

**AN ANALYSIS OF UNIT SHIFT AND STRUCTURE
SHIFT FOUND IN A LITTLE PRINCESS NOVEL BY
FRANCES HODGSON BURNETT**

THESIS



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**ENGLISH DEPARTMENT
FACULTY OF SOCIAL SCIENCES AND HUMANITIES
PUTERA BATAM UNIVERSITY
2019**

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



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FACULTY OF SOCIAL SCIENCES AND HUMANITIES
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2019**

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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

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Abstrak

Penelitian ini berjudul An Analysis of Unit Shift and Structure Shift Found in a Little Princess Novel by Frances Hodgson Burnett. Tujuan penelitian ini adalah untuk menganalisis jenis pergeseran makna yang disebut dengan unit satuan dan pergeseran gramatikal yang disebut dengan pergeseran struktur. Teori yang digunakan dalam penelitian ini didasarkan pada terjemahan teori pergeseran oleh Catford. Dan pengumpulan data peneliti menggunakan dokumentasi. Langkah langkah yang dilakukan dalam dukumentasi ini yaitu baca novel, kelompokkan yang mana merupakan pergeseran makna dalam satuan unit dan pergeseran gramatikal . Metode dalam penelitian ini adalah metode deskriptif kualitatif. Karena menggunakan kata-kata dan tabel dalam menggambarkan hasilnya. Hasil dari penelitian ini ditemukan 51 data. Yang mana pada pergeseran makna dalam bentuk satuan unit ada phrase into word 10 data, word menjadi klausa 5 data, word menjadi kalimat 1 data, frase ke dalam kalimat 2 data, frase ke dalam klausa 8 data. Dan pergeseran struktur, didalamnya kalimat sederhana ada 10 data, kalimat majemuk adalah 5 data, kalimat kompleks adalah 7 data, kalimat majemuk kompleks 3 data. Dapat disimpulkan bahwa pergeseran unit dapat mengubah satu arti kata dalam bahasa sumber ke dalam bahasa target, juga pergeseran unit mengubah klausa dalam bahasa sumber ke kalimat dalam bahasa target. Dan pergeseran struktur dapat digunakan dan, juga, apa pun, untuk menggabungkan klausa dependen dan klausa independen.

Kata kunci: *Pergeseran terjemahan, pergeseran makna, pergeseran struktur.*

Abstract

This research is entitled as An Analysis of Unit Shift and Structure Shift Found in a Little Princess Novel by Frances Hodgson Burnett. The purpose of this research is to analyze the types of unit shift and structure shift. The theory used in this research based on translation shift theory by Catford (1965). The method is qualitative descriptive. And the method of collecting data is used documentation. Some steps in documentation. They are read the novel, observed the translation word by word, sentence by sentence and search the data. The researcher search the unit shift and structure shift, sort the unit shift and structure shift in draft of data then, classify between unit shift and structure shift. This research used words in describing the result. The result of this research are 51 items data. In unit shift, phrase into word are 10 data, word into clause are 5 data, word into sentence is 1 data, phrase into sentence are 2 data, phrase into clause are 8 data. And structure shift, simple sentence are 10 data, compound sentence are 5 data, complex sentence are 7 data, complex compound sentence are 3 data. The conclusion are unit shift can changed one word meaning as source language to phrase as target language, also unit shift changed clause in source language to sentence in target language. And structure shift can used and, also, whatever, for combine dependent clause and independent clause.

Keywords: Shift, unit shift, structure shift.

MOTTO AND DEDICATION

Don't wait until tomorrow, do it now. Because now had better than tomorrow.

I dedicated this thesis to:

My beloved, My parent who always loving and supporting me, I'm proud of being Her daughter (*Mama: Dongta Sinaga*)

My lovely brother (*Elbin Situmorang*)

My lovely Sister (Tashe Situmorang, Melva Situmorang, Mujur Situmorang, Erlisna Situmorang)

My beloved friends (*Lisna, Siska, Santika, Lenna, Dervi*)

Thank you so much for always supporting, helping, and caring me, love you all!

