

**CATEGORY SHIFTS IN BILINGUAL BOOK “LITTLE  
COMPANIONS” BY ARLEEN AARON RANDY**

**THESIS**



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

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COMPANIONS” BY ARLEEN AARON RANDY**

**THESIS**

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



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

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## ABSTRAK

*Penelitian deskriptif kualitatif ini bertujuan untuk mengetahui jenis pergeseran kategori yang diusulkan oleh Catford dalam buku bilingual Inggris-Indonesia “Little Companion” (2017) yang ditulis oleh Arloon Aaron dan kontribusi signifikan dari pergeseran kategori dari bahasa sumber ke bahasa target. Data dikumpulkan dengan menggunakan metode observasi dan teknik non-partisipatif. Data dianalisis dengan menggunakan metode identitas translasional dan teknik kompetensi pilah unsur penentu. Ada empat jenis pergeseran kategori yang ditemukan. Pergeseran struktur berfungsi untuk mengubah struktur tata bahasa dari bahasa sumber ke bahasa target. Pergeseran kelas terjadi ketika padanan terjemahan dari item bahasa sumber adalah anggota dari kelas kata yang berbeda, dari kata benda ke kata sifat, dan klausa ke kata kerja. Pergeseran intra-sistem berfungsi untuk mengubah jamak menjadi tunggal. Dan unit shift diterapkan ketika unit pada satu level dalam bahasa sumber menjadi level yang berbeda dalam bahasa target. Ada level tinggi ke level rendah, dan level rendah ke level lebih tinggi dalam unit shift. Kontribusi signifikan dari pergeseran kategori dalam menerjemahkan adalah untuk mengekspresikan kembali makna yang sama, untuk memvariasikan cara terjemahan, untuk mendorong budaya sosial, untuk mengungkapkan makna yang sama, dan mendapatkan hasil dengan mudah dari pergeseran terjemahan.*

**Kata kunci:** *Kategori pergeseran, Kontribusi, Penerjemahan, Pergeseran penerjemahan*

## ABSTRACT

This descriptive qualitative research aims to find out the type of category shifts proposed by Catford in English-Indonesia bilingual book *Little Companion* (2017) written by Arloon Aaron and the significant contribution of category shifts from source language to target language. The data were collected by using observation method and non-participatory technique. The data were analyzed by using translational identity method and translational competence in-dividing technique. There were four types of category shift found. Structure shift functioned to change in grammatical structure from source language to target language. Class shifts occurred when the translation equivalent of source language item was a member of different class of word, from noun to adjective, and clause to verb. Intra-system shift functioned to change the plural to singular. And unit shift was applied when the unit at one level in source language became different level in the target language. There were high level to lower level, and low level to higher level in unit shift. The significant contribution of category shifts in translating was to re-express the same meaning, to vary the translation way, to encourage social culture, to reveal the same meaning, and to get easily the result of translation shifts.

**Keywords:** Category shift, Contribution, Translation, Translation shift,

## MOTTO AND DEDICATION

*Do not be anxious about anything, but in every situation, by prayer and petition, with thanksgiving, present your requests to God.*

-Philippians 4:6-

This thesis is dedicated to:

Parents

*People who always dedicated their entire life for us,  
The strongest people who somehow managed to bear all the burdens,  
The best parents who taught us unending love in the lifetime.*

Brother/Sister (Families)

*Thank you so much for all supporting, helping, praying love you all  
My beloved special friend who always gives supporting, helping, praying and full of love  
You guys are my strength in everything I do. Thank you! \*waves\**



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# CHAPTER I

## INTRODUCTION

### 1.1 Background of the Research

The world has changed extraordinarily especially in this area of technology and communication. Since the 1980's the technology has been changing dramatically, and people get information instantly. The world seems very easy to be connected. Sending information through texting has become popular for many people. Nowadays life has become digital as long as the development of science and technology. Mostly the development of science and technology is conveyed through English language.

English is a very important language for people of the world because English is widely used in communication. It is agreed by Crystal (2003) that English is a global language and achieves a genuinely global status when it develops a special role that is recognized in every country. However, there are a number of languages that exist and are used by people in different places with different cultures.

