AN ANALYSIS OF CATEGORY SHIFT OF THE TRANSLATION IN B2B BILINGUAL NEWS; "RODRIGE DUTERTE VOWED TO KILL THREE MILLION, COMPARED HIMSELF TO HITLER."

THESIS

By:
Good Noverman Gea
141210058

ENGLISH DEPARTMENT
FACULTY OF SOCIAL AND HUMANITIES
PUTERA BATAM UNIVERSITY
YEAR 2018

AN ANALYSIS OF CATEGORY SHIFT OF THE TRANSLATION IN B2B BILINGUAL NEWS; "RODRIGE DUTERTE VOWED TO KILL THREE MILLION, COMPARED HIMSELF TO HITLER."

THESIS

Submitted in partial Fulfillment of the Requirement for the Degree of Sarjana Sastra

By:
Good Noverman Gea
141210058

ENGLISH DEPARTMENT
FACULTY OF SOCIAL AND HUMANITIES
PUTERA BATAM UNIVERSITY
YEAR 2018

SURAT PERNYATAAN ORISINALITAS

Yang bertanda tangan dibawah ini saya:

Nama   : Good Noverman Gea

NPM/NIP   : 141210058

Fakultas   : Humaniora

Program Studi   : Sastra Inggris

Menyatakan bahwa **"Skripsi"** yang saya buat dengan judul:

AN ANALYSIS OF CATEGORY SHIFT OF THE TRANSLATION IN B2B BILINGUAL NEWS;"RODRIGE DUTERTE VOWED TO KILL THREE MILLION, COMPARED HIMSELF TO HITLER"

Adalah hasil karya sendiri dan bukan "duplikasi" dari karya orang lain. Sepengetahuan saya, didalam naskah Skripsi ini tidak terdapat karya ilmiah atau pendapat yang pernah ditulis atau diterbitkan oleh orang lain, kecuali yang secara tertulis dikutip didalam naskah ini dan disebutkan dalam sumber kutipan dan daftar pustaka.

Apabila ternyata di dalam naskah Skripsi ini dapat dibuktikan terdapat unsur-unsur PLAGIASI, saya bersedia naskah Skripsi ini digugurkan dan gelar akademik yang saya peroleh dibatalkan, serta diproses sesuai dengan peraturan perundang-undangan yang berlaku.

Demikian pernyataan ini saya buat dengan sebenarnya tanpa ada paksaan dari siapapun.

Batam, 6th Februari2018

Good Noverman Gea

141210058

DECLARATION OF THE THESIS ORIGINALITY

I, Good Noverman Gea, NPM No.141210058

Hereby declare that the thesis entitled:

AN ANALYIS OF CATEGORY SHIFT OF THE TRANSLATION IN B2B BILINGUAL NEWS; "RODRIGE DUTERTE VOWED TO KILL THREE MILLION, COMPARED HIMSELF TO HITLER."

Is the real work of myself and I realize that thesis has never been published in other media before, partially or entirely, in the name of mine or others.

Batam, 6th February 2018

Good Noverman Gea
141210058

AN ANALYSIS OF CATEGORY SHIFT OF THE TRANSLATION IN B2B BILINGUAL NEWS; "RODRIGE DUTERTE VOWED TO KILL THREE MILLION, COMPARED HIMSELF TO HITLER."

