

Sentence Pattern Translation in the Wonderful Wizard of Oz: A Translation Analysis

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Abstract

This study aims to: (i) analyze the tree diagram structure of sentence patterns found in the novel entitled “The Wonderful Wizard of Oz”, (ii) analyze the types of translation shifts of sentence patterns in the translation process found in the data source. The novel entitled “The Wonderful Wizard of Oz” is a modern fairy tale by L. Frank Baum. It tells about Dorothy that lives in a one-room house in Kansas with the care-worn Uncle Henry and Aunt Em. This research focuses on The Syntax Analysis and Its Translation Found on Sentence Patterns in the Novel entitled “The Wonderful Wizard of Oz”. This study aims at analyzing the tree diagram structure and the types of translation shifts found in the novel entitled “The Wonderful Wizard of Oz”. The research employs a qualitative descriptive method to analyze various sentence types, including simple, compound, complex, and compound-complex sentences, and examines the strategies used by the translator to maintain meaning, style, and readability. The analysis shows that some sentences undergo structural adjustments to fit the linguistic norms and cultural context of the target language, while others remain close to the original. The study highlights the challenges translators face in balancing fidelity to the source text with natural expression in the target language. The results contribute to the field of translation studies by offering insights into sentence-level translation techniques and enhancing understanding of literary translation processes.

Keywords: Simple sentence; Complex sentence; Syntax

INTRODUCTION

Translation is an essential process in transferring meaning from a source language to a target language, particularly in literary works, where both linguistic accuracy and stylistic fidelity are crucial. Novels often contain diverse sentence patterns, such as simple, compound, complex, and compound-complex sentences, which contribute to the narrative style, character development, and overall readability. *The Wonderful Wizard of Oz*, a classic literary work, presents unique challenges for translators due to its imaginative language, cultural references, and varying sentence structures. Analyzing how these sentence patterns are translated helps to reveal the strategies employed to maintain the original meaning, tone, and narrative flow. Understanding these translation processes is important not only for literary studies but also for improving translation quality, providing insights into how language structures function across cultures, and supporting translators in producing accurate and stylistically appropriate texts.

We can do communication with each other when there is at least one language. Feelings and emotions can be shown by human by using languages. A grammatical unit in which there are one or more words is called as a sentence. An idea, a question, subject and statements can be expressed by words. A sentence usually contains a subject and a verb. The arrangement and the form of word can be related in a sentence. In a sentence, we can find subject, verb, complement, object and adverbial (SVCOA). Language is used to express its feeling, ideas, knowledge and thought. According to Sapir (1921), the language is used as “a purely human and non-instinctive method of communicating ideas, emotions and desires by means of a system. According to O’Grady (2005), ‘if a language is spoken, it must have a phonetic and phonological system; since it has words and sentences, it must also have a morphology and syntax system’. According to Hornby (2015), sentence is defined as a set of words expressing a statement, a question or an order, usually containing a subject and verb. There are a subject and a verb in a sentence. At least

in a sentence, it consists of a subject and a verb. A sentence consisting of a subject and a verb is a simple sentence. The linguistic branch that studies about how sentences are formed are called as syntax. Syntax is stated as the study of how words and morphemes combine to form larger units such as phrases and sentences. According to Radford (1997, syntax focuses on how words are put together in order to form phrases and sentences. When we learn about syntax, we can discuss about Syntactic patterns, syntactic construction, and system of rules. Syntax is stated as of the linguistics branches that study about the grammatical concepts and patterns of sentence. By using languages, we can develop knowledge and know something by using language. The researcher chooses the novel entitled “The Wonderful Wizard of Oz” as the data source because there are some data of sentence patterns that can be analyzed syntactically. By doing this research, the reader can get the point and deeper information about syntactic analysis on sentence patterns found in the novel entitled “The Wonderful Wizard of Oz”. The researcher focuses on the analysis of syntax on simple sentence and their translations found in the novel entitled “The Wonderful Wizard of Oz”. The translation shift is also analyzed in the research. The researcher applied the theory proposed by Catford (1965), in analyzing about the shift in translation. This theory was chosen as it gives more deeper information related to the translation analysis discussed in this research. According to Chaer and Agustina (2010:1), there are two kinds in factor of language. They are external and internal factors. In external factors, language is related to other contexts, such as the various functions of language and the social situation.

According to Chaer (2007:15), internal language structure is stated as object of micro linguistics involving system of sound, word information, and sentence structure. There are some related literatures that can be explained in this research study. First is the study from Prawita (2014). The research describes the types of the shift of complex noun phrases found in the translation of Oprah from English into Indonesian. This study analyzed about the change in translation of complex noun phrases in this study. This study applied the theory of Catford (1965) in A Linguistic Theory of Translation and Nida (1975) in Language Structure and Translation. The weakness of this study found that there was no relation between the primary and supporting theory. This research was chosen as one of the reviews as this thesis gives a clear explanation about the types of shifts that occurred in a complex noun phrase. Meanwhile, this study discussed about adverbial and their translation.

