

**AN ANALYSIS OF UNIT SHIFT OF ENGLISH
INDONESIAN TRANSLATION IN “THE JUNGLE
BOOK” NOVEL BY RUDYARD KIPLING**

THESIS



**By:
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**ENGLISH DEPARTMENT
FACULTY OF SOCIAL AND HUMANITIES
PUTERA BATAM UNIVERSITY
Year 2018**

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**Submitted in Partial Fulfillment of the Requirements for the Degree of Sarjana
Sastra**



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Riska Yuliandari
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The thesis has been approved to be examined on the date as indicated below

Batam, 14th March 2018

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ABSTRAK

Pergeseran terjemahan adalah perubahan bentuk tata bahasa dari bahasa sumber ke bahasa target. Tujuan dari penelitian ini adalah untuk mengetahui pola pergeseran unit dan juga untuk mengetahui faktor-faktor yang menyebabkan adanya pergeseran unit didalam terjemahan. Penelitian ini merupakan penelitian kualitatif. Dalam mengumpulkan data peneliti menggunakan metode observasi dengan teknik catat. Dalam menganalisa data, peneliti menggunakan metode translasioanl dengan teknik dasar dan teknik lanjutan. Data hasil penelitian akan disajikan dalam metode informal dengan menggunakan kata-kata. Dari hasil analisis data, peneliti menemukan enam pola pergeseran yaitu dua puluh empat pergeseran dari kata ke frasa, satu pergeseran dari kata ke kalimat, tiga pergeseran dari frasa ke kata, dua pergeseran klausa ke frasa, satu pergeseran dari klausa ke kalimat, dan dua pergeseran dari kalimat ke frasa. Peneliti hanya menemukan satu faktor yang menyebabkan adanya pergeseran unit yaitu perbedaan pada komponen leksikal yang membedakan kata satu dengan kata yang lainnya. Hasil penelitian ini menyimpulkan bahwa pola pergeseran terjadi karena penerjemah ingin menyampaikan makna dari teks. Pola yang paling banyak muncul yaitu, pergeseran dari kata ke frasa. Morfem terikat pada kata lengkap dan kata kompleks yang membuat sebuah kelas kata berpindah ke kelas kata lainnya, seperti akhiran *-ly* (adverbia) yang diterjemahkan ke free morfem dengan, sudah, dan sambil, yang menunjukkan bagaimana sesuatu dilakukan. Hal tersebut terjadi karena bahasa target tidak memiliki morfem terikat yang sejajar yang dapat menjelaskan kata dari bahasa sasaran. Akibatnya, mengubah unit dari kata ke frasa. Hal itu terjadi karena perbedaan komponen leksikal antara bahasa Inggris dan bahasa Indonesia. Hal tersebut menjadi faktor yang menyebabkan pergeseran unit harus dilakukan dalam teks terjemahan.

Kata kunci: Pergeseran terjemahan, pergeseran unit, dan faktor

ABSTRACT

Translation shift is a change of grammatical form from source language to target language. The purpose of this research is to find the pattern of unit shift and to find the factors which causes the existence of unit shift. This research is qualitative research. In collecting data the researcher used observation method with taking note technique. In analyzing data, the researcher used translational identity method with two techniques there are teknik dasar and teknik lanjutan. All of the data result will be presented informal method by using words. The result of the data analysis found six patterns there are twenty four shifts from word to phrase, one shift from word to clause, three shifts from phrase to word, two shifts clause to phrase, one shifts from clause to sentence, and two shifts from sentence to phrase. The researcher only found one factor that causes the existence of unit shift that is the meaning component of lexical item which distinguishing between one from the other. The result of this research concluded that the pattern of the shift occurs because the translator wants to convey the meaning of the text. The pattern mostly appears in the shift from word to phrase. The bound morpheme on the complete and complex word that derived the word into another class, such as suffix -ly (adverb) translated to free morpheme dengan, sudah, and sambil, where it indicates how something is done. It occurs because there is no equivalent bound morpheme in the TL could explain the word from SL. As a result, it changes the unit from word to phrase. It occurs because the different of lexical component between English and Indonesia languages have; it is indicated as the factor which cause the unit shifts must be occurred in translating.

Key word: Translation shift, unit shift, and factor

MOTTO AND DEDICATION

*Do not depend on love for it is rare, and do not depend on human for he is departing,
rather depend on Allah for He is Omnipotent.*

(Imam Ali Ibn Abi Talib)

The knowledge that does not steal you from yourself, is worse than ignorance

(Mawlana Rumi)

I dedicated this thesis to:

Allah Subhanahu wa ta'ala who always give his full of rohmah and blessing

My endless love; my parents who always give the spirit and the inspiration (*Father:
Munir and Mother: Rokina*)

My beloved sister (*Eka novita*)

My lovely brother (*Riski Aprinaldi*)

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And all to my friends in Putera Batam University

“Thank you for your existence in my life”

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CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background of the Research

Translation is a much-needed for taking and giving information. As people knew there were many different languages which had been used to communicate, and translation presented as a solution. Generally, translation transfers the text from one language to the other language. When translators translate the text, they do not only translate the text but they also translate the meaning of the text. The problem is, every language has its own system and it makes the text has been translated is not exactly as the same as from source text to target text where it called a shift in translation. According to Catford (1965:73) a shift is "... departures from formal correspondence in the process of going from the source language (SL) to the target language (TL)." It means that the shift of translation only changes the form of the sentence but it does not change the meaning of the sentence.