By:
Good Noverman Gea
141210058

THESIS

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

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

Batam, 6th February 2018

<u>**Alpino Susanto, S.Pd., M.M**</u>.
NIDN: 1011017101

ABSTRAK

Di era globalisasi, penerjemah sering kita temukan dalam kehidupan sehari-hari. Peran penerjemah sangat penting untuk menerjemahkan bahasa dari bahasa sumber ke bahasa sasaran. Untuk memudahkan penerjemah dalam menyampaikan makna dari bahasa sumber ke bahasa sasaran dengan menggunakan teori pergeseran terjemahan. Menurut J.C. Catford (1965), pergeseran terjemahan terdiri dari pergeseran level dan pergeseran kategori. Pergesaran kategori terdiri dari pergeseran struktur, pergeseran kelas, pergeseran unit, dan pergeseran intra-sistem. Penelitian ini berjudul analisa pergeseran kategori yang ditemukan dalam B2B Bilingual News "Rodrige Duterte Vowed to Kill Three Million, Compared Himself to Hitler." Adapun tujuan dari penelitian ini adalah untuk menemukan tipe-tipe pergeseran kategori apa saja yang terdapat dalam B2B Bilingual News "Rodrige Duterte Vowed to Kill Three Million, Compared Himself to Hitler." dan juga tipe-tipe pergeseran kategori apa saja yang sering muncul dalam B2B Bilingual News "Rodrige Duterte Vowed to Kill Three Million, Compared Himself to Hitler." Penelitian ini adalah penelitian kualitatif. Metode pengumpulan data menggunakan observasi (simak). Data dikumpulkan dari berita itu sendiri sebagai data utama. Hasil dari penelitian ini, tipe-tipe pergeseran kategori sebanyak 41 data. Pengelompokan data tersebut adalah pergeseran struktur sebanyak 17 atau 41,5% data, pergeseran kelas sebanyak 1 atau 2,5% data, pergeseran unit sebanyak 7 atau 17% data, dan pergeseran intra system sebanyak 16 atau 39% data . Adapun tipe pergeseran kategori yang sering muncul dalam B2B Bilingual News "Rodrige Duterte Vowed to Kill Three Million, Compared Himself to Hitler" adalah pergeseran struktur karena ekspresi sistem gramatikal yang berbeda antara bahasa sumber dan bahasa sasaran. Oleh karena itu, penulis menyimpulkan bahwa pergeseran kategori yang terdapat B2B Bilingual News "Rodrige Duterte Vowed to Kill Three Million, Compared Himself to Hitler" karena sistem tata bahasa dari sumber bahasa dan bahasa sasaran memiliki perbedaan.

Kata kunci: *Terjemahan, pergeseran terjemahan, dan pergeseran kategori.*

ABSTRACT

In the globalization era, translators are often found in everyday life. Translator role is very important to translate the language from the source language to the target language. To facilitate the translator in conveying the meaning from the source language to the target language by using the translation shift theory. According to J.C. Catford (1965), the translation shift consists of level shift and category shift. The category shift consists of structure shift, class shift, unit shift, and intra-system shift. The study entitled An Analysis of Category Shift of the Translation in B2B Bilingual News; "Rodrige Duterte vowed to kill Three Million, Compared Himself to Hitler." The purposes of the study are to find out the types of category shift that occur in B2B bilingual news and also to find out the dominant of category shift that occur in the B2B bilingual news. This research is qualitative research. Data collection method is using observation. Data is collected from the news itself as the main data. The results of this study, types of category shift as much as 41 data. The data grouping are the structure shift 17 or 41.5% data, class shift 1 or 2.5% data, unit shift 7 or 17% data, and intra- system shift 16 or 39% data. The most dominant type of category shift in the B2B Bilingual News; "Rodrige Duterte vowed to kill Three Million, Compared Himself to Hitler" is the structure shift because the different expressions of grammatical systems between the source language and the target language. Therefore, the author concluded that the category shift occurs in the B2B Bilingual News "Rodrige Duterte vowed to kill Three Million, Compared Himself to Hitler" because the grammatical system of the source language and target language has differences.

Key words: Ttranslation, translation shift, and category shift.

MOTTO AND DEDICATION

Motto

"To get a success, your courage must be greater than your fear"

This thesis is fully dedicated to

My beloved parents: Domini Gea (Alm) & Masilina Ndraha

My beloved sister: Limi sartika Gea

My beloved big families

My beloved friends: Indah, Bertha, Veny, Yuli, Putri, Johana& Leo

My beloved classmate in Putera Batam.

ACKNOWLEDGMENT

All praise to GOD the lord is merciful and compassionate researcher who has been in completing this thesis entitled "An Analysis of Category Shift of the Translation in B2B Bilingual News; "Rodrige Duterte Vowed to Kill Three Million, Compared Himself to Hitler." The researcher would like to say thanks to my beloved father and mother for the love inspiring and blessing given her endlessly in taking this undergraduate program. The researcher wishes to express her gratitude and appreciation to Mr. Alpino Susanto, S.Pd., M.M.as my advisor who has contributed his ideas and time in arranging this thesis.