Communication will be very difficult to be conveyed when the listeners and the speakers come from different regions or countries. Each language has different system that is influenced by various aspects in every countries. Pratama & Hartono (2018) stated that it will be very difficult for those who want to communicate in form of both written and spoken language with the audience coming from the different places while they only master the language from where

They come. In the case, the main purpose of communication cannot be approved. There must be media that can be used to transfer messages from one different language to another there is called translation.

Indonesia implies English as a foreign language even though English has been made into a compulsory subject starting from primary school up to colleges. Many students have difficulty using the English because it is not applied in their daily speaking. One of the difficulties in learning English is to translate source languages into target languages properly. Translation is very useful when two languages are used to get unambiguous and equivalent meaning of source language.

Waeraas & Nielsen (2015) stated that translation is understood as a change process that occurs to a spreading construct. In this process, more than perceptions of a particular object or the interests of particular actors are at stake. Translation was used in various texts from all fields in human life, including religious, literary, scientific, and philosophical to make it available to be read by more people in this world. However, translating is not an easy task because each language had its own rules in phonetics, structure, and words to achieve equality of meaning. Shift is a translation procedure that involves changing grammar from the source language to the target language. Translation shift involves the replacement of one class of words with another class without changing the meaning of the message (Waeraas & Nielsen, 2015).

Pinheiro (2015) explained that translation is used to convert written discourse from the source language to the target language and then convert the source more

based on meaning to the correct context. Translation is one of the bridges to achieve understanding of communication between two languages, where translation has a very important role in solving communication problems between the languages. Communication between people from different ethnic can be ambiguous because of their language differences but can be solved by translating in other languages to understand each other.

Translation activities are not as easy as many people expected because translation is the process of translating meaning, ideas, or text messages from one language to another (Nugroho, 2007). Translation is the process of translating meaning, ideas, or text messages from one language to another. It means that there is important to consider whether the target language the same information as the source text reader. Good ability to translate are also inseparable from proficiency translator to transfer meaning. There are many things that must be considered both the preparation of words, sentences and the meaning in translation, and must be understood properly by the listener or reader. Translation shift helps translators get easily understood the natural translations. Catford (as cited in Hatim and Munday, 2004) suggested that the aims translation shift is to achieve good equivalence for the quality of resulted translations. These shifts may result from the lack of formal correspondence or other reasons, such as the style of writing, diction, or the translator's willingness. Category shift is further differentiated into four parts, such as structure shift, class shift, unit shift, and intra-system shift.

Many irregularities in translation occur between source language to target language such as in television English programs, English songs, English

advertisement, Indonesia -English bilingual book, and so on. It happened when shift applied in translation. Sentences translated change the sentences from adjective to noun, verb to adjective, structure shift, low level to higher level, high level to lower level or vice versa and plural to singular from source language to target language. Those shifts are classified as category shifts. Category shift is a group of shift which different grammatical functions in the target language without changing the meaning.

Category shift can be seen in some translation product such as Indonesia-English bilingual book “Little Companions” by Arleen Aaron & Randy (2017) is an English-Indonesia bilingual book that experienced category shifts phenomenon. In this book English is a source language (SL) and Indonesia is as target language (TL). It is seen in the quotation below.

SL: **Her wings** looked especially beautiful in the morning, the sun rises, and in the afternoon when the sun sets.

TL: *Sayapnya terlihat amat indah di pagi hari, pada saat matahari terbit, dan sore hari pada saat matahari terbenam.* (Aaron & Randy, 2017, p.2)

The SL noun phrase **her wings** is translated into TL as a noun *sayapnya* (*sayap+nya*). The construction of noun phrase SL differs from noun phrase TL. The noun phrase SL consists of modifier (pronoun) + head (noun) while the noun phrase TL comprises head (noun) + pronoun. The SL head (noun) is in the final position while the TL head is in the initial position (preceding the modifier). In the target language the expression of *nya + sayap* (*sayap*) is not structurally accepted in TL. **her wings** is translated into *sayapnya*. This shift is classified as a structure shift.

Another category shift in the bilingual book can be seen from in the quotation below.



SL: The glass butterfly **shook her head**. “I never dared to try”. What if I break my glass wings?

TL: *Si kupu-kupu kaca menggeleng*. “*Aku tidak pernah berani mencoba*”. *bagaimana jika sayapku pecah?* (Aaron & Randy, 2017, p. 10)

The SL verb phrase consists of more than one word is translated into become just one word. The word **shook her head** that consists of three words was translated into *mengeleng* that consists of one word. Considering the meaning in context, the Indonesian grammatical system obligates the English phrase level to one word of verb *mengeleng*. Therefore the shift is in term high to low level. This shift is classified as a unit shift.