The phenomenon of translation shift is interesting where people usually see from the books or texts that have been translated but there are few researchers at the University of Putera Batam have done with translation research. While in the world, there are a lot of researchers have done with this research such as Tatjana Ulanska (2015). She had analyzed the basics of the linguistic concept of translation within using linguistically oriented approach. She had found a fact that the process of

translation is a language act in which a text from one language is changed with an equivalent text where it is concordant between two language systems.

Similarly, with Ulanska the second researcher is Nunun Tri Widarwati (2015). She had analyzed rank-shift of the compound-complex sentence in unit shift on translation study. On the research, she analyzed rank of unit shift but specifically only in the compound-complex sentence part. She found fifteenth compound-complex sentence from English which has been shifted to simple sentence, complex sentence, compound sentence, complex sentence, and compound-complex sentence in Indonesia language.

Based on the previous research, the researcher has found the different what is going to be discussed. In this research, the researcher analyzes the specific pattern of unit shift in translation shift study and it also analyzes the factors that cause the existence of each unit shift in translation study. This research is important to prove the theory of Catford related to the shift in translation study, and also to expand the knowledge about the translation shift itself.

Translation shift is one of the phenomena that found in the translation study. Hatim and Munday, (2004:26) states “Catford was the first scholar to use the term translation shift on his book of *A linguistic Theory of Translation*.” It means Catford is the first scholar who introduced the term of translation shift. Translation shift have divided into two major types such as level shift and category shift. According to Catford, (1965) “Level shift was SL item at one linguistic level has equivalence TL

translation at different level.” In the other word, there is a shift occurs from grammar to lexis.

The second type of translation shift is category shift. Category shift is a shift where it occurred from formal correspondence categories such unit, class, structure, and element of structure that has changed from SL to TL (Catford, 1965). Category shift divides into four subtypes there are structure shifts, class shifts, unit shift, and intra-system shifts. In this research, the researcher only focuses on the unit shift which ones the subtypes in the category shift.

Unit shift is a change in rank; the rank which is shifted it known as rank scale. The rank scale itself refers to the unit in a hierarchy of grammatical such as morpheme, word, group or phrase, clause, and sentence (Catford, 1965). Thus, unit shift is a unit that has shifted from a lower grammatical (morpheme) to the highest grammatical (sentence) or contrariwise. The meaning of unit in translation is language activity that was done by the translator which carries a pattern in particular kind (Catford, 1965). Following is one of the examples of the pattern in unit shift that researcher found in the novel:

Merrily: *dengan riang* (shift from word to phrase)

From the example above, there is bound morpheme -ly which derived the word stiff from an adjective to an adverb. The translator had translated the word *merrily* to phrase *dengan riang*. It changes the unit from a word in SL has shifted to a phrase on TL. The structure from complete word in SL has changes to phrase on TL known as a pattern in translation. The shift occurs because the translator wants to convey the

meaning of the bound morpheme *-ly* which does not have any equivalent in target language. It is indicated as the factor that causes the existence of unit shift in translation. In this research, the data analysis is based on the semantic meaning.

Dealing with the phenomenon that the researcher found from the novel of *The Jungle Book* which is written by Rudyard Kipling and it has been translated by Titis Wardhana. The researcher interests to analyze the pattern of unit shift and to find out the factors that cause the existence of unit shift. From the novel, the researcher only takes one part of the stories in the novel of *The Jungle Book* that is *Mowgli brothers* which is translated into *Saudara-saudara Mowgli*. The main purpose of choosing this novel because the researcher has found many translation shifts from the text of the novel. The researcher only takes the data that contains of unit shift. The further explanations about unit shift in English Indonesian translation discuss in the theoretical framework.

1.2 Identification of the Problem

Based on the background of the problems mentioned above, the researcher identified the problems as follows:

1. The distrusting of the reader when reads the translation text because the differences form of the structure from SL to TL.
2. The uncertainty of pattern which is brought by translator activity when translates the text from SL to TL based on Catford's theory about unit shift in translation study.

3. The lack of understanding of the factors those causes the existence of unit shift in translation study.

1.3 Limitation of the Problem

Based on the identification of the problem above, the researcher needs to limit the problems in other to focus the topic of the research. The researcher limits the problem into unit shift which is one subtype of the category shift:

1. The patterns of unit shift in the novel of The Jungle Book by Rudyard Kipling and its translation by Titis Wardhana.
2. The factors that cause the existence of unit shift in translation study.

1.4 Formulation of the Problem

Dealing with the limitation of the problem, the researcher would like to formulate the problem as follows:

1. What are the patterns of unit shift in the novel of The Jungle Book by Rudyard Kipling and its translation by Titis Wardhana?
2. What are the factors that cause the existence of unit shift in translation study?

1.5 Objective of the Research

According to the formulation of the problems mentioned above, the objectives of research are as follows;

1. To find out the patterns of unit shift in the novel of *The Jungle Book* by Rudyard Kipling and its translation by Titis Wardhana.
2. To find out the factors those cause the existence of unit shift in translation study.