Furthermore, the researcher would like to express here sincere gratitude to all people who involve both directly and indirectly especially to:

1. Dr.Nur Elfi Husda, S.Kom., M.SI., Rector of Putera Batam University
2. Suhardianto, S.S., M.Hum Dean of Faculty of Putera Batam University
3. Afriana, S. S., M. Pd as head of English Department of Putera Batam
4. All lecturers of English Department, for their knowledge, motivation and suggestion during my study at Putera Batam University
5. All of friends who are studying at Putera Batam University which have given spirit and friendship to the researcher.

May God given mercy, peace and love for them. Amin

Batam, 6th February 2018

<u>Good Noverman Gea</u>
141210058

TABLE OF CONTENTS

CHAPTER III METHOD OF RESEARCH

CHAPTER IV RESEARCH ANALYSIS AND FINDING

LIST OF FIGURE

LIST OF TABLE

CHAPTER I
INTRODUCTION

1.1   Background of the Research

In globalization era, brings together diverse communities from different countries and languages used. Communication is needed also often must be done cross-language, so for some people face the difficulties because of its limitations in understanding the acts of communication that are done in different languages especially in translation. Translation becomes one of the bridges to achieve an understanding of such cross-language communication.

Translation is not only changing or transferring words, but more importantly, it has to take into consideration the meaning or message behind the words. The meaning should not be changed or altered from the source language into the target language. Moreover, the meaning should be accurate, natural, and communicative.

To minimize the difficulties, the translators can use translation shifts. A shift is a translation method that involves replacing the source of language elements into the elements the target language without changing the meaning. Translation shift helps the translators to get the natural translation. According to Catford (1965), there are two kinds of translation shift, namely level shift and category shift. A level shift focuses on the changing of level from grammar to lexis or vice versa, while category shift focused on all kinds of grammatical changes. According to Catford (1965) the kinds of grammatical changes in category shifts include structure shift, class shift, unit shift, and intra-system shift.

That is the reason why the researcher focused only to analysis of category shifts of the translation in B2B bilingual news "Rodrige Duterte Vowed to Kill Three Million, Compared Himself to Hitler."

There is an international research had already done by Herman (2014), that has similarity in this research. The purpose of her research to analysis of category shifts in the English translation of Harry Potter and the Philosopher's stone movie subtitle into Indonesia. For this research divided of two purposes. The first is to find out the types of category shift that occur in B2B bilingual news "Rodrige Duterte Vowed to Kill Three Million, Compared Himself to Hitler." The second is to find out the dominant of category shift that occur in B2B bilingual news "Rodrige Duterte Vowed to Kill Three Million, Compared Himself to Hitler."

The researcher found many category shifts that occur in B2B Bilingual News "Rodrige Duterte Vowed to Kill Three Million, Compared Himself to Hitler". Below, the researcher attaches some data that quoted from the news by Cahyadi (2016)

SL: *Black people…..*Cahyadi (2016). Line 26
TL: *Orang-orang kulit hitam….*Cahyadi (2016). Line 26

In the example above, the noun phrase in source language (SL) "black people" consists of adjective (black) and noun (people). It is translated to target language (TL) "orang-orang kulit hitam" contains of noun (orang-orang) and adjective (kulit hitam). Because the changing of the position, so it is called as structure shift.

SL: *War on drugs….*Cahyadi (2016). Line 4
TL: *Perang melawan narkoba* ….Cahyadi (2016). Line 4

From the example of translation above, the word "on" in source language (SL) is preposition. It is translated to target language (TL) "melawan" is verb. It means that there is a class shift from preposition to verb.

SL: *He told the squads hunt at night...*Cahyadi (2016). Line 10
TL: *Ia menceritakan bagaimana regu pembantai berburu di malam hari....*Cahyadi (2016). Line 10)

From the example above, it is translation in term low level to higher level. It means that in the source language there is one word but after translated into target language became more than one word. It can be seen in source language (SL) word "night" which is consists of one word was translated into target language (TL) "malam hari" which is consists of two words. So, it is called unit shift.

