

**AN ANALYSIS OF CATEGORY SHIFTS OF ENGLISH-
INDONESIAN TRANSLATION IN NOVEL INSURGENT
BY VERONICA ROTH**

THESIS



By:
Yusroyani Simalango
141210184

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

**AN ANALYSIS OF CATEGORY SHIFTS OF ENGLISH-
INDONESIAN TRANSLATION IN NOVEL INSURGENT
BY VERONICA ROTH**

THESIS

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



**By:
Yusroyani Simalango
141210184**

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

SURAT PERNYATAAN ORIGINALITAS

Yang bertanda tangan dibawah ini saya:

Nama : Yusroyani Simalango
NPM : 141210184
Fakultas : Ilmu Sosial dan Humaniora
Program Studi : Sastra Inggris

Menyatakan bahwa “Skripsi” yang saya buat dengan judul:

AN ANALYSIS OF CATEGORY SHIFTS OF ENGLISH INDONESIAN-TRANSLATION IN NOVEL INSURGENT BY VERONICA ROTH

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 Skripsi ini dan disebutkan dalam sumber kutipan dan daftar pusaka.

Apabila ternyata didalam naskah Skripsi ini dapat dibuktikan terdapat 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, 19 Maret 2019

Yang membuat pernyataan,

Materai 6.000

Yusroyani Simalango

141210184

DECLARATION OF THE THESIS ORIGINALITY

Yusroyani Simalango, NPM No.141210184

Hereby declare that the thesis entitled:

AN ANALYSIS OF CATEGORY SHIFTS OF ENGLISH- INDONESIAN TRANSLATION IN NOVEL INSURGENT BY VERONICA ROTH

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, 19 Maret 2019

Yusroyani Simalango

141210184

**AN ANALYSIS OF CATEGORY SHIFTS OF ENGLISH-
INDONESIAN TRANSLATION IN NOVEL INSURGENT
BY VERONICA ROTH**

**By:
Yusroyani Simalango
141210184**

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, 19 Maret 2019

**Ance Jusmaya, S.Pd., M.Pd.
NIDN. 1014038403**

TABLE OF CONTENTS

	Page
COVER PAGE	
TITLE PAGE	i
SURAT PERNYATAAN	ii
DECLARATION	iii
APPROVAL PAGE	iv
ABSTRAK	v
ABSTRACT	vi
MOTTO AND DEDICATION	vii
ACKNOWLEDGMENT	viii
TABLE OF CONTENT	ix
LIST OF FIGURE	xi

CHAPTER I INTRODUCTION

1.1. Background of the Research.....	1
1.2. Identification of the Problem	5
1.3. Limitation of the Problem	5
1.4. Formulation of the Problem	6
1.5. Objective of the Research.....	6
1.6. Significance of the Research	6
1.7. Definition of Key Terms	8

CHAPTER II REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURES AND THEORETICAL FRAMEWORK

2.1. Translation	9
2.2. Translation Shift.....	10
2.2.1 Category Shifts	11
2.3. Clasifying of Category Shifts	11
2.3.1 Structure Shift	
2.3.2 Class Shift.	
2.3.3 Unit Shift	
2.3.4 Intrs System System	17

2.4. Previous Study 18
2.5. Theoretical Framework 21

CHAPTER III METHOD OF RESEARCH

3.1. Design of the Research	23
3.2. Object of the Research	24
3.3. Method of Collecting Data	24
3.4. Method of Analyzing Data	25
3.5. Method of Presenting Research Result	26

CHAPTER IV RESEARCH ANALYSIS AND FINDING

4.1. Research Analysis	27
4.1.1. The kind of Category Shifts	27
1. Structure Shift	28
2. Class Shift	34
3. Unit Shift	39
4. Intra System Shift	45
4.1.2. The Dominant of Category Shifts	46
4.2. Research Finding	57