The phenomenon of various translation shift have been conducted by Kalantari and Karimnia (2011) focused on different kinds of category shift theorized by Catford; structure shift, unit shift, class shift, and intra-system shift. The source data were taken from *Death Knocks and its translation by Hooshang Hessami (1376) drama text by Woody Allen*. This research indicated that the shifts translation studies did not occur with the same rate in the process of translation. Some of them came up very often and other very rarely.

Herman (2017) discussed theory of shifts in translation theorized by Catford to the text of narrative. The data were taken from each paragraph written in English as the source language into Indonesian as the target language. The result of this research and titled *Shift in translation from English into Indonesia on Narrative Text*, found out of types category shift structure shift, class shift, unit shift, and intra-system shift and found out of high level to lower level and low level to higher level.

The similarity found is to find out of category shift theorized by Catford involved as structure shift, class shift, unit shift, and intra-system shift and found out of high level to lower level and low level to higher level. Differently the source of the data were taken from English-Indonesia bilingual book, text narrative text and text drama.

These phenomena were interested to be analyzed. English-Indonesia bilingual book, “Little Companion” by Arleen Aaron & Randy (2017) was the data source to find out the category shift; structure shift, class shift, unit shift and intra-system shift. The researcher was interested in conducting the research under the title category shift in bilingual book “Little Companion” by Arleen Aaron & Randy (2017).

## **1.2 Identification of the Problem**

Based on the background of the research, the problems of the research are identified as follow.

1. The shifting difficulties in translation of source language and target language.
2. The error shifting of meaning in translation of source language and target language.
3. The investigation of types of category shifts in English-Indonesia bilingual book “Little Companion” by Arleen Aaron & Randy (2017).
4. The significant contribution of translation shift in English-Indonesia bilingual book “Little Companion” by Arleen Aaron & Randy (2017).

5. The misstransferring messages of the source language to target language in English-Indonesia bilingual book “Little Companion” by Arleen Aaron & Randy (2017).

### **1.3 Limitation of the Problem**

This research was limited the problems to the investigation of types of category shifts in English-Indonesia bilingual book “Little Companion” by Arleen Aaron & Randy (2017) and the significant contribution of translation shift from source language to target language.

### **1.4 Formulation of the Problem**

Based on the limitation of the problem above, the problems in this research are formulated through the questions as follow:

1. What are the types of category shifts applied in the source language to target language in English-Indonesia bilingual book “Little Companion” by Arleen Aaron & Randy (2017)?
2. What are the significant contribution of category shifts applied in translating source language to target language?

### **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 applied in the source language to target language in English-Indonesia bilingual book “Little Companion” by Arleen Aaron & Randy (2017).
2. To investigate the significant contribution of category shift applied in source language to target language.

### **1.6 Significance of the Research**

Theoretically, this research would provide further information about translation shift in term of category shift which has four types; structure shift, class shift, unit shift and intra-system shift. And practically this research would enrich the knowledge of the readers in shifting of translation. Thus the theory of translation may be applied in translating the Indonesia to English or English to Indonesia.

### **1.7 Definition of Key Terms**

**Bilingual book** : A written text that can be published in printed or electronic form that use two languages equally well, or (of a thing) using or involving two languages (Cambridge dictionary).

**Translation** : Translation is to transfer the message of the source language into the target language with the closest natural equivalence. (Catford as cited in Hatim and Munday, 2004)

Translation shift : The small linguistic changes that occurs between source language and target language. (Catford as cited in Hatim and Munday, 2004)

Category shift : Part of translation shift as unbounded which might be normal or free morphemes depends on what rank is appropriate include: structure, class, unit and intra-system shifts. (Catford as cited in Hatim and Munday, 2004)

## **CHAPTER II**

### **REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE AND THEORITICAL FRAMEWORK**

#### **2.1 Translation**

Changing the words or phrases without transform the meaning of the source text through the target language text is called translation. Catford (as cited in Mobarakeh & Sardareh, 2016) stated that translation is a process in which all text or parts of the word are processed in order to get a new message. It's mean that the act of returning meaning or message from the source language into the target language where the meaning or message of the target language must be equivalent to the meaning of the source language.