1.6 Significance of the Research

This research is useful both in theoretically and practically. Theoretically, the result of this research is expected as reference and guidance as material teaching in the translation shift study. This research also can be used to prove the theory of translation, especially shift theory which is proposed by Catford. Thus, this research is to expand the reader knowledge about unit shift in translation studies.

Then practically, the example of data from this research can be used in teaching unit shift in translation studies. This research is also valuable for new research that concerns about unit shift of English Indonesian translation studies

1.7 Definition of Key Word

Translation : Departures from formal correspondence in the process of
Shift going from the source language to the target language
(Catford, 1965:73).

Unit shift : A change or departure of a unit at one rank in SL to a unit
at different rank in TL (Catford, 1965:70)

Factor : One or several things that cause or influence (Oxford Dictionary, 2005:546).

CHAPTER II

RESEARCH OF RELATED LITERATURE AND THEORETICAL FRAMEWORKS

2.1 Translation

Translation can be interpreted as activities of translator that transferring the text and the meaning of the text from SL to TL. According to Hatim and Munday (2004:3) “ Translation is a phenomenon that has a huge effect on everyday life. And they also state “The first of these two senses relate to translation as a *process*, the second to the *product*.” From this definition, the researcher could define the translation as process. The process when the translator taking SL text then turns it into another language or TL text. Then product, the translator produces the translation product.

Contrast with Catford, (1965:20) he states “translation is the replacement of textual material in one language (SL) by equivalent textual material in another language (TL).” It means that translation only replaces the text from one language into another language that has equivalence in text material. The meaning of equivalence is the portion of the text in the material. He did not mention that translation as a process between two languages.

While Peter Newmark (1991:7) defines translation is “... rendering the meaning of a text into another language in the way that the author intended the text.”

The researcher underlines the word rendering which means a process. Similar with Hatim and Munday (2004), Newmark also defines translation as a process where translators have their own way to convey the meaning.

From the definitions of translation mentioned above, the researcher concludes that translation as a process, not a product to find an equivalence text that acceptable in both language systems from SL to TL. It means that the translation text should be understood by the reader. The importance thing of translating is to make the reader understood about the meaning of the text which translator wants to convey.

2.2 Translation Shift

Translation shift is a shift from formal correspondence categories in the process of transfer the text from SL to TL (Catford, 1965). Translation shift divide into two major types there are level shift and category shift, the further explanation as follow:

2.2.1 Level Shift

Level shift is a shift where change the grammar to lexis (Munday, 2008). For example, from the SL *John has stopped smoking*, and then translates into TL *John sudah berhenti merokok*. The grammatical *has stopped* become Lexis *sudah berhenti*. The grammatical order in one language and it change to lexis in the other language. The other shift that occurs from grammar to lexis is continuous tense (Abduh, 2014). For example, from SL *She is walking alone* which translate to *Dia sedang berjalan sendirian* on TL. The change the form of grammatical *is walking* becomes the lexicon of the word *sedang berjalan* in TL. It is called as present continuous tense that

explains something is going on the time when the phrase is spoken (Haryanto in Abduh, 2014)

2.2.2 Category Shift

The second type of translation shift is category shifts. Category shifts depart from formal correspondence to get a form of equivalences between SL and TL (Abduh, 2014). The formal correspondent is SL category as close as possible to TL category (Catford, 1965). Category shift had dived into four subtypes there are structure shift, class shift, unit shift, and intra-system shift.

The first type of category shift is structure shift, it changes the structure of the word order (Abduh, 2014). For example, *Stolen jewelry* from SL translates to *Perhiasan yang dicuri* on TL. On the example, the translator had translated the word *Jewelry* first and then followed by the word *Stolen* like *Perhiasan yang dicuri*, it grammatically changes the structure of the word order.

The second type is class shift, it changes part of speech one class from SL into another class to TL (Munday, 2008). For example, *mechanical* (adjective) *engineering* (noun) it changes into *teknik* (noun) *mesin* (noun). The third type is unit shift, it changes in rank that depart from formal correspondence where the text equivalent at different from SL to TL (Catford, 1965). Depart from formal means that TL category as close as possible to SL category. Categories in the formal correspondence are unit, class, structure, and element of the structure.

The researcher has mentioned before unit shift is a rank scale that shifted from one unit on the SL into another unit in the TL. English has five units like sentence,

clause, group of word or phrase, word, and morpheme which one of each unit carry meaningful grammatical pattern (Catford, 1965). The pattern means that the changes of structure or the element in the text. For example, *I don't know* from SL changes into *Entahlah* in TL. From the example, it can see structurally SL a simple sentence while TL is a complete word. The changes of the text structure from SL to TL called a pattern.

The fourth types is intra-system shift, it is the shift occurs internally within the system where SL and TL are different in numbering also when the translation involves selecting inappropriate terms in the TL system (Catford, 1965). It can be seen from example *many houses on the coast were swept away by the flood* translate into *banyak rumah di pinggir pantai tersapu banjir*. The word *houses* had to be in the plural (plural) in SL because the word begins by the plural word *many*. It opposites with TL meaning, in the TL the word *banyak* could not follow by plural nouns.