The second study is the study written by Agustini (2005). The study analyzed about the type and function of a nominal clause in the novel the Official deat by Prescott, published in 2003. The analyses of this study indicated that the function of the nominal clause depending on their types. The relevance occurred between little clause and relative clause analysis in this study. This research study was chosen as one of the reviews because it related to the topic discussed by the writer. The theory of translation equivalence proposed by Quirk et al. was applied in this study. The third study discussed in this study was written by Astuti (2005). The writer analyzed the structure of English Noun Phrase (ENP) as the Source Language (SL) translated into Indonesian Noun Phrase (INP) as the Target Language (TL). This study discussed the equivalence translation of English Noun Phrase into Indonesian. This study was used as one of the reviews because it related to the topic discussed by the author. This study was used as one of the reviews because it gave a clear explanation about the definition of translation equivalence. The difference between Astuti’s undergraduate thesis and this research study were found. It is about the theory that used to solve the problem.

This study used the theory proposed by Catford about the translation shifts. The translation has many shifts in translation when comparing the source language and target language. Not only changes in paragraph, sentence, or word but also changes in phrases such as adjective phrase, adverb phrase, prepositional phrase, and noun phrase. "The types of translations are as follows: shifts are structure shift, class shift, level shift, and intra-system shift Catford" (1965: 73). The researcher will analyze the adverbial phrase's translation found in “The

Wonderful Wizard of Oz” in this research. Moreover, Catford (1965: 73) stated that the concept of a shift in “term of departures from formal correspondence in the process of going from SL to the TL.” The types of translation shift can be seen as follows.

1) Level shifts.

In level translations shifts, a source language item at one linguistic level has a target language translation equivalent found at a different story.

2) Category Shift is the process of the departures from formal correspondence in translation.

a) Structure shift.

Structure shifts can be found in *phonological* and *graphological* translation as well as in *total translation*. According to Catford (1965), translation between English and French, for instance, there is often a shift from MH (modifier+head) to (M) HQ ((modifier+) head + qualifier).

b) Class-shift

Class-shift is the grouping of members of a given unit defined by the opera-grouping of members of a given unit defined by operation in the unit's structure next above. Class-shift can be used when the translation equivalent of an SL item is a member of a different class from the original item.

c) Unit-shift

Unit shift is stated as the departures from formal correspondence in which the translation equivalent of a unit at one rank in the source language is a unit at a different rank in the target language. Unit shifts include shifts in translation process from morpheme into word, word to phrase, clause to sentence, and vice versa. For example the process of translation from a phrase into word.

d) Intra-system shift.

Intra-system shift can be meant as process of the departure from formal correspondence. One system in the source language gets its translation equivalent to a different noncorresponding system found in the target language. The term intra-system shift can be applied in translation for those cases where source language and target language process systems approximately correspond formally to their constitution, but when translation is used in selecting a non-corresponding term in the target language system.

Previous studies on translation have mainly focused on translation techniques, equivalence, idiomatic expressions, and cultural adaptation. However, relatively few studies have specifically examined sentence pattern translation in literary works, particularly in *The Wonderful Wizard of Oz*. This gap highlights the need for further research on how sentence structures are transferred from the source language to the target language and the extent to which the original meaning and style are preserved. Based on these considerations, this study aims to analyze the translation of sentence patterns in *The Wonderful Wizard of Oz*. Specifically, it seeks to identify the types of sentence patterns found in the source text, examine how these patterns are translated into the target language, and evaluate the translation strategies employed. The findings are expected to contribute to the field of translation studies by providing a deeper understanding of structural translation in literary texts and offering useful references for translators, language learners, and researchers interested in literary translation.

Although previous studies have examined sentence patterns and their translation in literary texts, their analyses have primarily focused on syntactic structures and translation shifts. For instance, Juliarta (2022) investigated sentence patterns and their translations in *The Wonderful Wizard of Oz* using Quirk and Greenbaum's theory of sentence patterns and Catford's theory of translation shifts. Similarly, Juliarta (2023) examined sentence patterns in *The Good Earth*, while Wirawan (2022) specifically investigated relative clauses and their translations in *The Wonderful Wizard of Oz*. These studies provide valuable insights into the structural changes that occur in the translation process. However, there remains an opportunity to examine sentence-pattern translation from the perspective of translation strategies, particularly how

translators deal with structural differences while maintaining meaning and literary style. Therefore, the present study focuses not only on identifying sentence patterns but also on examining the translation strategies used to render these patterns into the target language (Juliarta, I. 2020).