All of my friends in UPB 2019

“I love them so much”

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May The Lord is given mercy, peace, and love for them. Amen.

Batam, September 7th 2019

Kesiana Tetriwan Situmorang
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CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

1.0 Background of the Research

Translation is very important thing to use communication. Sometimes Without translation of the message, the meaning is lose. In this research source language or SL as English language and target language or TL as Indonesian language. This Translation often use in tour guided also. And using of translation can be depending of the situation and condition. This translation easier to find because it is the familiar technology to get information.

Almost people in this world especially in Indonesian country use translation to get information. Furthermore this translation use traveler to run their activity. Good translation it means that good meaning also. In other word the traveling is fluently and otherwise bad translation it means that bad meaning also. So based on discuss before. The translation depending on the situation. In translation, there is a shift.

Shift is an activity for translate from one language to another language. It can call SL to TL. There are two kinds of shift. They are, 1. level shifts and 2. category shifts. Level shift is a shift between grammar translation of verbal aspect by means of an adverb. Category shifts are divided into structure shifts (Structure shift Related to Simple sentence, related to compound sentence, related to complex sentence, related to compound complex sentence), class shifts (a change in word class), unit shifts (translating a phrase into a clause, Word into phrase,

Word into clause and intra system shifts (a change singular and plural word or thing).

Thus the researcher interested to analyze about shifts, a little princess Novel by Frances Hodgson Burnett especially of the unit shift and structure shift. The first is Unit shift. It is simply defined as changes of rank. It is about departures from formal correspondence where in the translation equivalent of a unit at one rank in the source language (SL) is a unit in the target language (TL).

SL: Housekeeper TL: Pengurus Rumah Tangga

About the data, SL the meaning is housekeeper and TL the meaning is pengurus rumah tangga. So, clearly we see, that one word in SL but 3 words in TL. Can concluded that unit shift appear about the meaning. Structure shift is the second researcher want to analyze. Four part types. Namely simple sentence, complex sentence, compound sentence, complex compound sentence.

Example: SL: Sara went to scullery. TL: *Sara pergi ke Scullery*

The example above it is a simple sentence. It is have a subject and it is have a predicate. So based on the example of unit shift and structure shift above, the researcher wants to analyze in the unit shift are the phrase, clause, sentences, word. It can found in a little princess by Frances Hodgson Burnett. Also, the researcher wants to analyze structure shift are compound sentence, complex sentence, simple sentence, complex compound sentence.

The research of translation shift already finished by previous researcher. translation shift done by Karoly (2012) The research focus on the finding show that translation errors, They follow recurring patterns, stemming from different elements of translation competence. Second translation shift was done by Fat'hi and Akbari (2012) Fathi and Akbari focus to kind of structure shift from English to Persian. Also they attention about explicitation meaning and compensation.

1.1 Indentification of the problem

- A. Changing Happened of Structure shift expecially in complex sentence, compound sentence, simple sentence, complex compound sentence in a little princess Novel by Frances Hodgson Burnett.
- B. Changing happened of a unit shift in a little princess Novel by Frances Hodgson Burnett.
- C. Changing Happened of Structure shift in a little princess Novel by Frances Hodgson Burnett.
- D. Types of a unit shift in a Little Princess Novel by Frances.
- E. Types of structure shift in a Little Princess Novel by Frances.

1.2 Limitation of the Problem

According to the indentification above, this following limitation of the problem

- A. Types of unit shift in a Little Princess Novel by Frances.
- B. Types of Structure shift in a Little Princess Novel by Frances.

1.3 Formulation of the Problem

According to the limitation of the problem above, this following about formulation of the problem.

- A. What are the types of a unit shift in a little princess Novel by Frances Hodgson Burnett?
- B. What are the types of Structure shift in a little princess Novel by Frances Hodgson Burnett?