CHAPTER V CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTION

5.1. Conclusion	59
5.2. Suggestion	60

REFERENCES	61
-------------------------	----

ABSTRAK

*Penelitian ini beranjak dari pengamatan peneliti dari fenomena membaca novel *Insurgent* oleh Veronica Roth dan beserta terjemahannya, dari fenomena tersebut peneliti berminat untuk menggali lebih dalam tentang *category shifts* di *translation*. Penelitian ini juga mengkaji fenomena *category shifts* melalui teori dari Catford dan penelitian sebelumnya yang terkait dengan *category shifts*. Tujuan dari penelitian ini adalah untuk menemukan jenis-jenis *category shifts* dalam novel *Insurgent* oleh Veronica Roth dan menemukan dominan dari *category shifts* dalam novel *Insurgent* oleh Veronica Roth. Penelitian ini merupakan penelitian kualitatif. Dalam menganalisis data, peneliti menggunakan metode *translational identity* dengan dua teknik yaitu teknik dasar dan teknik lanjutan. Semua hasil data akan disajikan dengan metode informal yaitu dengan menggunakan kata-kata. Hasil analisis data adalah menemukan bahwa jenis *category shifts* yang menjadi mayoritas adalah *unit shift* dan paling sedikit adalah *intra system shift* yang mana *structure shift* ada 12 data, *class shift* ada 10 data, *unit shift* ada 14 data, dan *intra system shift* ada 6 data. Akhirnya, penelitian ini menunjukkan bahwa semua jenis *category shifts* ditemukan dalam novel *Insurgent* oleh Veronica Roth dan dominan dari *category shifts* yang ditemukan dalam novel *Insurgent* oleh Veronica Roth adalah *unit shift*.*

Kata Kunci: translation shift, category shifts, novel

ABSTRACT

This research started from observation of the phenomenon in reading novel *Insurgent* by Veronica Roth and the translation, from the phenomenon of the researcher interested to dig deeper about category shifts in translation. This researched also review the phenomenon through the book and previous study related to category shifts by Catford. The purpose of this research is to find the kinds of the category shift in novel *Insurgent* by Veronica Roth and the dominant of category shifts in novel *Insurgent* by Veronica Roth. This research is qualitative research. 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 that the type of shifts that becomes the majority is unit shift and the least is intra system shift. The structure shift is 12 data, the class shift is 10 data, the unit shift is 14 data, and the intra system shift is 6 data. Finally, the findings show that all the kinds of category shifts found in novel *Insurgent* by Veronica Roth and the dominant category shift found in novel *Insurgent* by Veronica Roth.

Keywords: Translation Shift, Category Shifts, and Novel

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)

*Better to feel how hard education is this time rather than fell the bitterness of
stupydity, later..*

(Unknown)

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:
Latif Simalango and Mother:Nur Khalijah Padang*)

My Uncle (*Masron Simalango and to all of Simalango Families*)

My beloved sisters (*Lisa Irani Simalango, Sri Devi Simalango, Nur Aisyah
Simalango, Roima Simalango, Sri Wahyuni Simalango, Cantika Simalango*)

My Beloved Brothers (*Doh Kyung Soo and all members EXO*)

My beloved friends: Vanie, Riska, Yessy, Mhelina, Tante Lilis, Azmi, Sahnida,
Setya, Fitriawati, Suri, Fansyah, Yudi, Wahyudin, Supriadi, Fahmi, Ganda, Asnani,
Nola, and to all my Friends alumna and alumnus Pondok Pesantren Dairi.

And all to my friends in Putera Batam University

“Thank you for present in my life”

ACKNOWLEDGMENT

All praise to Allah SWT the lord is merciful and compassionate researcher who has been in completing this thesis entitled *An Analysis of Category Shifts of English-Indonesian in Nover Insurgent* by Veronica Roth. The researcher would like to say thanks to 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 Ms.Ance Jusmaya, S.Pd., M.Pd.,the researcher's supervisor who contributed idea, time, support, and guidance 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. Hum., M.Pd., Dean of Faculty of Putera Batam University
3. Afriana, S.S., M.Pd., Head of English Department of Putera Batam University
4. Ance Jusmaya.S.Pd., M.Pd., and all lecturers of English Department, for their guidance, knowledge, motivation, and suggestion during my study at Putera Batam University
5. All of friends in English department, Hi-Five (Riska, Yessy, Melina.and Vanie).

May Allah SWT given mercy, peace, and love for all of them. Aamiin.