SL: *He told the squads hunt at night....*Cahyadi (2016). Line 10
TL: *Ia menceritakan bagaimana regu pembantai berburu di malam hari....*Cahyadi (2016). Line 10

The data above shows that there is intra-system shift. It can be seen at source language of the word "squads" is plural form. But it is realized in target language becomes "regu" is singular form.

Based on the phenomenon and the examples that have been explained as above, the researcher is interested in analyzing more deeply and explain about the category shift in B2B Bilingual News "Rodrige Duterte Vowed to Kill Three Million, Compared Himself to Hitler".

1.2   Identification of the Problem

Based on the background, there are many problems identified, they are:

1. The category shift that occurs in B2B Bilingual News "Rodrige Duterte Vowed to Kill Three Million, Compared Himself to Hitler."

2. The dominant types of category shift that occur in B2B Bilingual News "Rodrige Duterte Vowed to Kill Three Million, Compared Himself to Hitler."

3. The influences of category shift on transferring messages of the source language into target language in B2B Bilingual News; "Rodrige Duterte Vowed to Kill Three Million, Compared Himself to Hitler."

1.3   Limitation of the Problem

The limitations of the problem based on the identification of the problems are as follow:

1. The category shifts that occur in B2B Bilingual News "Rodrige Duterte Vowed to Kill Three Million, Compared Himself to Hitler."

2. The dominant types of category shift that occur in B2B Bilingual News "Rodrige Duterte Vowed to Kill Three Million, Compared Himself to Hitler."

1.4   Formulation of the Problem

Formulations of the problem based on the previous outlines are as follow:

1. What are the types of category shift that occur in B2B Bilingual News; "Rodrige Duterte Vowed to Kill Three Million, Compared Himself to Hitler?"

2. What are the most dominant types of category shift that occur in B2B Bilingual News; Rodrige Duterte Vowed to Kill Three Million, Compared Himself to Hitler?"

1.5   Objectives of the Research

Based on the research formulation above, the objectives of this research are as follow:

1. To find out the types of category shift that occur in B2B Bilingual News; "Rodrige Duterte Vowed to Kill Three Million, Compared Himself to Hitler?"

2. To find out the most dominant types of category shift that occur in B2B Bilingual News; Rodrige Duterte Vowed to Kill Three Million, Compared Himself to Hitler?"

1.6   Significance of the Research

1.6.1   Theoretical Significance

The theoretical of significances of the research are:

1. This study is expected to enlarge the knowledge of translation to the readers or the translators regarding the insights into shifts and loss, gain, or skewing of information in the translation.

2. It may also be a reference for those who are interested in learning translation studies.

1.6.2   Practical Significance

Through the research has conducted by the researcher can be applied to:

1. His study is expected to be a reference in the process of analysis category shift.

2. It is also hoped that this study can be used as a framework for translating English text into Indonesian, especially the category shift.

1.7   Definition of Key Terms

Translation   :   an activity to switch in writing of text messages from a certain language to another, not only one by word but it is more into the meaning in whole phrases and aims.

Shift   :   a change in something or an adjustment in the way something is done. You can either make a shift (that's the noun), or you can just shift (that's the verb).

Category shift: is departure from formal correspondence in translation. Formal correspondence is any grammatical category in the target language which can be said to occupy the same position in the system of target language as the given source of language category in the source language system

CHAPTER II
REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURES AND
THEORITICAL FRAMEWORK

T;his chapter consist of the definition of translation, translation types, process of translation and nation of translation shift.

2.1 Definition of Translation

Translation has been defined in many ways by different writers in the field, depending on how they view language and translation. The following definitions reflect this. According to Catford (1965) translation is there placement of textual material in one language (Source Language or SL) by equivalent textual material in another language (Target Language or TL). Machali (1998) said that translation is a process of finding a TL equivalence for an SL utterance. Newmark (1981) defines translations as a craft consisting in the attempt to replace a written message and statement in one language. The definitions above indicate that translation involves two languages are the source language and the target language and translation is an act of reproducing the meaning or message of the source language into the target language, in which the meaning or message of the target language should be equivalent with the meaning of the source language.