1.4 Objectives of the Research

This following objectives of the research

- A. To find out the types of unit shift in a little princess Novel by Frances Hodgson Burnett.
- B. To find out the types of structure shifts in in a little princess Novel by Frances Hodgson Burnett.

1.5 Significance of the Research

Theoretically, the unit shift and structure shift, as referensi people who wants to translate a book, novel or some documents. Practically, this research also used as a reference for English students who wants to conduct the research in structure shift and unit shift, the people especially student try every day to know about their knowledge.

1.6 Definition of Key words

Shift : An activity transferring the meaning from SL to TL by means of words.

Unit shift : shifting meaning from source language to target language.

Structure shift : using connecting words to combine the one sentence to other sentence due to the meaning is connect .

CHAPTER II
REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURES AND THEORETICAL
FRAMEWORK

2.1 Translation

So many experts discuss about the translation shift. Actually translation shift is not only the transferring something written in the source language into target language or SL to TL. But it is also to make easier people or reader to understand what the researcher purpose. This is supported by Catford as the first initiator of a translation shift that he stated the translation is the replacement of textual material in one language (Source Language or SL) by equivalent textual material in another language (Target Language or TL). Then another expert also mention about the translation.

According to Herman (2014) as cited by Nida and Taber (1982:12)the term translation it self stated that translation consists in reproducing in the receptor language the closest natural equivalent of the source language message, first in terms of meaning and secondly in terms of style”. Based to the definition, translating means transfer the message from SL into TL. The message in TL should have the equivalence and closely meaning with the SL. But according to Widarwati (2015) transferring meaning of the message from source language to target language is the meaning of the translation. From opinion of the many experts above, it can concluded translation that the main point of translation is transferring the message. The researcher can change the form of the source language to get target language. Because the placement of the source language

and source language depending on researcher. But in this research, the researcher use English language as source language and target language as bahasa Indonesia in other word the researcher use bilingual novel.

2.2 Shifts

Shift is an activity to transfer the meaning from source language (SL) to target language (TL) by means of the word, phrase and the sentence. Also The Shift represents some changes occurring in a translation process. This opinion is agreed by Catford (1965). He stated that meaning of shift the departure from formal correspondence in the process of going from the source language to the target language. J.C.Cartford (1965) as cited by Setyaningsih (2013) there are two types of shift. Those are category and level shift. Category shift is divided into four subdivisions they are class shift, unit shift, structural shift and intra-system shift.

2.2.1 Level shift

Level shift discuss about the grammar, about the tenses Alzuhdy, (2014). For example “she had eaten. Had in here said that in target language “dia sudah makan” so had in Target language is sudah.

2.2.2 Category shift

The second is category shift. This is discuss departure from formal correspondence between source language to target language. this statement agreed by Alzuhdy, (2014). Category shift occurs when there is a change or translation shift from formal correspondence, from an equivalent form between

the source language and the target language. In this case there is no need for any shifting, because each word in the source language and target language has a correspondingly formal correspondence. Category shift can be divided into four sub types there are structure shift, class shift, unit shift, and intra-system shift.

2.2.2.1 Structure shift

Structure shifts grammatically occur at any ranks of language where words, phrase, clauses, or sentences in SL has its translation equivalent with the same rank in TL so only their structures are different. Also According to Catford (1965) can

2.2.2.2 Class shift

Class shifts occur when the translation equivalent of a SL item is a member of a different class from the original item. A change of class also occurs when an English clause. Example they insist on higher wages is translated into an Indonesian clause 'Mereka menuntut kenaikan gaji'. Also Catford (1965) stated that following Halliday, a class as that grouping of members of a given unit which is defined by operation in the structure of the unit next above.