Batam, 19 Maret 2019

CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

1.1. Background of the Research

Translation is the activity to communicate in one language to other language. According to Hosseini-maasoum (2013) that translation is an effective phenomenon in everyday life. In transferring meaning from source language to target language, it means that translation can make everyone be easier to communicate. For example if Indonesian people want to read the novel which is written in English they need to translate it in Bahasa.

According to Catford (1965) translation is an activity of enormous importance in the modern world. It means that translation is an activity that plays an important role not only for a teacher or a professor but for everyone in this world. This statement has showed us that translation hasn't only influenced in our daily life but also in this world. For example translation will make everyone be easier to know someone in different country or different language, because translation was named as process for translator to translated one language to another language.

Meanwhile, if talk about translation then talk about shifting because not all the source text and target text if it translated and it will get an equivalent level. Based on the Catford's book there are two of the part in translation shift, the first is level and the second is category shifts. According to Catford (1956) that divide category

shift into four sub types and they are: structure shifts, class shifts, unit shift, and intra-system shifts. Category shifts are obviously more comprehensive and easier to be analysis in translation shifts and researcher also wants to analysis more specific about category shifts. So, that is the reason why researcher only focuses on category shifts.

According to Catford (1965) “structure-shift it is the most frequent type of shifts that may occur at all ranks, class shifts, it occurs when the translation equivalence of an SL item is a member of a different class from the original item, the unit shift, it where a strict rank-for-rank correspondence between SL and TL sentences, clauses, groups, words and morphemes is not observed, intra-system shift, for those cases where the shift occurs internally, within a system; that is, for those cases where SL and TL possess systems which approximately correspond formally as to their constitution”. Thus it can be argued that Catford defines the shift as not a transfer of meaning but the replacement of text from one language to another.

Based on the phenomenon recently, there are many works of literature that are translated into various foreign languages, one of which is a novel. In understanding literature like *Insurgent* by Veronica Roth from New York it would be difficult to understand the novel if the reader came from another country. It is because this novel is written in English. Therefore, the novel in a foreign language will be understood if the novel has been translated by the translator correctly.

Insurgent is the title of novel science fiction genre which is written by Veronica Roth. Veronica Roth is a American novelist and *insurgent* is the second book of the trilogy. This book first published on May 1, 2012 by publisher Katherine Tegen Books. The novel has been adapted into the *Insurgent* film released on March 20, 2015. The *insurgent* novel led Veronica Roth to win the Goodreads Choice Awards for Favorite Young Adults Fantasy and Sci-fi Fiction categories in 2012. That year, the book is also the top ten awards Children's Choice Book Awards. In fact, *Insurgent* novel literary works have been widely translated into various languages one of which is the Indonesian language translated by Nur Aini.

Based on the previous researcher, the analysis in the novel of *Insurgent* by Veronica Roth, in fact that there are many shifts that occurs when translators translate into Indonesian. For example below the data:

(SL) My hands clutching at the sheets

(TL) Tanganku mencekram seprai.

In the example of translation, that is seen that source language is *clutching* as a noun and it was translated into target language *mencekram* as a verb. It refers to class shifts; it was proving there is different class in source language and target language. The different class is noun to verb.

The second example is:

(SL) Give it to me

(TL) Kembalikan

In the example of translation, that is seen that source language is *give it to me* (phrase) it was translated into target language *Kembalikan* (word). It is proving that the example includes to unit shifts. , it was proved by shift that can be happen from phrase to word.

Basically, there are many researches that have discussed about translation shift. For example, the first research by Widarwati (2015). Widarwati, (2015) has made the title is *An Analysis of Rank Shift of Complex Sentence Translation* and she has explained in her research about specific in rank-shift. Rank shift in compound sentence and complex sentence translation. Widarwati's research takes the data in novel by Harry Potter and the Orde of the Phoenix and the translation its novel was Listiana Srisanti and also to describe the accuracy of those translation. The second research was by Herman (2014). Herman (2014) has made the title is *Category Shifts In the English Translation of Harry Potter and the Philosopher's Stone Movie Subtitle into Indonesia* and Herman has explained in specific about category shift and he was used the data by Harry Potter and the Philosopher's Stone Movie Subtitle into Indonesia.