Venuti (as cited in Dewi, 2016) stated that translation is a process of communication; the objective of translating is to impart the knowledge of the original to the foreign reader. Translation is basically a change in form. Talking about language formed refers to words, phrases, clauses, sentences, and paragraphs, which are spoken or written. These forms were referred to as the structure of a language.

Larsen (as cited in Kalantari & Karimnia, 2011) stated that translation is the process based on the theory that is possible to abstract the meaning of a text from its original in the target language. In case, translation has its own excitement, its own interest. A satisfactory translation is always possible, but a good translator is never satisfied with it. The translator makes it possible to translate information

from the users in different languages by producing in the target language, which has identical communicative values with the source (or original) text.

Based on above explanations, there were many definition of translation based on the different experts. It can be concluded translation was the process changing from the source language into target language in written text and spoken to get the information or messages of the source language without changing the meaning.

### **2.1.1 Methodology Translation**

Based on Vinay & Darbelnet (as cited in Venuty, 2000) methodology of translation was divided in two methods, such as direct or literal translation and oblique translation. Literal translation method is usually used as a first step in doing a translation. The difference is in grammatical construction among source language and target. While, oblique translation source language translation fails to convey something meaningful for various reasons because it does not have the right structural equation or expression. According to Hatim & Munday (2004) there are types methodology translation, the first three procedures are direct and the others are oblique.

#### **1. Borrowing**

Borrowing is the simplest method. Translators will only rewrite the term source language into the translated language without making any modifications.

#### **2. Caique**

Translation techniques are carried out by translating source language to target language phrases or words literally. Example in English word is President, in Indonesian word *Presiden*.

### 3. Literal translation

Literal translation is the direct transfer of a source language text into a grammatically in target language. Example in English “how are you?” in Indonesia “*bagaimana kabarmu*”.

### 4. Transposition

This method is done by changing one language level to another. For example is from words to phrases or even to sentences. Such as in English is Dumpster, in Indonesian is *tempat pembuangan sampah*.

### 5. Modulation

Modulation is a method of shifting the point of view. Shifting the point of view of meaning can be in the form of changing the active sentence to passive. For example sick it can be *unhealthy*.

### 6. Equivalence

Techniques with the use of familiar terms or expressions (by dictionary or daily use). Example in English word ambigue in Indonesian is *ambigu*.

### 7. Adaptation

This technique is carried out by replacing the cultural elements that exist in SL with similar cultural elements and existing in TL.

## **2.1.2 Process of Translation**

In conducting translation activities, translators transfer meaning from the source language to the target language. The translation process is done to determine the same meaning by using lexicons and grammatical structures that are adjusted in the target language and cultural context.



In addition, Nida (as cited in Hatim and Munday, 2004) stated that the process of translation consists of three stages: analysis, transfer, and restructuring. In analyzing, the translator analyzes the source text in terms of the relationship of grammar and the meaning of words and combinations of words. The purpose of the analysis of the source text is a full understanding of the message to be conveyed. Then the material analyzed was transferred in the mind of the translator from the source language to the target language. The important purpose of the restructuring process is to ensure that the translation must be acceptable to what the source text means. At this stage, where several revisions can occur, the translator must examine the target against the source text to ensure that there are no omissions, additions, or irregularities in the meaning of the translation.

In the field of ELT translation also plays its role. It may be the tool to make the students get more understanding on the foreign language they learn. However, translation has been neglected for a long time one of them is due the birth of direct method and communicative language teaching (CLT).

### **2.1.3 Translation Shifts**

Translation shift is a translation method that involves replacing the source language elements into the target language without changing the meaning. Hatim and Munday (as cited in Dewi, 2016) stated that translation shift is the small linguistic changes that occur between ST and TT. Translation shifts cannot be avoided because there is no language which is identical. The translation shift occurred is because both grammatically obligated and stylistically considered to be taken in the process of translation. There were two major types of shifts occur; level

shift and category shift. Level shift means is when a source language item at one linguistic level has a target language translation equivalent at a different level. It include shifts from grammar to lexis and vice-versa. However, Category shift means change from the formal correspondence in translation. Based on Catford's theory category shifts divided into four types namely structure-shifts, classshifts, unit-shifts (rank-changes), and intra-system-shifts.