2.2.2.2 Intra system shift

Intra system shift discuss about plural and singular. It is can about thing also animal. Example SL: houses TL: rumah rumah. From the example above, it is call plural. Because never said that rumah rumah except told about department toys.

2.2.2.3 Unit shift

A unit shift where a rank correspondence between source language and target language sentences, clauses, groups, words. According to Herman, (2014) as cited by Machali Unit shifts occur when translation equivalent of a source text unit at one rank in is a unit at a different rank in the target language. It includes shifts from morpheme to a word, word to phrase, clause to sentence.

According to Catford (1965) the unit shift shows a change of rank lower rank is translated into a higher rank. There is one type of unit shift in this research

2.3.1 Upward Unit Shift

2.3.1.1 Word into phrase

SL: "Life is harder"

TL: "Hidup itu lebih sulit"

The example above told about source language: life is harder target language: hidup itu lebih sulit. It is call about upward unit shift. Because phrase higher level than word. The suffix word "er" translate in target language is lebih. So phrase is words without subject and predicate.

2.3.1.2 Word into clause

SL: Sorry, it is nonrefundable ticket

TL: Maaf, ini tiket yang tidak bisa dikembalikan

About the example above it is clause. In source language translate sorry, it is nonrefundable ticket. In target language translate the meaning is maaf ini tiket yang tidak bisa dikembalikan may the ticket was expire of maybe the ticket was ever to use. Because of that the ticket cannot to refund.

2.3.1.3 Word into sentence

SL: You have to run. Go!

TL: Kamu harus berlari. Kamu harus pergi sejauh mungkin.

From above the data, in source language the meaning is you have to run go. In target language the meaning is kamu harus berlari, kamu harus pergi sejauh mungkin. It means that may he first run slowly or less fast. Or may he hate to someone. So, the sentence higher than word.

2.3.1.4 Phrase into clause

SL: I was thinking my mom every night

TL: Yang terlintas di pikiranku setiap malam adalah ibu

The underlined word is categorized as the movement from lower rank into higher rank. Here, phrase has lower level than clause. The verb phrase “was

thinking” is changed into clause “yang terlintas di pikiranku”. Both of the texts have the same meaning realization in TL.

2.3.1.5 Phrase into sentence

SL: As fine a ship as ever sailed the seven seas.

TL: Kapal terbaik yang pernah berlayar di tujuh lautan.

About the data above, in source language translate is as fine a ship as ever sailed the seven seas. In target language the meaning is kapal terbaik yang pernah berlayar ditujuh lautan. Of course sentence higher than phrase. Because sentence in this data is complicated. It is have subject, verb and predicate. Thus phrase is just word and there is no subject and there is no predicate And sentence is the form which carries all the five Units of English by remaining one of the five Units of English.

2.4 Structure Shift

Structure Shift represents some changes occurring in a translation process. Translation shifts occur both at the lower level of language. Catford (1965) said that structure shifts become a regular form of shifts and involve grammatical structure which is shifted mostly.

2.6 Grammatical Complexity Change

Grammar itself is the central processing unit of language, the power house where meanings are created. According Halliday (2004) in Prihastanti Martina Sari (2014) said that it is natural that the system of sound and writing through

these meanings are expressed by reflecting the structural arrangement of the grammar.

2.5.1 The simple sentence

is the complete unit of written language type which has one sentence Structure. This shows that a simple sentence is undemanding to be analyzed its structure because the structure order is more simple than the two other sentence types. simple sentence can be short or long. It must contain subject and verb. It may contain complements, modifiers and phrases. His idea can give the simpler pattern of simple sentence than the ideas before.

2.5.2 Compound sentence.

compound sentence is made up of two or more simple sentences joined with conjunction.

2.5.3 Complex sentence

complex sentence is a sentence which has more than one subject and predicate. Complex sentence happens because there are sub- clauses which support the main clause of the sentence. A complex sentence consists of one independent clause and one or more subordinate clauses.