However, based on the researcher analysis those researches above have some weaknesses. For example: Widarwati (2015), only discussed about one unit (unit shift) in translation. The object is Harry Potter and Orde of the Phonix novel. Moreover, Herman (2014), also discussed about category shift in translation. The object is subtitle of Harry Potter and the Philosopher's Stone. In fact, no research yet

that discussed about category shift in novel *Insurgent* by Veronica Roth, which used the theory of Catford 1965. It could be crucial to be done because to understand translation shift is important because when the translated the source language into target language only changes the form of the word not change the meaning and it occurs because there is shifts such changing position or changing the word class.

Thus, it can be concluded from the phenomenon in translation shift and be important to be done. Based on it, the researcher is very wishful to do the research and analysis more specific about category shift in novel *Insurgent* by Veronica Roth.

1.2. Identification of the Problem

Based on the background above, there are three problems related to English-Indonesian translation shifts found in the novel of *Insurgent* by Veronica Roth, they are:

1. The types of category shift according to Catford.
2. The kinds of category shifts found in the novel *Insurgent* by Veronica Roth.
3. The dominant category shift found in the novel *Insurgent* by Veronica Roth.

1.3. Limitation of the Problem

Based on the identification of the problem above, it is necessary to formulate the problem in this research focus and hit the goal. The problems of this research, they are:

1. The kinds of category shift found in the novel *Insurgent* by Veronica Roth.
2. The dominant category shift found in the novel *Insurgent* by Veronica Roth.

1.4 Formulation of the Problem

After identifying the problem of the research, there are two problems and it can be formulated as following:

1. What are the kinds of category shifts found in the novel *Insurgent* by Veronica Roth?
2. What is the dominant of category shifts found in the novel *Insurgent* by Veronica Roth?

1.5. Objectives of the Research

In this research, the researcher found some objectives why the researcher does this research below:

1. To find out the kinds of the category shift in the novel *Insurgent* by Veronica Roth.
2. To find out the dominant of category shift in the novel of *Insurgent* by Veronica Roth.

1.6. Significance of the Research

The significances of this research, the research is rewarding both of theoretically and practically. The first is theoretical; the resulting of this research that it was expected by reference book and also the guidance for material teaching about the category shift studies every campus. The research also can be used to support the theory of category shift and the most important about shift theory which is using theory by Catford. The research is also can be increase for student about the knowledge in category shifts. Then the second is about practically, all the example of data in novel *Insurgent* by Veronica Roth in this research can be increased knowledge in teaching category shift.

1.7. Definition of Key Term

- Translation : Linguistically oriented translation models attempt to describe the translation process that ultimately aims to achieve equivalence between the source text and the target text (Volkova, 2014).
- Shift : Shift is move from one position or place to another (Hornby, 2005)
- Category Shift : In the order structure-shifts, class-shifts, unit-shifts (rank- changes), intra-system-shifts (Catford, 1965)

CHAPTER II

REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE AND THEORETICAL FRAMEWORK

2.1. Translation

Translation is the way to communicate in one language to another language. It makes everyone be easier to communicate. So, in this research the researcher is using some expert like Hatim and Munday (2004) . Hatim and Munday (2004) has explained in his book “translation is a phenomenon that has a huge effect on everyday life and they also states that the first of these two senses relate to translation as a *process*, the second to the *product*”. This statement has showed that translation has influence in our daily life and translation also was named as process for translator to translated one language to another language. Translation will make everyone be easier to know someone in different country or different language.

Meanwhile according to Choliludin (2005: 4) Larson said “translation consists of translating the meaning of the source language into the receptor language. This is done by going form of the first language to the form of a second language by way of

semantics structure”. This statement has showed us that translation can change the form of target language but as translator cannot change the semantics structure, as we know that semantic structure is study about the meaning in phrase or sentence without context.

In contrast, Catford, (1965:20) states that “translation is the replacement of textual material in one language (SL) by equivalent textual material in another language (TL). This statement also has the same sense about definition of translation itself that translation itself is change one language into another language in level equivalent. The level equivalent itself is equivalent in form of word until in form of morpheme. While Newmark (1991) said that translation is “... rendering the meaning of a text into another language in the way that the author intended the text. This statement shows us that translation is render a text or sentence based on the assumption of author or translator itself which the meaning still can be conveyed as a hearer or reader. Similar with Hatim and Munday (2004), Newmark, (1991) also has defined about translation, he said that translation is as a process where translators have their own way to convey the meaning. The definition of translation from Hatim and Munday has same sense that translation is the assumption of meaning from translator which can convey by reader or hearer.