2.3 Grammatical Hierarchy

In the section of translation shift above, the researcher has already explained about unit shift that one part of category shift. For this section, the researcher will explain more about unit shift and rank scale in the grammatical hierarchy which operates between two languages system. As the researcher explained before, unit is the language activity that was done by the researcher which carries a pattern in particular kind. The units of grammar operate in the hierarchy where it is called grammatical hierarchy, from the smallest unit to larger unit (Catford, 1965).

Every language has a pattern or grammatical system containing a hierarchy of five linguistic units, such as morphemes, words, phrases, clause, and sentences (Machali in Abduh, 2014). In English grammar has five units there are morpheme, word, groups/phrase, clause, and sentence (Catford, 1965). The larger or highest on the rank scale is a sentence. The smallest or the lowest on the rank scale is a morpheme. Among of those are word, phrase/group of word, and clause.

Beside explain units in English, the researcher also should explain about units in Indonesia language as well because the analysis on unit shift only could be done if there formal correspondence between the SL and the TL. Actually, there is no difference between English and Indonesian grammatical units, Indonesia language also operates in five units there are *morfem* (morpheme), *kata* (word), *frasa* (phrase), *klausa* (clause), and *kalimat* (sentence) (Finoza, 2004). The following are complete explanation about units in grammatical hierarchy.

2.3.1 Morpheme

Morpheme is not only smallest unit of grammatical but also the smallest meaningful units (Carstairs-mccarthy, 2002). There are two kinds of morpheme, bound and free. The free morpheme is a morpheme could stand alone with a meaning. While bound morpheme could not stand alone and the meaning of bound morpheme depend on free morpheme that wants to describe (Carstairs-mccarthy, 2002). In Indonesia language free morpheme called “*morfem bebas*” and bound morpheme called “*morfem terikat*” (Prihantini, 2015:3).

In English bound morpheme divided into two kinds; prefix and suffix. The prefix is bound morpheme that occurs before other morpheme, while suffix is bound morpheme following the other morpheme (Fromkin, Rodman, & Hyams, 2011). For example, *Unhelpfulness* the smallest unit *un-* indicated as prefix because it occurs before the other morphemes *help* as a free morpheme. The other morphemes that follow are *ful-*, and *ness-* known as a suffix. The word *ness-* is indicated as a class of word where the word belongs to.

In English, morpheme had divided into two types there are derivational and inflectional. The derivational morpheme is one word in the one category had derived into another category where it could change the class of a word (Newson, 2006). For example, *depart* known as a verb that changes into *department* (noun), *departmental* (adjective), *departmentalization* (noun). While inflectional morpheme is one word that gives another form in the same category (Newson, 2006). For example, *see*, *saw*, *seen*, and *seeing* all these words are the same word where the category is a verb.

Indonesia language also has bound morpheme (*morfem terikat*) there are prefix (*prefiks*), infix (*infiks*), suffix (*sufiks*), and confix (*konfiks*) (Prihantini, 2015). Similar to definition on English, in Indonesian language prefix (*prefiks*) is bound morpheme that occurs in the beginning of the word like *me-*, *ber-*, *ke-*, *se-*, *se-,di-*, *per-* (Prihantini, 2015). The example of prefix, are they *mengandon*, *berdasi*, *terangkai*, *kehendak*, *serumah*, *diajar*. The Infix (*Infiks*) is bound morpheme which inserts in the middle of the free morpheme, infix divide into three they are, *-el-*, *-em-*, and *-er-* (Prihantini, 2015). For example, *gemertak*, *gerigi*, *telunjuk*.

The suffix (*sufiks*) in Indonesia language such as *-kan, -i, -an, -nya, -lah, -tah, -kah, and -pun* (Prihantini, 2015) for example, *biasakan, cederai, kubangan, tenggelamnya*. The last is confix (*konfiks*), it is bound morpheme that occurs in the beginning and the end of the free morpheme (Prihantini, 2015), such as, *ber-kan, ber-an, pe-an, per-an, per-kan, per-i, me-kan, me-i, memper-kan, memper-i, di-kan, di-i, diper-kan, diper-i, ter-kan/, ter-i, ter-kan, se-nya*. For example, *bersenjatakan, perdebatan, perdalami, memperdalam, mempertemukan, setinggi-tingginya*.

2.3.2 Word

The researcher has explained above a word is free morpheme that can stand alone and has a meaning. Based on kinds and combination of morpheme that composed them, the word could divided into three kinds like simple word, complex word, and compound word (Carstairs-mccarthy, 2002).

1. Simple word

In English simple word contain of a single free morpheme such as *read, hear, large, perfume, white and dark*. In Indonesia also has free morpheme such as *cari, rumah, lari, hijau, buka, and jalan*.

2. Complex word

The complex word consists of a free morpheme and one or more bound morpheme. For example, *unhelpfulness*, the word consist one free morpheme *help* and three bound morphemes *un-* is indicated as a prefix, and *-ful, -ness* are known as a suffix. Indonesia language also has the complex word such as *perdebatkan, pencarian, memperbarui, and mempersembahkan*. From the example, the word

consists of one free morpheme and two bound morphemes like *perdebatkan*, it contains of one free morpheme *debat*, one prefix *per-* and one suffix *-kan*.