Ciancitto (2008), in her study entitled *Tre Maghi di Oz, ovvero tradurre Frank Baum e la letteratura per l'infanzia: Un'analisi traduttiva contrastiva di tre versioni de Il Meraviglioso Mago di Oz*, examined the translation of L. Frank Baum's *The Wonderful Wizard of Oz* by comparing three Italian translated versions of the novel. The study focused on the differences among the translations and examined how the source text was transformed when translated into the target language, particularly in relation to literary and cultural aspects. The findings showed that different translations may involve various modifications and adaptations depending on the translator's choices and the target readers. This study is relevant to the present research because both studies investigate the translation of *The Wonderful Wizard of Oz* and consider how the source text is transferred into another language. However, the difference lies in the focus of the analysis. Ciancitto's study primarily focused on a comparative analysis of three translations and the adaptation of children's literature, whereas the present study specifically examines sentence patterns and how they are translated from English into Indonesian. Therefore, the present study provides a more specific linguistic analysis by focusing on sentence structures and the translation strategies used to render them in the target language

RESEARCH METHODS

This research is stated as descriptive qualitative research. According to Moleong (1983:3) descriptive qualitative is described as a type of research from descriptive data in written or oral form observing people or behavior. The data were collected and recorded in the written documents. Then, it continued to analyze the data with comparing technique. Comparing is applied to compare the English adverbial phrase and its Indonesian translation. The data consisted of sentence patterns and their translations found in the data source. The author collected data by using the methods of observation and documentation. This study employs a qualitative descriptive method to analyze the translation of sentence patterns in the novel *The Wonderful Wizard of Oz*. The qualitative approach is considered appropriate because the research focuses on understanding and interpreting how various sentence structures in the source text are rendered in the target language, rather than measuring numerical data. The primary data for this study are sentences from the original English version of the novel and their corresponding translations in the selected target language edition. Data collection involves a careful reading of both texts to identify sentences according to their structural types, which include simple, compound, complex, and compound-complex sentences. Each sentence and its translation are recorded systematically to facilitate detailed comparison. The analysis is conducted using a comparative technique to examine structural, semantic, and stylistic changes that may occur during the translation process. Specifically, the study investigates whether the sentence patterns are maintained, altered, or adapted to suit the linguistic norms and cultural context of the target language, while also considering how these changes affect readability and narrative flow. To ensure the trustworthiness of the study, the analysis is carried out in a systematic manner, with cross-references to existing theories in translation studies and sentence structure analysis. This method enables a comprehensive understanding of translation strategies at the sentence level and provides insights into the challenges translators face in preserving both meaning and literary style in translated texts.

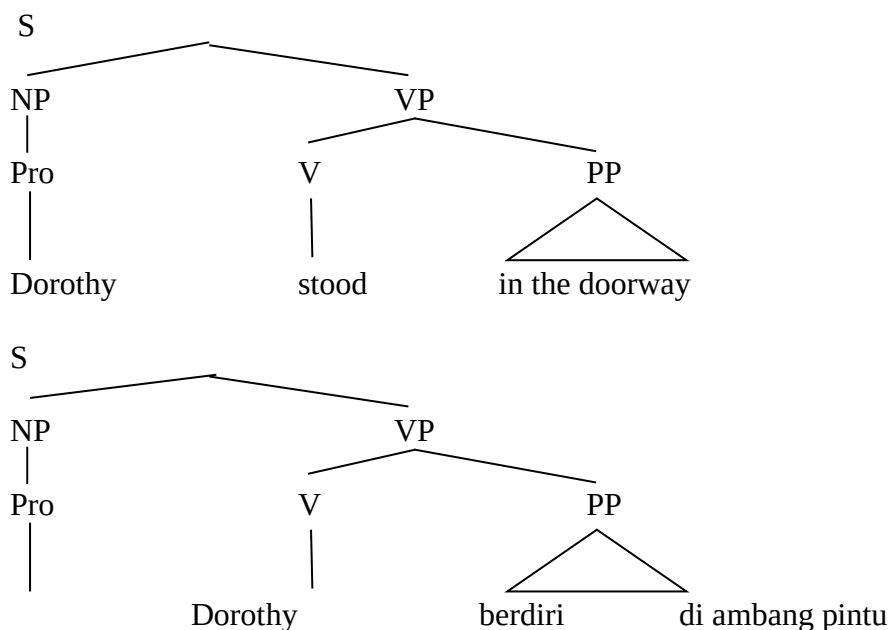
RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

This section concerned with sentences patterns found in the data source including the tree diagram and translation analysis from English into Indonesian. Translation shift in sentence patterns were then analyzed by using the theory proposed by Catford. The tree diagram and the translation shift analysis were analyzed and presented descriptively as follows.