2.5.5 Compound complex sentence

Widarwati Nunun Putri (2015) stated that A compound-complex sentence combines the compound and the complex sentence. The compound part means

that it has two or more complete sentences. A compound sentence contains two or more complete sentences joined by one or more of the following words: for, and, nor, but, or, yet, so. For example, in the sentence, He left, and I never saw him again, the two complete sentences He left and I never saw him again are joined by the word and, making it a compound sentence.

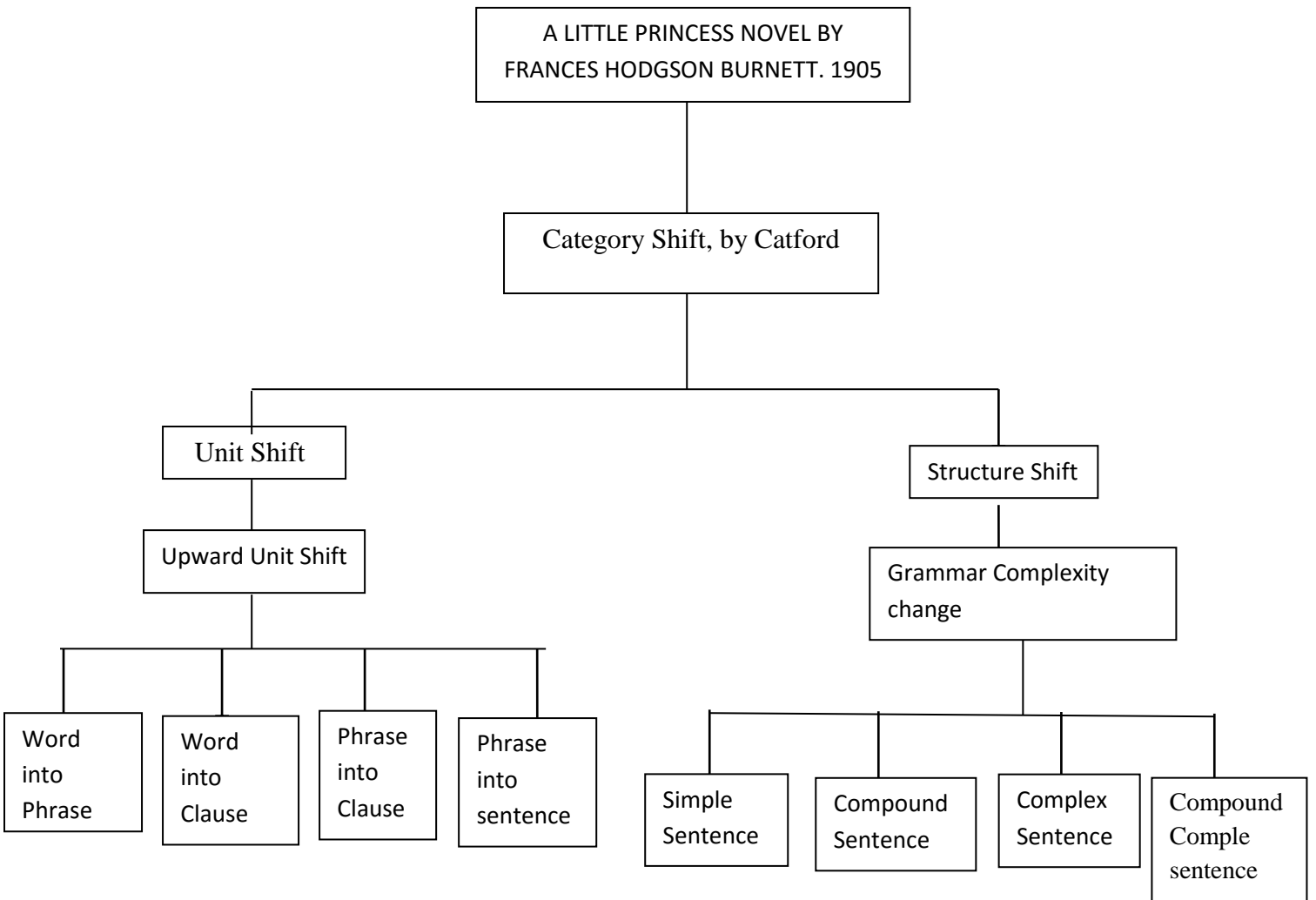
2.6 Previous Study

The research about translation shift already finished by the previous researcher. First, translation shift was done by Karoly. He stated that there are two factors in translation, they are linguistic factors that cover words, phrases, clauses and sentences about the unit shift and Nonlinguistic factors covering the cultural knowledge on both sources and the target language cultures. Second translation shift was done by Fat'hi & Akbari (2012) They just focus of the types of structure from english language into Persian. Also they use explicit meaning.

So, based on two previous Researcher, first expert done by Karoly research about the phrase, clause, sentence and words. Second expert done by Fat'hi & Akbari (2012). They research about types of the structural shift in literary translation from English into Persian and their significant role in compensation and Explication of meaning. Than the researcher wants to research how the unit shift can clause to sentence, word to phrase and structure shift can attend about independence sentence, dependence sentence, but, where, what, and, also etc.

2.7 Theoretical Framework

Figure 2.7.1



CHAPTER III

METHOD OF RESEARCH

3.1 Research Design

This research is a qualitative research. C.R Kothari (2004) also stated that there are two kinds of research design they are quantitative and qualitative research. Furthermore, in doing this research, the researcher uses qualitative descriptive method, in which the researcher collects the data, analyzes them and draws the conclusion and the instrument used is the researcher.

3.2 Object of The Research