Finally, in all the explanation of translation have mentioned above, the researcher is concluded that translation is the way to finding a quality meaning from

one language to another language. Therefore, translation is important to establish a reader to understand about the meaning.

2.2. Translation Shift

Based on Hornby (2005: 1400) that shift is move from one position or place to another. It means that shift is can change the position. Thus, translation shift is the sentence can be change the word class or the structure if translate to other language. While Widarwati (2015) “ translation shift occur both at the lower level of language, i. e the lexicogrammar, and at the higher thematic level of text.” It means that shift can be occurring in a phrase translation or may occur in the sentence.

According to Catford (1965) that shift in translation is departures from the formal correspondence in the process of going from the source language into target language he also has discussed in his book that category shift there are four type, they are structure shift, class shift, unit shift, intra system shift. According to Catford (1965) structure shifts involving change in grammatical structure, unit-shifts involving changes in rank, class-shifts involving changes in class, and last intra-system shifts which occur internally when source and target language systems share the same constitution but a non-corresponding term in the TL is selected when translating. It means that a process or the way of going only the part of phrase or sentence that is changed but the semantic structure is not changing.

Finally, from all definitions have mentioned above, the researcher was concluded that translation shift is the shift can be change position or place, and class the word in translation.

2.2.1. Category Shifts

Based on the book Catford, theory of category shift has discussed in detailed explaining. According to Catford (1965) category shifts is the first being approximately 'normal' or 'free' translation in which SL-TL equivalences are set up at whatever rank is appropriate. Thus, Catford (1965) also has divided four types, they are structure-shifts, class-shifts, unit-shifts (rank-changes), intra-system-shifts.

2.3. Classifying of Category Shifts

2.3.1. Structure Shift

Based on the journal of Herman (2014) that the descriptive units of the grammar of any language are arranged into meaningful stretches or patterns. One single instance of these patterns is called 'structure.' This abstract category which applies to all units in the grammar of a language (except the one lowest in rank), accounts for the various ways in which one unit may be realized by the unit next below it. Sometimes, however, a unit may be realized by a unit above it. This phenomenon is known as rank shifting.

Meanwhile, according to Catford (1965) that structure-shifts can be found at other ranks, for example at group rank. In translation between English and French, for

instance, there is often a shift from MH (modifier + head) to (M) HQ (modifier+ head + qualifier), e.g. A white house (MH) = Une maison blanche (MHQ)

According to Catford (1965) in Hatim (2013) that structure shift which involve a grammatical change between the structure MH (modifier Head) into HM (Head Modifier). It means that shift occur when translated from source language as modifier head into target language as head modifier. Example of structure shift based on the journal Herman (2014) is

SL Text: Giant contract. (English)

TL Text: Kontrak Besar. (Indonesia)

From all definitions of structure shift have mentioned above, the researcher was concluded that structure shift the most frequent shift types that may occur at all levels because structure shift occur when translated from source language as modifier head into target language as head modifier. A shift changes in grammatical arrangement or word order in the sentence. This shift can be assumption of the translator or because of a particular writing style.

2.3.2. Class Shift

The next type of category shifts is name class shift. In theory about class shift almost of journals has used Catford's theory. So, according to Catford (1965) that following Halliday, we define a class as 'that grouping of members of a given unit which is defined by operation in the structure of the unit next above'. Class-shift, then, occurs when the translation equivalent of a SL item is a member of a different

class from the original item. Because of the logical dependence of class on structure (of the unit at the rank above) it is clear that structure-shifts usually entail class-shifts, though this may be demonstrable only at a secondary degree of delicacy. It means that class shift is the shift can be change word class from SL into TL when translator translated. Example based on the journal Herman (2014):

ST: *Annual report*

TT: *Laporan tahunan*

From example of translation above, it can be seen at Source Text (ST), there is *Annual* (Adjective), that is translated into Target Text (TT) *Tahunan* (Noun). It means that there is class shifts from the sentences above and it is proved that structure shifts entail class shifts.