Datum 1

Dorothy stood in the doorway (12)

Dorothy berdiri di ambang pintu (4)



It can be seen from the structure in the sentence *Dorothy stood in the doorway* that the simple sentence has the constituent structure of NP and VP. The VP consists of verb and prepositional phrase. We can see from the structure as follows:

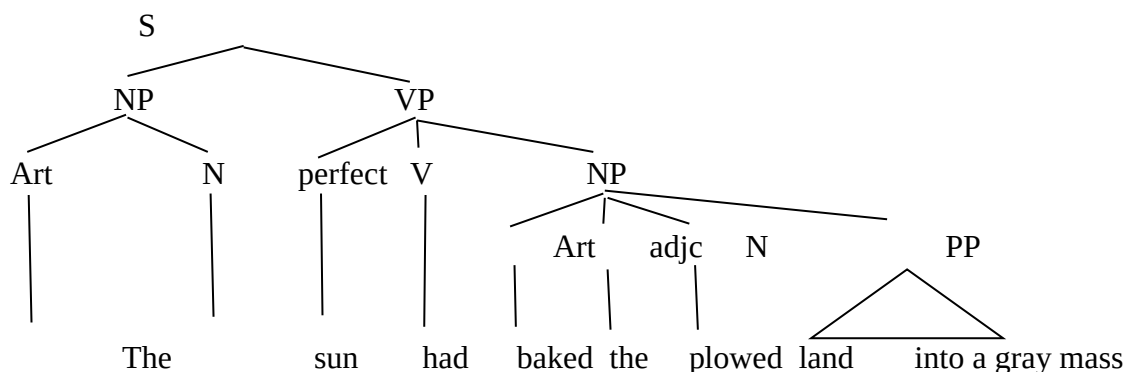
S → NP VP
 VP → V PP

By looking at the tree diagram in text I in the sentence *Dorothy stood in the doorway*, it can be seen from the text that unit shift occurred in the process of translation. A shift of a word into a phrase occurred in the translation process above. As a part of simple sentence, a word *doorway* was translated into a phrase *ambang pintu*. The translation equivalent in the target language occurs at a different rank into a phrase *dengan tanganku sendiri*. Unit shift is stated as a stretch of language activity that is the carrier of a pattern of a particular kind. This type of shift is called as unit shift that is a change in higher rank translated from an adverb personally into a phrase *ambang pintu*.

Datum 2

The sun had baked the plowed land into a gray mass. (12)

Matahari memanggang lahan yang dibajak menjadi bongkahan kelabu. (4)



It can be seen from the structure in the sentence *The sun had baked the plowed land into a gray mass* that the simple sentence has the constituent structure of NP and VP. The VP consists of verb, noun phrase and prepositional phrase. We can see from the structure as follows:

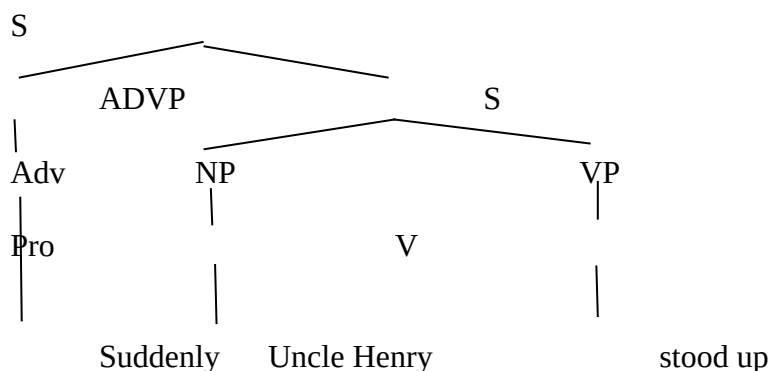
S → NP VP
 VP → V NP PP

By looking at the tree diagram in text II in the clause *The sun had baked the plowed land into a gray mass* that structure shift occurred in the process of translation. It can be seen from the structure of a noun phrase *a gray mass* translated into *bongkahan kelabu*. A noun phrase *a gray mass* consisted of (article, a + adjective, *gray*, + noun *mass*). Meanwhile in the target language, it was translated into *bongkahan kelabu*. It consisted of (noun, *bongkahan* + adjective, *kelabu*). Therefore, this kind of translation is called as structure shift.

Datum 3

Suddenly Uncle Henry stood up. (14)

Tiba-tiba Paman Henry berdiri. (5)



It can be seen from the structure in the sentence *Suddenly Uncle Henry stood up* that the simple sentence has the constituent structure of ADVP and S. The S consists of noun phrase and verb phrase. We can see from the structure as follows:

S → NP VP

By looking at the tree diagram in text III in the sentence *Suddenly Uncle Henry stood up*, it can be seen from the text that unit shift occurred in the process of translation. A shift of a word into a phrase occurred in the translation process above. As a part of simple sentence, an adverb *suddenly* was translated into a phrase *tiba-tiba*. The translation equivalent in the target language occurs at a different rank into a phrase *tiba-tiba*. Unit shift is stated as a stretch of

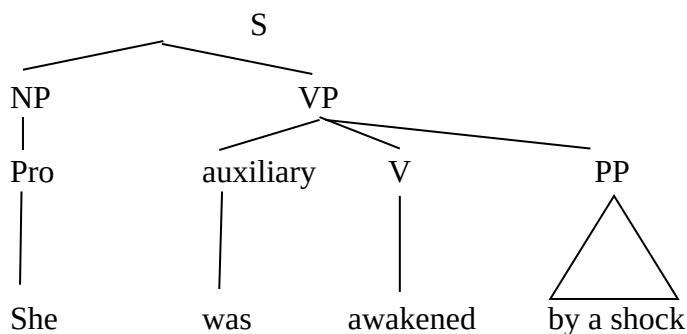
language activity that is the carrier of a pattern of a particular kind. This type of shift is called as unit shift that is a change in higher rank translated from an adverb *suddenly* into a phrase *tiba-tiba*.