3. Compound word

The compound word contains two free morphemes like *book + case*, *motor + bike*, and *truck + driver*. In Indonesia language compound word is known as *kata majemuk*, it is a combination of two words that have a new meaning like *sapu + tangan*, *bercocok + tanam*, *surat + kabar* (Kusnadi, 2012).

2.3.3 Groups/Phrase

According to Kirkpatrick, (2015:68) “ the phrase is a group of words that work together in the grammatical unit.” It means that the phrase is a group of word which contains of meaning. In Indonesia language phrase known as *Frasa*, it is a combination from two or more words and it is non-predicative (Prihantini, 2015).

There are five types of phrase, they are:

1. Noun phrase

The noun phrase is a phrase where the head of the phrase is a noun (Kirkpatrick, 2015). For example, *a very long black car* is a noun phrase where the main word which explains *car* is a noun. In Indonesia language noun phrase is known as *frasa nominal*. It is endocentric phrase where a noun as the head and it is modified by the other noun, a verb, or an adjective (Prihantini, 2015). The example of a noun phrase in Indonesia language likes *lantai tanah*, *kamar mandi*, and *tembok tinggi*. From the example, the word *lantai* is known as a noun and modified by the other

noun *tanah*. The second example *kamar* is a noun and followed by a verb *mandi*. The third example *tembok* is a noun and modified by adjective *tinggi*.

2. Verb phrase

The verb phrase is a phrase that combines with the auxiliary verb where the head of the phrase is a verb (Haryanto & Hariyono, 2013). The example of the verb phrase in English is *I can walk and she has gone*. From the example, the verb phrase *can walk* contains modal auxiliary *can* and the verb *walk*. The other example of the phrase *has gone* contains an auxiliary tense *has* where it indicates as present perfect that followed by past participle *gone*.

In Indonesia language verb phrase is known as *frasa verbal*. *Frasa verbal* is endocentric phrase where a verb as the head, and it is followed by modal auxiliary as an modifier (Prihantini, 2015). The examples of a verb phrase or *frasa verbal* are *telah datang* and *belum makan*. From the example, *telah* and *belum* is a modal auxiliary which explains the verb *makan* and *datang*.

3. Adjective phrase

The adjective phrase is a phrase where the head of phrase is an adjective (Kirkpatrick, 2015). The function of an adjective phrase is to modifies a noun and it does not contain subject and verb (Schramfer, 2002). The example of an adjective phrase in the sentence is *The girl sitting next to me is Maria*. From the example *sitting next to me* is known as an adjective phrase because it modifies the noun *the girl* where the phrase does not contain any subject and verb. In Indonesia language adjective phrase called as *frasa adjectival*, it is an endocentric phrase where the of the

phrase is an adjective and it is followed by adverbial as its modifier (Prihantini, 2015). The example of adjective phrase in Indonesian language like (a) *sangat rajin* and (b) *terlalu kuat*. From the example (a) *sangat*, (b) *terlalu* is known as an adverb and the word (a) *rajin*, (b) *kuat* is known as an adjective.

4. Adverb phrase

The adverb phrase is a phrase where the head of phrase is an adverb (Kirkpatrick, 2015). For example, *extremely frequently* is an adverb phrase where *extremely* is an adverb also as the main word in the phrase and it is followed by the other adverb *frequently*. In Indonesian language, the adverb phrase is *frasa adverbial*. It is an endocentric phrase where the head of the phrase is an adverb and it can be modified by the other adverb or the other adjective (Prihantini, 2015). The examples of *frasa adverbial* are *dengan gelisah* and *lebih kurang*. From the example, the words *dengan* and *lebih* is the head of the adverb phrase where it is followed by the other adverbial *kurang* and *gelisah*.

5. Prepositional phrase

The prepositional phrase is a phrase where the head of phrase is a preposition (Kirkpatrick, 2015). The example of the prepositional phrase *we waited at the bus stop*, the word *at* as the main verb from the phrase *at the bus stop* where it is a preposition in the sentence. In Indonesian language preposition phrase is known as *frasa preposisional*, it is an endocentric phrase where preposition as the head of the phrase and it is modified by the noun (Prihantini, 2015). The example of preposition

phrase in Indonesia language likes *ke rumah, di meja*. The word *ke* and *di* are preposition words where they are followed by noun words *rumah* and *meja*.

2.3.4 Clause

According to Prihantini, (2015:33) "clause is a combination of two or more words which occupies in a functional position in the sentence and it is predicative." It means clause is a group of words that contains subject and predicate and still part of a sentence. There are two kinds of clause there are independent and dependent. Independent clause contains a subject and a verb and it could stand alone as a sentence, while dependent clause contains subordinator, coordinator and conjunctive adverb like *when, while, if, that, or who* and it could not stand alone as a sentence (Oshima & Hogue, 1999).

Considering they are part of the sentence, there are three kinds of dependent clauses:

1. Noun clause

The noun clause is a dependent clause in the sentence where the function as a noun (Oshima & Hogue, 1999). In the sentences the noun clause could be as a subject, object, or subject complement, following is a further explanation:

- a. I heard *what he said*.
- b. *What she said* surprised me.
- c. We want to know *if Dr. Chen practices acupuncture*.

