ABSTRACT

One of the main goals in translating poetry is to deliver the message written in one language while paying attention to the form of source text and adjusting to the grammar of target language. As a consequence, translation shifts happen. The aim of this study was to identify the types of category shift of noun phrases occurred and the equivalence in translating poem book entitled *Milk and Honey* into *Susu dan Madu*. The data was the noun phrases (NP) taken from the first chapter of the book which contains 29 poems. The data was analyzed using Catford's theory (1965) of category shift and Nida and Taber's theory (1969) on equivalence. The result of the study showed that there are 106 noun phrases underwent category shifts and all types of category shift occurred in this study. The most dominant is structure shifts (42%), followed by class shift (10%), unit shift (9%), then intra-system shift (4%). Furthermore, the combination between shifts were also found. The most occurred combination was structure+intra-system shift (11%), followed by unit+intra-system shift (10%), unit+class shift (8%), structure+unit shift (3%), and the least were structure+class shift (1%) and structure+class+intra-system shift (1%). The dominant equivalence in translating the noun phrases was formal equivalence with 72 NP (68%) while the dynamic equivalence was 34 NP (32%). This meant the translator tried to maintain the form while transferring the meaning into target language.

Key words: category shift, equivalence, *Milk and Honey,* noun phrase, poetry translation.