Datum 4

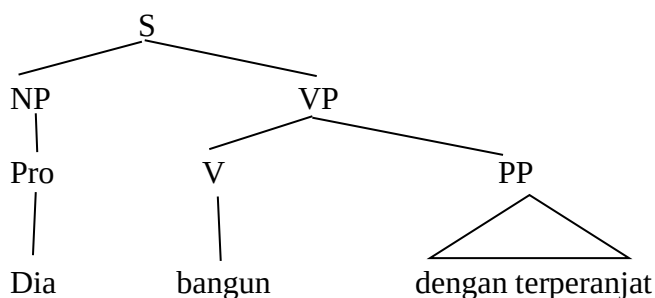
She was awakened by a shock. (14)

Dorothy bangun dengan terperanjat. (9)

SL:



TL:



It can be seen from the structure in the sentence *she was awakened by a shock* that the simple sentence has the constituent structure of NP and VP. The S consists of noun phrase and verb phrase. We can see from the structure as follows:

S → NP VP

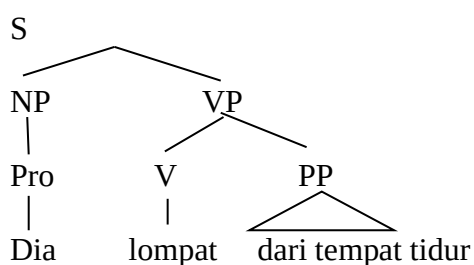
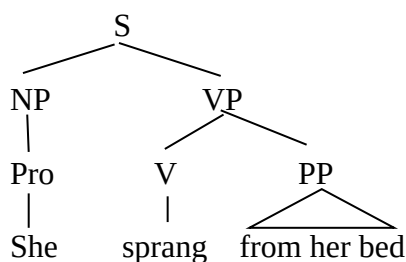
VP → Auxiliary VP PP

By looking at the tree diagram in text IV in the sentence *she was awakened by a shock*, it can be seen from the text that unit shift occurred in the process of translation. A shift of a phrase into a word occurred in the translation process above. As a part of simple sentence, a phrase *a shock* was translated into a word *terperanjat*. The translation equivalent in the target language occurs at a different rank into a word *terperanjat*. Unit shift is stated as a stretch of language activity that is the carrier of a pattern of a particular kind. This type of shift is called as unit shift that is a change in lower rank translated from a phrase *a shock* into a word *terperanjat*. Meanwhile, it can be seen from the translation process above that a phrase *was awakened* translated into a word *bangun*. This type of shift is called as unit shift that is a change in lower rank translated from a phrase *was awakened* into a word *bangun*.

Datum 5

She sprang from her bed. (19)

Dia lompat dari tempat tidur. (9)



It can be seen from the structure in the sentence *She sprang from her bed* that the simple sentence has the constituent structure of NP and VP. The Sentence consists of noun phrase and verb phrase. We can see from the structure as follows:

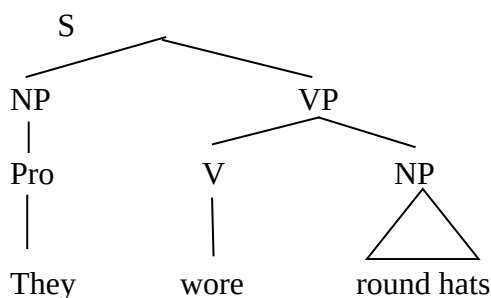
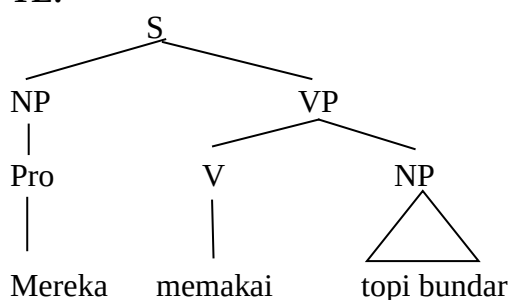
S → NP VP
 VP → V PP

By looking at the tree diagram in text V in the sentence *She sprang from her bed*, it can be seen from the text that unit shift occurred in the process of translation. A shift of a phrase into a word occurred in the translation process above. As a part of simple sentence, a word *bed* was translated into a phrase *tempat tidur*. The translation equivalent in the target language occurs at a different rank into a phrase *tempat tidur*. Unit shift is stated as a stretch of language activity that is the carrier of a pattern of a particular kind. This type of shift is called as unit shift that is a change in higher rank translated from a word *bed* into a phrase *tempat tidur*.

