of comic evolutions behind their backs, which nearly produced an ***explosion*** of laughter from Jo. (LW:94) *Source: Planetpdf.com.*	…Laurie membuat gerakan-gerakan lucu yang hamper membuat Jo ***meledak*** tertawa. (LW:89) *Source: cerita-silat-novel.blogspot.com*

ST : ***explosion***
TT : ***meledak***

Explosion is formed by ***explode*** this is ended by means of way of the suffix –ion, as a result the phrase explosion included in English nominal suffix word. verb ***meledak*** (TT) is translated from the noun explosion in ST. The noun is translated to be a verb, ensuing in a shifting in a class.

3.2.3 Unit Shift

Unit shifting occurred if the translator found the similarity of a source text as a unit of a rank in Source Text is a unit of a different rank in Target Text. It consisted of a shifting from a morpheme to a word, a word to a phrase, a clause to a sentence, and vice versa.

Data 36 suffix -ance

Source Text	Target Text
…among others, which adorned the ***entrance.*** (LW:264) *Source: Planetpdf.com.*	…diantara plakat-plakat yang lain, yang menempel di ***pintu masuk***.(LW:240) *Source: cerita-silat-novel.blogspot.com*

ST : ***entrance***
TT : ***pintu masuk***

"*entrance" as shown* in the Source Text above reveals the shifting of unit from a word to a phrase in the Target Text, and translated to **"*pintu masuk" which is*** a phrase. "Entrance" functions as a noun with an English nominal suffix -ance which is attached to a verb.

Data 37 suffix -ment

Source Text	Target Text
…and managed to escape reprimands by being a model of ***deportment***. (LW:69) *Source: Planetpdf.com.*	…dan berhasil menghindarkan diri dari teguran dengan memperlihatkan ***tingkah laku*** yang patut dicontoh. (LW:68) *Source: cerita-silat-novel.blogspot.com*

ST : ***deportment***
TT : ***tingkah laku***

The data 37 above revealed a shifting in unit of the translation in ST **" *deportment"*** (word) into TT **"*tingkah laku"*** (phrase). It showed a shifting from a word to a phrase. ***deportment*** is a noun with nominal suffix -ment which is attached to verb **deport**.

Data 38 suffix -ness

Source Text	Target Text
…or the ***homesickness*** conquered. (LW:15) *Source: Planetpdf.com*	…ataupun ***perasaan rindur umah***yang berhasil diatasinya (LW:20) *Source: cerita-silat-novel.blogspot.com*

ST : ***homesickness***
TT : ***perasaan rindu rumah***

The unit shifting occured in **"*homesickness"*** (word) to **"*perasaan rindu rumah"*** (phrase) in TT is the shifting of a word to be a phrase. ***Homesickness*** is a noun as part of English nominal suffix as it consisted of *homesick + –ness*.

Data 39 suffix -ion

Source Text	Target Text
…'If our young friend studied ***punctuation***, it would be well'. (LW:182) *Source: Planetpdf.com.*	'Apabila teman muda kita ini mempelajari ***tandabaca***, semuanya akan baik'. (LW:166) *Source: cerita-silat-novel.blogspot.com*

ST : ***punctuation***
TT : ***tanda baca***

As seen in the word "***punctuation***" which is translated to ***"tanda baca"*** is a phrase in TT, informs a word to a phrase shifting. Moreover, because it consisted of verb (punctuate) and and suffix-ion, it be included in the list of English nominal suffix words (punctuation).

Category shift is a change from formal correspondence (Catford, 1965). Category shift are categorized to be the shifting in structure, class, unit (rank-changes), and intra-system (Hatim & Munday, 2004). Furthermore, the researcher obtained three shift classifications in this study, such as Structure, Class, and Unit. This phenomenon is unavoidable as both languages (ST and TT) have different language elements. The translator may need to change some grammatical structure, word class etc., to ensure that the final translation appears natural and acceptable.

The data on this study reveals that the structure shift occurred if a change happen on the syntactical pattern from SL to words translation of TT, for example M-H (modifier head) to H-M (head modifier). Moreover, the class shift happened if translation of the item is equal in Source Text (ST) belong to a different class in the Target Text (TT), for example if noun from ST is translated into verb in TL or if adjective in Source Text (ST) is translated and becomes a noun in TT. Finally, the category shift found in Little Women novel translation is the unit shift. A unit shift occurred if the translation equivalence unit in one rank on SL be a unit in a different rank on TT, e.g., shifting from word in ST to phrase in TT.

4. Conclusion

On this research, there are a variety of words equivalence with English nominal suffix –ance, -ment, and –ion in the novel *Little Women* Indonesian translation version. The authors found in the novel that English nominal suffixes –ance, -ment, -ness, and -ion can be translated to various affixes, prefixes and confix in the Target Text (Indonesian) . The writer also found, the English nominal suffix is also equivalence into word, phrase, and reduplication. For the translation shift, the writer found three kinds of translation shift that included to shift classification; namely, structure, class, and unit. The writer realizes that this study is still inadequate to achieve the students' needs in understanding translation shift and linguistics, thus, it is suggested that the other researchers should conducted a research with different variables and sources to make further analysis about shifting in order to obtain a better understanding and knowledge both translation shift and also linguistic.

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