According to Machali (1998) translation is the rendering of a source language into the target language. The structures of the source language may be changed in the target language, but the meaning should be preserved as closely as possible and so as not to be seriously distorted.

From the definitions of translation above it can be concluded that the main point of translation is to transfer the message of the source language into the target language with the closest natural equivalence. Translators can change the form of the target language to get natural translation, but they have to make sure that the original message is kept as equivalent as possible.

In translation, making an equivalent meaning is one of the most important things to be considered besides the style of the form of the languages involved. From all those statements, it can be concluded that translation is the process of transferring messages from the source language into the target language, in written or in oral form and the main expectation of this transfer is to present the messages of the source language in the equivalent meaning.

2.2   Translation Types

Venuty (2006) distinguishes categories of translation into three kinds. They are intralingual translation, interlingual translation and intersemiotic translation. Intralingual translation or rewording is an interpretation of verbal signs in one language by means of other verbal sign of the same language. Interlingual translation or translation proper is an interpretation of verbal signs in one language by means of verbal signs in one or more other languages. Intersemiotic translation or transmutation is an interpretation of verbal signs in one language into non-verbal sign system or vice versa.

According to Catford (1978), there are some types or categories of translation in terms of the extent, levels, and ranks of translation. The following paragraph will explain those types of translation.

2.2.1 Types of Translation in Term of Extent

There are two of types of translation in term of extent:

1. Full translation, it is a translation in which every part of the source language text is replaced into the target language text material.

2. Partial translation, it is a translation in which some part or parts of the source language text are replaced by target language text material, while the rest part(s) is kept the same as the original text.

2.2.2 Types of Translation in Term of Levels

There are four types of translation in term of levels:

1. Total translation, the replacement of SL grammar and lexis by equivalent TL grammar and lexis with consequential replacement of SL phonology/ graphology by (non-equivalent) TL phonology/graphology.

2. Restricted translation, the replacement of SL textual material by equivalent TL textual material, at only one the level, either in grammar or in lexis.

3. Phonological translation, translation source language phonology is replaced by equivalent target language phonology, but there are no other replacements except such grammatical or lexical changes as may result accidentally from phonological translation.

4. Graphological translation, translation source language graphology is replaced by equivalent target language graphology, with no other replacements, except, again, accidental changes.

2.2.3 Types of Translation in Term of Ranks

There are four of types of translation in term of ranks:

1. Rank-bound translation, an attempt is made always to select TL equivalents at the same rank.

2. A free translation is always unbounded equivalences shunt up and down the rank scale, but tends to be at the higher ranks, sometimes between larger units than the sentence.

3. Word-for-word translation is essentially rank-bound at word-rank (but may include some morpheme-to-morpheme equivalences).

4. Literal translation may start, as it were, from a word-for-word translation, but then make changes in conformity with the TL grammar (inserting additional words, changing structures at any rank, etc.), and this may make it a group-to-group or clause-to-clause translation.

2.3 Process of Translation

In doing translation activity, the translators transfer the meaning from the source language into the target language. According to Larson (1984) process of translation includes studying the lexicon, grammatical structures, communication situation, and cultural context within the text, analyzing each of them in order to

determine the meaning, and restructuring the same meaning using the lexicon and grammatical structure which are appropriate in the receptor language and its cultural context.

According to Nida (2001), the process of translation consists of three stages. They are analysis, transfer and restructuring. In analyzing, the translator analyzes the source text in terms of the grammatical relationship and the meaning of the word and combinations of the word. The goal of analysis of the source text is a full comprehension of the message which is intended to convey. Then the analyzed material is transferred in the mind of translator from the source language to the target language. After that, in the restructuring step the transferred material is restructured to make the final acceptable message in the target language. The important aim of the restructuring process is to ensure that the impact, which the translation is to have on its intended receptors, is similar to what the source text has intended. In this stage, where some revisions may take place, the translator has to check the target against the source text to ensure as far as possible that there are no omissions, additions, or meaning distortions in his/her translation, so as to ensure that it is appropriate for the function that is expected.