Datum 6

They wore round hats. (20)

Mereka memakai topi bundar. (9)

SL:**TL:**

It can be seen from the structure in the sentence *They wore round hats* that the simple sentence has the constituent structure of NP and VP. The Sentence consists of noun phrase and verb phrase. We can see from the structure as follows:

S → NP VP

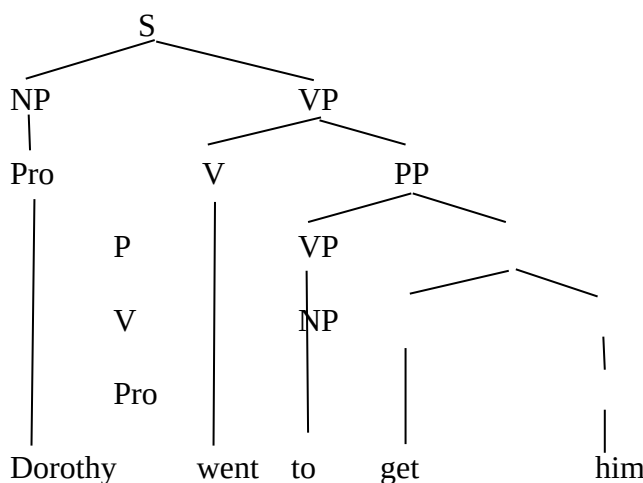
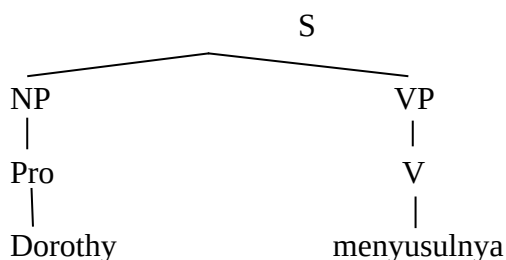
VP → V NP

By looking at the tree diagram in text VI in the clause *They wore round hats* that structure shift occurred in the process of translation. It can be seen from the structure of a noun phrase *noun phrase* that was translated into *topi bundar*. A noun phrase *round hats* consisted of (adjective, *round* + noun, *hats*). Meanwhile in the target language, it was translated into *topi bundar*. It consisted of (noun, *topi* + adjective, *bundar*). Therefore, this kind of translation is called as structure shift.

Datum 7

Dorothy went to get him. (31)

Dorothy menyusulnya. (18)

SL:**TL:**

It can be seen from the structure in the sentence *Dorothy went to get him* that the simple sentence has the constituent structure of NP and VP. The S consists of noun phrase and verb phrase. We can see from the structure as follows:

S → NP VP
VP → V PP

By looking at the tree diagram in text VII in the sentence *Dorothy went to get him*, it can be seen from the text that unit shift occurred in the process of translation. A shift of a phrase into a word occurred in the translation process above. As a part of simple sentence, verb phrase *went to get him* was translated into a verb *menyusulnya*. The translation equivalent in the target language occurs at a different rank into a word *menyusulnya*. Unit shift is stated as a stretch of language activity that is the carrier of a pattern of a particular kind. This type of shift is called as unit shift that is a change in lower rank translated from a verb phrase *went to get him* translated into a word *menyusulnya*.

Discussion

The sentence "Dorothy opened the door" follows the Subject-Verb-Object (SVO) pattern, in which "Dorothy" functions as the subject, "opened" functions as the verb, and "the door" functions as the object. In the Indonesian translation, "Dorothy membuka pintu itu," the same SVO pattern is maintained. The subject "Dorothy" remains in the initial position, followed by the verb "membuka" and the object "pintu itu." This indicates that the translator preserves the basic syntactic structure of the source text because the SVO pattern is acceptable in both English and Indonesian. The translation therefore maintains the propositional meaning of the original sentence while producing a grammatically natural construction in the target language. In terms of translation technique, this example can be categorized as literal translation because the

structural and semantic elements of the source sentence are transferred directly into the target language without significant modification. The discussion of sentence pattern translation in *The Wonderful Wizard of Oz* focuses on how the syntactic structures of the source text are transferred from English into Indonesian. Sentence patterns are important in translation because English and Indonesian do not always organize grammatical elements in exactly the same way. Although both languages commonly use a Subject-Verb-Object (SVO) structure, differences may occur when sentences contain complements, adverbial elements, passive constructions, clauses, or more complex structures. Therefore, the analysis does not only identify the sentence patterns found in the source text but also compares them with the structures used in the target text. Through this comparison, the researcher can determine whether a sentence pattern is maintained, changed, expanded, reduced, or reorganized in the translation (Bell, 1991).