From the example above (a) indicates as dependent noun clause where the function as an object from the verb *heard*. The second example (b) is dependent noun

clause where is used as a subject in the sentences, because it has its own subject *she* and verb *said*. The last example (c) is known as dependent clause where it occurs in a subject complement because after the subject *Dr. Chen* followed by verb.

In Indonesia language the example of noun clause (*klausa nominal*) as a subject is *siapa yang meniru atau memalsukan uang akan dituntut di pengadilan*, while the example of a noun clause where the functions as an object *pemerintah mengumumkan bahwa harga BBM akan turun*.

2. Adjective clause

The adjective clause is a dependent clause where it gives more information about a noun in the sentence (Schramfer, 2002). The example of an adjective clause *The movie which we saw last night was not very good*. In Indonesia language the example adjective clause (*klausa adjektiva*) is *Adiknya sangat gemuk*.

3. Adverb clause

The adverb clause is a dependent clause that followed by adverbial subordinator where the function to modify the verb in the sentence (Oshima & Hogue, 1999). The example of adverb clause, *Most people prefer to shop where they can be sure of quality*. The subordinator *where* explain the verb prepare. The function of an adverb is to modify a verb in a sentence. In Indonesia language the example of adverb clause (*klausa adverbial*) is *Nakal nya teramat sangat*.

2.3.5 Sentence

According to Oshima & Hogue, (1999:155) “sentence consists of one or more clauses that express a complete thought.” It means a sentence has more than one

clause which ended with full stop. The sentence is divided into four types there are simple, compound, complex, and compound-complex sentences.

1. Simple sentence

Simple sentence consists of one independent clause (Oshima & Hogue, 1999). The example of a simple sentence, *enjoy playing tennis with my friends every weekend*. The example contains of a subject *I*, verb *enjoy*, an object *playing tennis* and follow by the complement *with my friends every weekend*.

In Indonesia language simple word known as *kalimat tunggal* but it is similar to a simple word in English. Simple sentence or *kalimat tunggal* contain one clause (Prihantini, 2015). For example, *Dia makan* this simple sentence which only consists subject and verb. The second example in the simple sentence is *Roti rasa keju dibuat oleh ibu kemarin malam*, this sentence consists of subject *Roti rasa keju*, verb *dibuat*, object *oleh ibu*, and complement *kemarin malam*.

2. Compound sentence

The compound sentence is a sentence that consists of two or more independent sentence which is connected by coordinator, conjunctive adverb, and semicolon (Oshima & Hogue, 1999). For example, (a) *I enjoy tennis, but I hate golf*. (b) *I enjoy tennis; however, I hate golf*. (c) *I enjoy tennis; I hate golf*. The example (a) uses coordinator *but* to connect two sentences. Example (b) uses a semicolon and conjunctive adverb, an example (c) only use a semicolon to connect two sentences.

In Indonesia language compound sentence called as *kalimat majemuk setara*, it is a sentence consists of two clauses which connect with a connector (*konjungsi*)

(Prihantini, 2015). The connector of a clause in the *kalimat majemuk setara* likes *dan, serta, kemudian, lalu, sedangkan, padahal, baik...maupun, tidak/bukan saja, tidak/bukan hanya, or atau*, for example *Dia tersenyum dan melambaikan tangan dari dalam kereta*. The sentence consists of two clauses with coordinator *dan*.

3. Complex sentence

The complex sentence is a sentence that consists of one independent and it is followed more than one dependent clause (Oshima & Hogue, 1999). The researcher had explained before, dependent clause has divided into three kinds there are noun, adjective, and adverb clause. For example: *Although women in the United States could own property, they could not vote until 1920*. The sentence consists of adverb clause *although* is known as dependent clause where it describes the independent clause *they could not vote until 1920*.

In Indonesia language complex sentence known as *kalimat majemuk bertingkat*, it consists of one independent clause (*induk kalimat*) and dependent clause (*anak kalimat*) (Prihantini, 2015). For example: *Gunung Kelud meletus saat semua warga blitar tidur lelap*. The sentence divides into two clauses, one independent clause (*induk kalimat*) *Gunung Kelud meletus* and one dependent clause (*anak kalimat*) *saat semua warga blitar tidur lelap*. Dependent clause or *anak kalimat* in Indonesia language is followed by subordinator (*subordinatif*).

4. Compound-complex sentence

Compound-complex sentence is a sentence that consists two independent clause and one or more dependent clauses (Oshima & Hogue, 1999). The example of

compound-complex sentence: *Because grammar easy, I learned it quickly, but it took me several years to master writing.* Based on the example, sentence consists of one dependent clause and two independent clauses with using connector *but*.

Indonesia only has two types of the sentence such as simple sentence (*kalimat tunggal*), compound sentence (*kalimat majemuk*) which divides into two there are *kalimat majemuk setara* and *kalimat majemuk bertingkat* (Finoza, 2004). *Kalimat majemuk setara* as the same as compound sentence in English because it contain of two independent clauses that is connected by a connector (*konjungsi*). While *kalimat majemuk bertingkat* is the same as complex sentence in English because it has independent clause (*induk kalimat*) and dependent clause (*anak kalimat*), where it is connected by subordinator (*subordinatif*).

2.4 Pattern of the Shift

Table 2.1 Pattern of the shift.