2.4 Nations of Translation Shift

Translation shift is a translation method that involves replacing the source language elements into the target language without changing the meaning. There are two major types of shifts occur: level shift and category shift. According to

Catford (1965) there are four kinds of category shifts: structure shift, unit shift, class shift, and intra-system shift.

2.4.1 Level Shift

Level shifts are the shifts from grammar to lexis. It means that a grammatical unit in one language, such as the tenses of time reference, the passive meaning in a sentence, etc., has a lexical unit in another language as its translation equivalent. For example, "John has stopped crying" and its translation "John sudah berhenti menangis." The form "has…ed" in the grammatical form of "have+Vb3" as a unit in English grammar showing perfective is translated into Bahasa Indonesia by the lexis "sudah".

2.4.2 Category Shift

Category shifts are departures from formal correspondence in translation. Formal correspondence is any grammatical category in the target language which can be said to occupy the same position in the system of target language as the given source of language category in the source language system. The category shifts include structure shift, class shift, unit shift, and intra-system shift.

2.4.2.1 Structure Shift

It involves a change in grammatical structure between the source language and target language. In grammar, structure shift can occur at all ranks. For example, "Antony loves Rossaline" in English becomes "Is-love at Antony on

Rossaline" in Gaelic. Structure shifts can also be found at other ranks, such as phrase/group rank. For example: "the red shoes" in English becomes "sepatu yang merah" in Bahasa Indonesia. Notice that there is a shift from MH (Modifier + Head) to HQ (Head + Qualifier). It can be seen that the modifier "red" preceding the noun "shoes" is translated into qualifier "merah" (red) combined with "yang" (which). Structure shift also happens when an active sentence in the source language changes into a passive one in the target language or vice versa. This shift is called voice shift.

2.4.2.2 Class Shift

Class shift occurs when the translation equivalent of SL item is the member of a different class (part of speech) from the original item. For example: "medical students" is translated into "mahasiswa kedokteran". In this example, the adjective "medical" operating at M (Modifier) in the noun phrase structure of source language, is translated into a noun "kedokteran", operating at Q (Qualifier) in the target language. From that example, the adjective changes into another class, that is a noun.

2.4.2.3 Unit Shift

Unit shift means changes of rank, that is, departures from formal correspondence in which the translation equivalent of a unit at one rank in the SL is translated into a unit at a different rank. The languages ranks may change among the morpheme, word, phrase/group, clause, to sentence, and sometimes

even further up including paragraph and text. According to Machali (1998), the unit shift shows a change of rank, i.e a lower is translated into a higher rank or vice versa. For example, the source expression "adept" becomes "sangat terampil". In this example, a word (adept) is translated into a phrase (sangat terampil). It means that a lower rank changes into a higher rank.

2.4.2.4 Intra-system Shift

Intra-system shift means a departure from formal correspondence in which one system in the SL has a different (non-corresponding) system in the TL. Intra system shift is used to indicate that the shift occurs internally within the system of the languages concerned. For example the certain "plural" noun in English become "singular" noun in Bahasa Indonesia, such as: "a pair of trouser" is translated into "sebuah celana". In this example, although in Bahasa Indonesia there is a corresponding plural form for "trousers" (that is through repetition of the word (celana-celana), the Indonesian language system requires the use of the singular form for to the concept of "a pair of trousers" since Indonesian people conceive them as one piece of cloth.

2.5   Previous Research

This research was analyzed the category shift in B2B Bilingual News "Rodrige Duterte Vowed to Kill Three Million, Compared Himself to Hitler." Analyzing this B2b bilingual news using the theory of Catford (1965) brought the

researcher to the similarity of research which was used by some researcher in previous research.

In the first research was conducted by Shahbaiki (2013) from Quchan Branch, Islamic Azad University, Quchan, Iran. In his Academic Journal of Interdisciplinary Studies. The title of journal is "Translation Shifts in the Persian Translation of a Tale of Two Cities by Charles Dickens". This journal analysis different kinds of category shifts which Catford divides into four sub groups: structure shifts, class shift, unit shift and intra-system shift in translation in the novel the Persian Translation of a Tale of Two Cities by Charles Dickens.

Through this study, the journal writer concludes that, the investigation also shows that shifts are inevitable in some places during the translation process and this is because of different natures of languages and variations that exist among them, so the translator is forced to deviate from the source text.