The first aspect discussed is the **sentence pattern found in the source text**. Each selected sentence from *The Wonderful Wizard of Oz* is analyzed based on its syntactic constituents, such as Subject (S), Verb (V), Object (O), Complement ©, and Adverbial (A). For example, a sentence such as “*Dorothy opened the door*” can be categorized as an SVO pattern because *Dorothy* functions as the subject, *opened* functions as the verb, and *the door* functions as the object. Identifying the source-language pattern is important because it establishes the structural basis for comparison with the Indonesian translation. The researcher can then determine whether the same grammatical relationship between the constituents is preserved in the target text. The second aspect concerns **how the source-language sentence pattern is transferred into the target language**. After identifying the pattern in the source text, the researcher compares it with its corresponding translation. For example, “*Dorothy opened the door*” may be translated as “*Dorothy membuka pintu itu.*” Both sentences follow the SVO pattern, indicating that the translator maintains the basic syntactic structure of the source text. In this case, the translation does not require major structural modification because the SVO pattern is also common and natural in Indonesian. The preservation of the pattern suggests that the translator can transfer the structure directly while maintaining the original meaning. However, not all sentence patterns can necessarily be translated by maintaining the same structure. **Structural differences between English and Indonesian may require the translator to reorganize the sentence**. For instance, an English sentence may use a passive construction, existential construction, or complex clause that sounds unnatural if translated according to its original structure. In such cases, the translator may modify the arrangement of grammatical constituents to produce a natural and acceptable Indonesian sentence. This structural modification does not necessarily indicate a loss of meaning. Instead, it may demonstrate the translator’s attempt to achieve grammaticality, naturalness, and readability in the target language. The third aspect of the discussion is therefore **the occurrence of structural shifts in sentence pattern translation**. A structural shift occurs when the grammatical arrangement of the source text differs from that of the target text. For example, an English passive sentence may be translated into an active sentence in Indonesian if the active construction is more natural in the target language. Similarly, an English complex sentence may be divided into two sentences in Indonesian, (Alwi, 2003). These changes should be carefully analyzed because they demonstrate how the translator responds to differences between the source and target languages. The researcher should not merely identify that a change occurs but should explain the linguistic reason for the change and its effect on the translated text. Another important part of the discussion is the **translation technique or strategy employed by the translator**. After comparing the source and target sentence patterns, the researcher can identify the technique used to produce the translation. For example, when the source sentence is transferred into the target language with little or no structural modification, the translation may be categorized as literal translation, provided that the theoretical framework supports this classification. When the translator changes the grammatical category or structure to produce a natural target-language

expression, the translation may be analyzed as transposition. Other techniques, such as modulation, amplification, reduction, or established equivalent, may also appear depending on the data. Therefore, the discussion should explain the relationship between the structural change and the translation technique rather than simply assigning a label to each example. The analysis should also consider **meaning preservation**. A change in sentence pattern does not automatically mean that the meaning of the source text has changed. In many cases, translators change the structure precisely to preserve the intended meaning in a more natural way. For example, an English sentence may place emphasis on a particular constituent, while Indonesian may express the same emphasis through a different syntactic arrangement. Therefore, the researcher should compare the semantic content of the source and target sentences and determine whether the translation preserves the original message. If additional information is introduced or some information is omitted, the researcher should explain whether the change affects the meaning or is simply required by the linguistic conventions of Indonesian.

Furthermore, because *The Wonderful Wizard of Oz* is a **literary work**, the discussion should not be limited to grammatical structure. Sentence patterns can also contribute to the **literary style of the novel**. Short and simple sentences, for example, may contribute to the readability and narrative pace of children's literature, whereas longer or more complex sentences may be used to provide descriptions, explanations, or dramatic effects. If the translator significantly changes the sentence structure, the researcher can examine whether the change affects the tone, emphasis, rhythm, or readability of the original text. This makes the analysis more relevant to literary translation because translation involves not only transferring information but also recreating the communicative and stylistic effects of the source text. For example, if the source text uses a short sentence to create a dramatic effect, but the Indonesian translation uses a longer construction, the researcher can discuss whether the dramatic effect is maintained. Similarly, if the source text contains a complex sentence describing Dorothy's surroundings and the translator divides it into several shorter sentences, the translation may become easier for Indonesian readers to understand. Such a change can be considered a translation choice that prioritizes readability while attempting to preserve the original narrative content. Therefore, the discussion can show how syntactic decisions are related to the broader objectives of literary translation.

Overall, the discussion of "**Sentence Pattern Translation in *The Wonderful Wizard of Oz*: A Translation Analysis**" should demonstrate that sentence-pattern translation is not simply a matter of replacing English words with Indonesian words. It involves a process of **structural comparison, interpretation, and translation decision-making**. The researcher identifies the sentence pattern in the source text, compares it with the target-language pattern, identifies structural similarities or differences, determines the translation technique used, and evaluates its effect on meaning and literary style. Through this analysis, the study can demonstrate how translators deal with syntactic differences between English and Indonesian while attempting to produce a translation that is accurate, natural, and stylistically appropriate.