Finally, based on all definition and example have mentioned above, it can be concluded that class shift is can be change word class from SL into TL when translator. If in source language such as adjective class and it translated it in other language can be noun class.

2.3.3. Unit Shift

The next type of category shift after class shift there is name unit shift. In Catford's theory unit shift also was explained in detailed. According to Catford (1965) unit shift, we mean changes of rank that is, departures from formal

correspondence in which the translation equivalent of a unit at one rank in the SL is a unit at a different rank in the TL.

Meanwhile Herman (2014) said in his journal that 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, and vice versa. In Herman's journal example of unit shift such as: SL: *impossible* TL: *tidak mungkin*. From example of translation above, unit shift can be found at Source Text (ST) is *impossible* (word), that is translated into Target Text (TT) *tidak mungkin* (phrase). It means that shift from word to phrase. Unit shifts also can be from low level to higher level or from high level to lower level. It is caused by the differences of the amount of meaning component in different concept.

From the definitions of unit shift mentioned above, the researcher concludes that unit shift is the shift can be change position such as phrase to word, sentence to phrase in translation.

2.3.4. Intra System Shift

The last type of category shifts is intra system shift. According to Catford (1965) intra-system shift for those cases where the shift occurs internally, within a system; that is, for those cases where SL and TL possess systems which approximately correspond formally as to their constitution, but when translation involves selection of a non-corresponding term in the TL system. Moreover, in each

language, the system is one of two terms singular and plural and these terms may also be regarded as formally corresponding.

In translation, however, it quite frequently happens that this formal correspondence is departed from, i.e. where the translation equivalent of English singular is French plural (Catford, 1965). It means that if we translate the source language is singular into target language can be as plural.

Meanwhile according to Catford (1965) in journal Hosseini-maasoum (2013) intra-system shifts, which occur when the 'SL and TL possess approximately corresponding systems, but where the translation involves selection of a non-corresponding term in the TL system.

Based on the example from journal Herman (2014), ST: *Victories* (English) TT: *Kemenangan* (Indonesia). From example of translation above, it can be seen at Source Text (ST), there is *Victories* (Plural), is translated into Target Text (TT) *Kemenangan* (Singular). The product (TT) should be in plural too but if it is transferred into “*kemenangan- kemenangan*”, the meaning will sound weird. But it should be in singular (vice versa). The changes from plural to singular is called intra-system shift.

Finally, all the definitions have mentioned above, the researcher was concluded that intra system shift is the shift change position in source language as plural into target language as singular.

Table 2.2.2 Category Shift According to Abduh (2014)

Category	Definition	Example	Analysis
Shifts			
Structure Shift	It occurs because of the change of grammar or word order in sentences	SL: Toy factory TL: Pabrik mainan	It proved there is shift in structure of word.
Class Shift	It occurs when the translation equivalence of an SL item is a member of a different class from the original item.	SL: <i>Mechanical engineering</i> TL: <i>Teknik mesin</i>	It proved that the word class in SL is adjective and TL is noun.
Intra System shift	where SL and TL possess systems which approximately correspond formally as to their constitution	SL: Many <i>houses</i> on the coast were swept away by the flood. TL: Banyak <i>rumah</i> di pinggir pantai tersapu banjir.	It proved at SL. There is <i>houses</i> (plural), is translated into TL <i>rumah</i> (singular).

Unit Shift	It where a strict rank-for-rank correspondence between SL and TL sentences, clauses, groups, words and morphemes is not observed.	SL: I don't know TL: Entahlah	It proved that <i>I don't know</i> (sentence), is translated into TL <i>entahlah</i> . (kata).
------------	---	----------------------------------	--

2.4. Previous Study

The researcher has found some of previous research that talked about translation, rank shift and last talked about category shift that category shift and it has been done by some researcher. The first research that talked about category shift is by Herman (2014). Herman was discussed about category shift and title is "*Category Shifts In the English Translation of Harry Potter and the Philosopher's Stone Movie Subtitle into Indonesia (An Applied Linguistics research)*". The researcher was found that Herman's result in his research is all kinds of category shifts has found in the subtitle of Harry Potter and the Philosopher's stone Movie as his data source. The kind of category shift that has found in Herman's research are unit, structure, class, and intra-system shifts and researcher also found the result in Herman's research is

the dominant category shifts used in the subtitle of Harry Potter and the Philosopher's stone movie subtitle is Unit Shift.