The second study was conducted by Herman (2014), in the journal of Humanities and Social Science. The research also focuses in all the types of category shift, namely structure shift, class shift, unit shift, and intra-system shift obtained from the translation of its movie subtitle in English into Bahasa Indonesia. He uses the combination of way of using descriptive qualitative and quantitative approach. The purposes of the usage of both are: a) Qualitative approach is used to describe the data. One of the characteristics of qualitative method is to see process we have to deal with setting, that is the place where all things to be researched. b) Quantitative approach is used to count the percentage of each variation that will be related to some non-linguistics factors.

The third study was conducted by Akbari (2012), in the International Journal of Linguistics. The title of his journal is "Structural Shifts in Translation of Children's Literature". His research focus upon the types of "structural shifts" in literary translation from English into Persian and their significant role in Compensation and Explicitation of meaning. The main objective of his research was to see whether and how translators incorporate structural shifts into their schedule, what kinds of structural shifts are made and what kinds of structural shift are more frequently used in literary translation. The second objective of the research was to examine whether structural shifts help the literary translators to better transfer the meaning.

The last research came from Dewi (2016) in the journal Proceeding The 2nd International Conference On Teacher Training and Education. The title of her journal is "Encouraging Students Independency to Write through the Analysis of English – Indonesian Translation Shift in The Luncheon". She uses a qualitative descriptive research because the researcher provides the verbal description of the translation shift phenomenon occurred in the translation of "The Luncheon" by employing Catford's classification of shifts.

2.6   Theoretical Framework

To guide the researcher in collecting, analyzing and interpreting the data, the author follows some theories from some sources. Diagram below shows the theory which becomes the researcher concepts:

```
                          ┌─────────────────┐
                          │   Level Shift   │
                          └─────────────────┘
┌──────────────────┐
│ Translation Shift│
└──────────────────┘
                                              ┌──────────────────┐
                                              │  Structure Shift │
                                              └──────────────────┘
                                              ┌──────────────────┐
                                              │    Class Shift   │
                          ┌─────────────────┐ └──────────────────┘
                          │  Category Shift │
                          └─────────────────┘ ┌──────────────────┐
                                              │    Unit Shift    │
                                              └──────────────────┘
                                              ┌──────────────────┐
                                              │   Intra-system   │
                                              └──────────────────┘
```
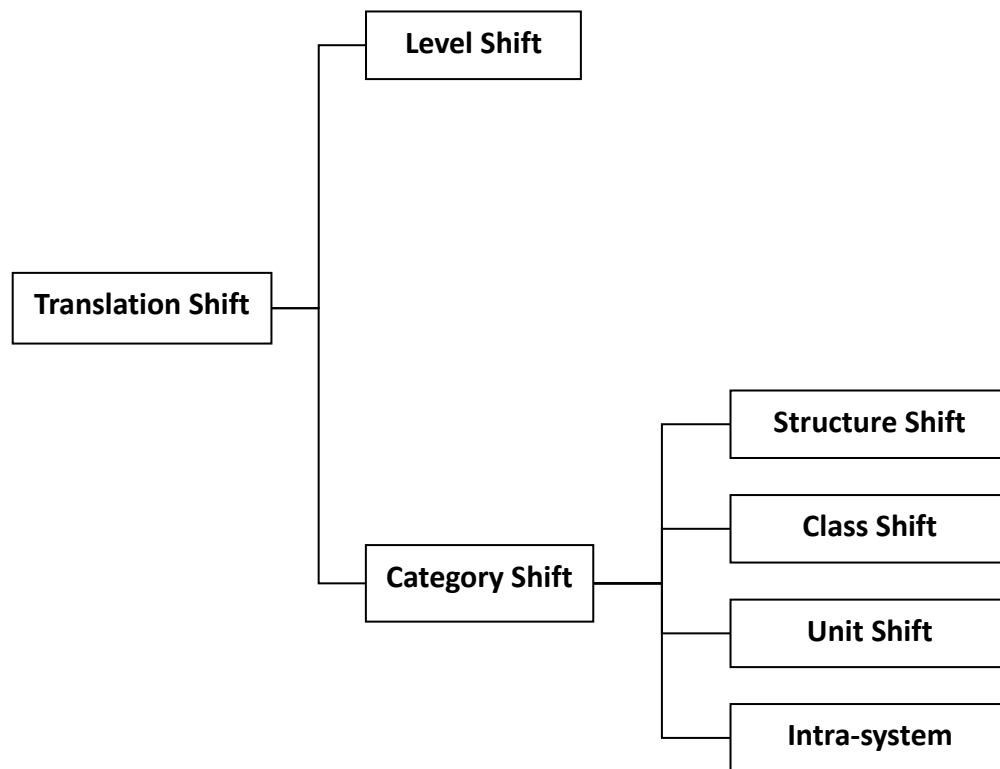
Figure 2.1 Theoretical Framework