English Grammatical	Indonesia Grammatical
Morpheme	Morfem
Word	Kata
Phrase	Frasa
Clause	Klausa
Sentence	Kalimat

The researcher has explained before, this research analyzes unit shift which one of the parts in the category shift. Based on Catford, (1965:70) Unit shift is "... a change or departure of a unit at one rank in SL to a unit at different rank in TL." It means the patterns of the shift could occur from any unit in English grammatical to any unit in Indonesian grammatical at a different rank. For example, English morpheme could be shifted to Indonesian word, Indonesian phrase, Indonesian clause, or Indonesian sentence.

2.5 Cause of Unit Shift

In this section, the researcher discusses the factors that made the shift have occurred in translation. The componential analysis is one of the ways to search contrastive feature of meaning which the word has a relationship between one another (Larson in Hatim and Munday, 2004). This analysis based on Mildred L Larson in certain characteristic of language that effects on translation, following are the factors:

2.5.1 The same meaning but different components on the lexical item (form)

For example: Javanese divides this same area of meaning into three terms, but with different components. The forms are *mas* for *older brother*, *emhag* for *older sister*, and *adig* for *younger sibling*.

2.5.2 Meaning component of lexical item which distinguishing between one from the other

For example: In Araguna language by adding the suffix *-uch* in the word female (*nuwa*) which made the word female has a different meaning. The meaning

nuwa is adult female by adding the suffix –uch in *nuwauch*, it changes the meaning into young female.

2.6 Previous Research

In order to help the researcher for drawing the concept of this research, the researcher has read some previous research which related to this research. The first researcher is Tatjana Ulanska (2015), she analyzed the phenomenon of translation in the linguistic concept of translation with entitling *The Role of Linguistic Factor in Translation*. The aim of the research is to find the essence of translation in the basics of the linguistic concept of translation. Through a linguistically oriented approach, the researcher analyzed the contrastive element between Macedonian and English. She also analyzed the equivalence of the text when the translator translated the text from English into Macedonian. The equivalence text divides into three types there are absolute equivalence, partial equivalence, and no equivalence.

The result of the research is the examples of contrastive element in the lexical item between Macedonian and English. From the analysis, she concludes that the quality of translation can be seen from the reader reactions while reading the translation text. The good translation had global criteria such as intelligible and informative through equivalences of the text on translating. The other important thing in translation is the translator, from the knowledge of translator produce the great translation text.

The second researcher is Nunun Tri Widarwati (2015), it is similar to this research. She analyzed the rank that had been shifted but only on the part compound-complex sentence with entitle *An Analysis of Rank-Shift of Compound Complex Sentence Translation*. The aim of the research is to find compound-complex sentence which had been shifted from SL to TL in Harry Potter and the Orde of the Phoenix novel; it has been translated by Listiana Srisanti. She divided three types of translation text in the degree of the accuracy when translator translates the text there are a very accurate translation, accurate translation, and inaccurate translation. The method of this research is a descriptive qualitative method. She applied the interactive and non-interactive method in collecting data.

The result of this research is the examples from text in the novel that consists of compound-complex sentence where it had been shifted from SL to TL. From the analysis, she concludes that there are fifteenth compound-complex sentence from English which has been shifted to simple sentence, complex sentence, compound sentence, complex sentence, and compound-complex sentence in Indonesia language. In the accuracy of translation, she found that 31 sentences are very accurate translation, 16 sentences are accurate translation, and 3 sentences are inaccurate translation.

The third researcher is Tatiana Volkova (2014), she had analyzed the concept of translation model, translation analysis, and translation strategy with entitle *Translation Model, Translation Analysis, Translation Strategy: an Integrated Methodology*. The aim of the research is to find the translation strategy which

combines contemporary linguistic concepts with a comprehensive communicative and discourse-based methodology. The result of the research is the strategy of translation use parameter as a benchmark in measuring the validity of communicative translation.

2.7 Theoretical Framework

Depend on related to the literature the researcher made the framework which is explaining how the research works. The research begins from one of a phenomenon in translation that is a shift where it occurs in every text which has been translated. In the translation shift, the researcher only takes one of subtypes in the category shift that is unit shift. From the unit shift, the researcher analyzes the pattern of a unit in the grammatical hierarchy that could changes from SL to TL.

In the unit shift the researcher also analyzes the factors that cause the existence of unit shift in the certain characteristic of a language base on the Larson's theory. The analysis of unit shift is applied on the novel of *The Jungle Book* which is written by Rudyard Kipling and it has been translated by Titis Wardhana. The text of the novel only analyzes where the unit shift has occurred.