The second researched is by Widarwati (2015). The title of her research is "*An Analysis of Rank-Shift of Compound Complex Sentence Translation*". In Widarwati's research, she has explained about translation and focused in rank shift. It is different from Herman's research that talked about category shift. In Widarwati's research, she has divided in two types, they are 3 rank-shift in the translation of compound complex sentences and the second type is the accuracy of translation is classified into three, namely: very accurate translation, accurate translation and inaccurate translation with percentage. Widarwati's research is used the qualitative descriptive because she used document and informants as the main of sources data.

The third researcher is Ulanska (2015). Ulanska's research made the title is The Role of Linguistic Factor in Translation. Ulanska was discussed specific about translation. She is not talking about shift in translation because in her research she was explained about translation issues through contrastive analyses between Macedonian and English. In the process of finding translation equivalence, there are instances of finding absolute equivalence, partial and no equivalence. The result of Ulanska's research is the process of translation various factors contribute to the coherence of the product. In Ulanska's research, the researcher didn't find what the method is used in her research.

The fourth previous research by Volkova (2014). Volkova's research has the title is "*Translation Model, Translation Analysis , Translation Strategy : an*

Integrated Methodology". In Volkova's research that explained about translation itself, he explained kinds of translation, they are translation model, translation strategy, and the last is an integrated methodology. Volkova's research also has relation between to linguistic which translation has the purpose of getting equivalent between source language and target language.

The last previous research is by Hosseini-maasoum (2013). In his research has the title "*Translation Shifts in the Persian Translation of a Tale of Two Cities by Charles Dickens*". In his research talked about translation shift itself which the research also talked about the four of type in category shifts. He has analyzed the category shifts based the data in *persian translation of a Tale of Two Cities by Charles Dickens*. Based the research, he also selected the data randomly for six chapter of the novel.

From all the preciouses researches have mentioned above, the researcher concludes that researcher analysis those researches above have some weakness. For example: Widarwati (2015) only discussed about one unit (unit shift) in translation. The object is Harry Potter and Orde of the Phonix novel. Moreover, Herman (2014) also discussed about category shift in translation. The object is subtitle of Harry Potter and the Philosopher's Stone. In fact, no research yet that discussed about category shift in novel *Insurgent* by Veronica Roth, which used the theory of Catford in 1965. It could be crucial to be done because it is important to understand translation shift. In translation shift there is shift can be change position structure grammatical, can be change position of the word class.

2.5. The Theoretical Framework

The following of theoretical framework in this research was taken by (Catford, 1965). This framework's research is contain to make a brief summary, because of that it will help the researcher to get the goal when analysis the data and it will make reader be easier to understand about this research to present it by diagram below. The theoretical framework is process of theories that will be used in the analysis which is the theory of category shifts.