Adopted from J.C. Catford (1965)

In figure 2.1, describes the theoretical framework that refers to Catford (1965), as a work about translation shift. According to Catford (1965), there two kinds of translation shift, namely level shift and category shift. Category shift there are four types such as structure shift, class shift, unit shift and intra-system shift. In the theoretical framework above, this research refers to the Catford's theory to analysis of category shift in B2B Bilingual News; "Rodrige Duterte Vowed to Kill Three Million, Compared Himself to Hitler."

CHAPTER III

METHOD OF RESEARCH

This chapter consists of research design, the object of the research, the method of collecting data, the method of analyzing data, and method of presenting research results.

3.1   Research Design

This study was designed to get information concerning the category shift in bilingual documents. This research uses the qualitative research because of the data gained in bilingual documents from online news www.berita2bahasa.com takes the form of words and sentences rather than numbers. Sugiyono (2009) said that qualitative is research method which based on failsafe post positivism, which used to examine on condition of object in nature (as side of experiment), where the examiner as key instrument, the analysis data is qualitative and the result of qualitative method more emphasize to meaning more than generalization. This study applies the qualitative approach in which the data was analyzed descriptively. Shifts in translation and factors causing shifts to occur were analyzed using the theory proposed by Catford (1965). Shift consists of category shifts, namely structure shift, class shift, unit shift and intra-system shift in this study.

3.2   Object of the Research

The object of the research is B2B Bilingual News "Rodrige Duterte Vowed to Kill Three Million, Compared Himself to Hitler". The news is published Batam, 14th October 2016. The editor of the news is Ismail Gani and the translator is Novita Cahyadi. In Indonesia, B2B Bilingual News was made 08th November 2012. B2B Bilingual News provides the news in two languages, English language and Indonesia language.

3.3   Method of Collecting Data

The method of collecting data in this study is observation method (metode simak). It is known as observation method because phenomenon is really observed Sudaryanto (2015). This method of observation was applied at once with the implementation of note-taking technique (teknik catat) in order to find, identify and classify the data. Due to technique of collecting data, the data was collected through several stages.

The steps to collect data in the following bellow:

1. The first, the researcher was reading the news in English version and its Indonesian version thoroughly to find out the sentences which contain the shift in translation of category shift.

2. The second, the researcher was categorizing as category shift in the source language and their Indonesian translations were underlined, noted down and then taken as data for the analysis.

3. The last step, the researcher was classifying the data into appropriate categories and analyzing the data based on the problem of the study and related to theories.

3.4   Method of analyzing Data

In this research, the researcher applies category method proposed by Sugiyono (2008). It is a method that is by organizing data in the form of categories, describe in to the form of units, and make conclusions so easily understood by researchers and others (readers).

As far as the technique of analyzing the data is concerned, the data was analyzed through several stages.

1. After being collected, the data was listed in parallel between the source language and the target language.

2. Then, the category shift found in the source language was compared with their Indonesian translations.

3. The last step was identifying and analyzing the data by applying the theories proposed by Catford (1965).

3.5   Method of Presenting Research Result

The result of the analysis is presented in informal method as proposed by Sudaryanto (2015). He states that there are two methods of presenting the analyzed data; they are informal and formal methods. The informal method refers

to the method of presenting the analyzed data using words, meaning that the findings can be described using word and natural language.