CONCLUSION

This research analyzes on The Syntax Analysis and Its Translation Found on Sentence Patterns in the Novel entitled "The Wonderful Wizard of Oz". This study analyzes on the tree diagram structure and the types of translation shifts found in the novel entitled "The Wonderful Wizard of Oz". The theory of sentence patterns proposed by Quirk and Greenbaum and the theory of translations shift proposed by Catford was used in this research study. The process of collecting data was started by reading the entire data source to understand the story in the novel entitled "The Wonderful Wizard of Oz" and observe the data of sentence patterns that can be taken from the story

entitled “The Wonderful Wizard of Oz”. This study found the translation shift in unit shift and structure shift were used in translation from source language into target language. It can be seen from the analysis in the tree diagram in text VII in the sentence *Dorothy went to get him*. It can be seen from the text that unit shift occurred in the process of translation. A shift of a phrase into a word occurred in the translation process above. As a part of simple sentence, verb phrase *want to get him* was translated into a verb *menyusulnya*. The translation equivalent in the target language occurs at a different rank into a word *menyusulnya*. Unit shift is stated as a stretch of language activity that is the carrier of a pattern of a particular kind. This type of shift is called as unit shift that is a change in lower rank translated from a verb phrase *want to get him* translated into a word *menyusulnya*.

This research analyzed the sentence patterns and their translation in L. Frank Baum's novel *The Wonderful Wizard of Oz*. The study focused on identifying the syntactic structures of sentences in the source text, representing their structures through tree diagrams, and examining the translation shifts that occurred when the sentences were translated from English into Indonesian. To analyze the sentence patterns, this study employed the theory proposed by Quirk and Greenbaum, while Catford's theory of translation shifts was used to identify and classify the structural changes that occurred in the translation process. The data were collected by reading the novel and its Indonesian translation carefully, identifying sentences containing relevant sentence patterns, and comparing the structures of the source-language sentences with their corresponding target-language translations. The findings indicate that sentence patterns in *The Wonderful Wizard of Oz* are not always translated by maintaining exactly the same linguistic form or grammatical rank as in the source language. The analysis shows that translation shifts occur as a result of differences between the grammatical systems of English and Indonesian and the translator's effort to produce a natural and acceptable translation. Among the translation shifts identified in the data are unit shifts and structure shifts. A unit shift occurs when a linguistic element in the source language is translated into an element belonging to a different rank in the target language. In other words, a phrase in the source text may be translated as a word, or a word may be translated as a phrase, depending on the linguistic requirements of the target language. Meanwhile, a structure shift occurs when the grammatical arrangement or constituent structure of the source-language sentence is changed in the target language.

One example of a unit shift can be seen in the sentence “*Dorothy went to get him*,” which is translated into Indonesian as “*Dorothy pergi menyusulnya*.” In the source sentence, “*to get him*” functions as a verb phrase within the sentence structure. In the target language, the corresponding meaning is expressed through the word “*menyusulnya*,” which functions as a single lexical item. Thus, a linguistic unit consisting of several words in the source language is translated into a single word in the target language. This demonstrates a unit shift because the translation moves from a higher linguistic rank to a lower rank. The shift does not necessarily result in a loss of meaning; rather, it shows the translator's attempt to express the intended meaning in a concise and natural form in Indonesian. The analysis of the tree diagrams further demonstrates that sentence patterns can undergo structural changes during the translation process. These changes occur because a syntactic structure that is grammatically acceptable in English may not always be the most natural construction in Indonesian. Therefore, the translator may reorganize constituents, change the grammatical form of an element, or use a different linguistic unit to convey the same message. Such changes indicate that translation is not simply a process of replacing words from one language with words from another language. Instead, it involves adjusting the grammatical and syntactic structures of the source text to conform to the linguistic conventions of the target language while attempting to preserve the intended meaning. Furthermore, the findings suggest that translation shifts should be understood as an important part of the translation process rather than merely as errors or deviations from the source text.

The occurrence of unit shifts and structure shifts demonstrates the differences between English and Indonesian and reflects the translator's choices in achieving equivalence and naturalness in the target language. In literary translation, these structural adjustments are particularly important because the translator must communicate the meaning of the original text while ensuring that the translated sentences are understandable and natural for target-language readers. Therefore, changes in sentence patterns can contribute to the readability and acceptability of the Indonesian translation without necessarily changing the central meaning of the source text. In conclusion, the translation of sentence patterns in *The Wonderful Wizard of Oz* involves both the maintenance and modification of syntactic structures. The use of Quirk and Greenbaum's theory makes it possible to identify and describe the sentence patterns found in the source text, while Catford's theory provides a framework for explaining the shifts that occur between the source and target languages. The findings demonstrate that unit shifts and structure shifts are significant phenomena in the translation of the novel, as they show how the translator adapts English sentence structures to the grammatical and linguistic conventions of Indonesian. Therefore, the study concludes that effective literary translation requires not only the transfer of meaning but also appropriate structural adjustments to ensure that the translated text remains grammatically acceptable, natural, readable, and faithful to the intended meaning of the original work.

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