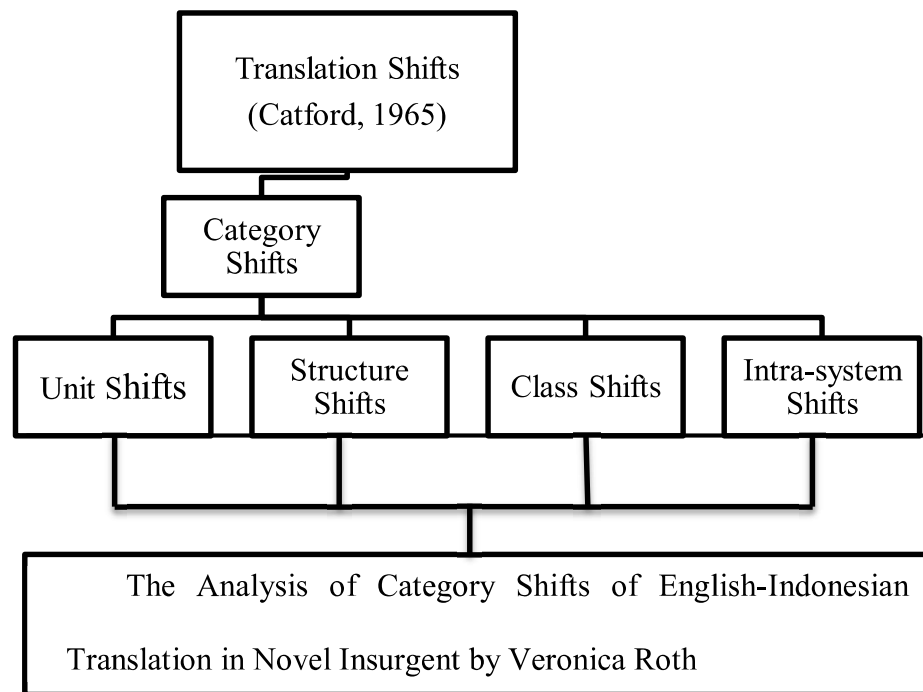


Figure 2.1 Theoretical Framework

CHAPTER III

METHODS OF THE RESEARCH

3.1. Research Design

At the beginning of this research, it is starting when the researcher was interested to read the novel *Insurgent* by Veronica Roth and the translation of novel *Insurgent* by Nur aini. Then, the researcher found some shifts when the translator translated the novel into Indonesian version. The researcher makes the shift as a problem and researcher dig deeper about the shift in translation in novel *Insurgent* by Veronica Roth and the translation of this novel by Nur Aini.

The way of this processing, the researcher is using several ways such as observation and also makes a note. The researcher also finds the books and journals that discussed about translation and in specific about category shift. After this, the researcher makes the formulation of the problem and tries to collect the theory based on the object. The object of this research is category shifts. The source data was obtained from novel *Insurgent* Veronica Roth and the translation of novel *Insurgent* by Nur Aini. In this research, the researcher was selected the data only in chapter one of the novel *Insurgent* by Veronica Roth.

In this research this research used qualitative research as the type of research. According to Moleong (2011) that qualitative methods as a research procedure that

produces descriptive data in the form of words written from the people and behaviors that be observed and this approach directed on the background and the individual as a whole. This research was used qualitative method as descriptive technique. As we know, descriptive technique is the data based on the form word, phrase or sentence not the form of number.

3.2 The Object of Research

The researcher makes the object of the research in analysis of Category shifts in English Indonesia translation in the novel *Insurgent* by Veronica Roth as source language and the translation of the novel *Insurgent* was written by Nur Aini as target language. This novel consist of forty seven chapters, but researcher only select the data in one chapter because of the limited time by researcher.

3.3 The Method of Collecting Data

This researcher used method of collecting data with observation. According Sugiyono (2010) that collecting data is very important step in the research because the main of a research is get the data. Thus, the research used observation as collecting the data and technique of taking a note. There are three step of collecting data, they are:

1. The first is, the researcher was read both of the novel in chapter one, *Insurgent* by Veronica Roth and the translation of the novel *Insurgent* by Nur Aini.

2. The second step is, after read both of the novel in chapter one the researcher makes the comparing all the shifts in novel *Insurgent* by Veronica Roth as source language and the translation of the novel *Insurgent* by Nur Aini as target language.
3. The third of step is the researcher write and separate the data in chapter one of the novel which contain to four parts of category shift (structure, class, unit, and intra system shift).

3.4 The Method of Analyzing Data

The next method is analyzing data, in this research method of analyzing data based on book by Sudaryanto (2015) that translational identity method with using two techniques there are *teknik dasar*; PUP (*Pilah Unsur Penentu*) and *teknik lanjutan*; HB (*Hubung Banding*). The process of analyzing of the data there are two step, they are:

1. The first step is the researcher makes a table and it for establish element of *unsur penentu* in research. It means that the establish element in word, phrase or sentence in chapter one of the novel *Insurgent* by Veronica Roth which have been shifted when translator translated it into versus Indonesian.
2. The second step is the researcher makes analyze the relationship between English language and Bahasa, which are two languages that make these different based on category shifts but it equals in meaning.

3.5 The method of Presenting Data

The method of presenting data will be used in the last method and the researcher was used method presenting data by informal. According to Sudaryanto (2015) that informal method is presenting data only explains by word.