The object of the research is Translation shift especially unit shift and structure shift and its contribution found in Bilingual novel *by Frances Hodgson Burnett*. The Researcher Analyzed types unit shift and type structure shift in a Little Princess Novel by Frances Hodgson Burnett. The data of this research were sentences. The sources of the data were taken from the novel, the novel entitles a Little Princess Novel by Frances Hodgson Burnett. The novel was published by Gramedia Pustaka Utama Kompas, Gramedia Building Lt.5 Jl. Palmerah Barat 29-37 Jakarta 10270 in Indonesia. On September 1905. It contains 19 chapters in 288 pages. Published on September 1905 in the United States. The end its translation published Copyright 2017 by Gramedia Pustaka Utama.

3.3 Method of Collecting Data

In collecting the data the researcher uses the documentation. This method by Sugiyono (2011). In this step, the researcher focus found the data about unit shift and the structure shift. The researcher collects data based on a Little Princess

Novel by Frances Hodgson Burnett and the techniques applied is taking-note (*catat*) technique by Sudaryanto (2015). The researcher write Step of collecting data are

1. First step is selected the material (novel) that would to analyze and the researcher chooses a Little Princess Novel by Frances Hodgson Burnett.
2. The second step is reading the novel
3. Sort the data in the draft.

3.4 Method of Analyzing Data

In this research, the researcher applies the *agih* method by Sudaryanto (2015) in analyzing data. Then, the techniques are dissipation (*lesapan*) technique to analyse unit shift data and (*ubah wujud*) to analyse a structure shift by Sudaryanto (2015). Based on the authors's view, the researcher analyzes the data as folow :

1. First, the researcher collects the data by using transcribed the data.
2. Classify the data unit shift and structure shift.
3. Then the researcher uses qualitative analysis.
4. The data showed by words and table.

3.5 Method of Presenting Data

After doing those steps above, the next step is presenting result data. According to Sudaryanto (2015) there are two methods of presenting the result data; they are formal and informal. In this research, the researcher uses informal presentation method. In this method, the researcher presents the result of data

analysis by explains word by word, sentence by sentence. The researcher presents the result of data analysis based on the purposes of the research to make the reader easily to understand.