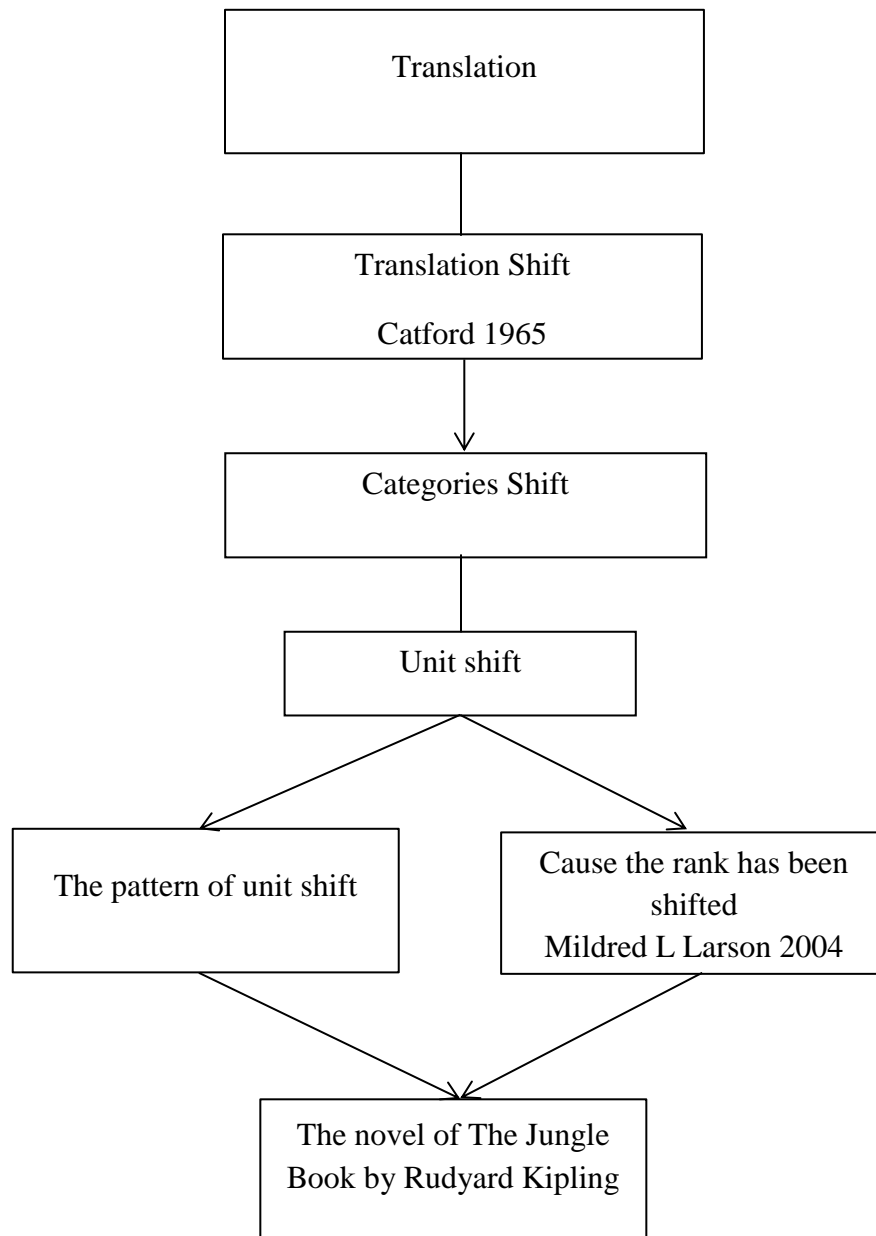


Figure 2.1 Theoretical Framework

CHAPTER III

RESEARCH METHOD

3.1 Research Design

This research goes from the phenomenon in translation study that is a shift. The researcher finds the phenomenon from the experience when read the novel that has been translated. From the phenomenon, the researcher deepens the knowledge of translation shift through journals, books, articles, etc. Then, the researcher formulates the problem and searches the proper theory. In this chapter, the researcher explains the research method which the researcher uses in the research. This research uses qualitative method with descriptive technique. Descriptive technique means that the data in this research are in the form of sentences and words, not in the form of numbers (Moleong, 2011).

3.2 Object of the Research

According to Hatch and Farhady in Sugiyono (2010:38) state "... object could be defined as the attributes of a person who had variations between one person and another which it could distinguish between one and another." It means the object could make the differences of one research with the other research. The object in this research is unit shift which one subtypes of category shift. The data is taken from the text in the novel of *The Jungle Book* and its translation. The data only analyze where the unit shift has occurred.

3.3 Method of Collecting Data

Collecting data is a very important step in a research because the main purpose of a research is to get the data (Sugiyono, 2010). In this research, the researcher used an observation with taking note technique in collecting data. Following are the steps when the researcher collects the data:

1. The researcher reading both of the text SL and TL in the novel of *The Jungle Book*.
2. After reading the novel, the researcher compares SL text and TL text.
3. Then, the researcher writes down the data which contains units that had been shifted from the text of the novel.

3.4 Method of Analyzing Data

In this research, the researcher uses translational identity method with using two techniques there are *teknik dasar*; PUP (*pilah unsur penentu*) and *teknik lanjutan*; HB (*hubung banding*) (Sudaryanto, 2015). In analyzing data, the researcher is through two steps there are:

1. The first steps, the researcher sorting the decisive element or *unsur penentu* in the research. The decisive element is English language where it has been shifted into Indonesian language.
2. The second steps, the researcher analyzes the relationship between two languages that make these two languages different from unit but it equals in meaning.

3.5 Method of Presenting Data

In this research, the researcher has presented the result of data analysis by informal method which introduced by Sudaryanto (2015). Informal method is presenting data only explains by word (Sudaryanto, 2015). The researcher presented the result of data analysis based on the purpose of the research.