#### 2.1.4 Category Shifts

Category shifts refer to unbounded and rank-bounded translation (Catford, 1965). The first being approximately normal or free translation in which source language and target language equivalents are up at whatever rank is appropriate. It is clear that category shift is unbounded, which might be normal of free translation, depends on what rank is appropriate. It includes structure shifts, class shifts, unit shifts, and intra-system shifts.

##### 1. Structure Shifts

It involves a change in grammatical structure between the source language and target language. In grammar, structure shift can occur at all ranks. This theory was taken by Catford (as cited in Herman, 2017)

For example:

SL : Old man  
TL : Laki-laki tua

The SL noun phrase **old man** is translated into TL as a noun ***laki-laki tua*** (*laki-laki+tua*). The construction of SL noun phrase differs from TL. The SL noun phrase consists of modifier (pronoun) + head (noun) while the TL as a noun

comprises head (noun) + pronoun. The SL head (noun) is in the final position while the TL head is in the initial position (preceding the modifier). In the target language the expression of *tua + laki-laki* is not accepted structure of modifier + head the phrase of **old man** is translated into *laki-laki tua*. In case is considered as a structure shift

## 2. Class Shifts

Class shift occurs when the translation equivalence of a source language item is a member of a different class from the original item. It was change in word class. A class shift means the grouping of the constituents of a unit according to the way they operate in the structure of another unit next higher in rank This theory was taken by Catford (as cited in Herman, 2017)

For example;

SL : Well, it's many years since we first met.  
 TL : *Yaah, telah bertahun – tahun sejak pertemuan pertama itu.*

In the English sentence above, the word “met” is the English verb (V2), and in the process of translation, it is transposed into “pertemuan” which is involved as a noun in Indonesia language. In this case, the shift occurred in the word class or part of speech from SL verb into TL noun; therefore, the shift is categorized as class shift. Furthermore, the translator may actually able to maintain word class of the source language (SL) by translating the word “met” into “bertemu” becomes “*telah bertahun – tahun sejak pertama kali kita bertemu*”. The word “met” and “bertemu” is involved in the same part of speech. However, the translator chooses to do shifting from SL verb to TL noun. Consequently, it can be concluded that in

this case the shift is not something obligated but it occurred due to the translator choice as the result of translator's stylistic consideration.

### 3. Unit Shift

Catford (as cited in Herman, 2017) explained the descriptive units of the grammar of any language are arranged into meaningful stretches or patterns. One single instance of these patterns is called unit. Unit shifts occur when translation equivalent of a source text unit at one rank 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.

For example:

SL :My mouth had often watered **at the sight of them.**

TL :*Sering mulut saya ngiler **melihatnya***

The SL prepositional phrase **at the sight of them** is translated into TL word *melihatnya* (verb). The shift in the sentence above occurs from phrase rank to the lower rank called *word*, so it is considered as unit shift which is exclusively called low level shift. Considering the meaning in context, the Indonesian grammatical system obligates the English prepositional phrase above to be translated into Indonesian word – verb *melihatnya*. The result of translation would be unacceptable if the English phrase above is translated literally into Indonesia language.

High level to lower level is the part of unit shift. High level to lower level occurs when translation equivalent in source language consist of two words or more but after translate into target language just one word. Example:

SL : fell flat  
 TL : *Terjatuh*

In the data shows there is unit shift. It is translation it is translation in term high level to lower level. It means that in the source language there are two words but after translated into target language became one word. It can be seen on word **fell flat** which is consists of one word was translated into ***terjatuh*** which is consists of one word.

a. Low level to higher level

Low level to higher level is the part of unit shift. Low level to higher occurs when translation equivalent in source language consist of one word but after translate into target language more than one word.

SL : Unbelievable  
 TL : *Luar Biasa*

From the example above, it is translation in term low level to higher level is the opponent of high level to lower level. In this case, it can be said that the amount of word TL is much more than SL.

4. Intra-system Shift

Catford (as cited in Hatim and Munday, 2004). Intra-system shifts mean deviations from formal correspondence where one system in the SL has a different (unrelated) system in TL. Intra-system shifts are used to show that shifts occur internally in the language system in question. For example the certain “plural” noun in English becomes “singular” noun in Indonesia language, such as: *many books* is translated into *banyak buku*. In this example, although in Indonesia language there

is a corresponding plural form for *books* (that is through repetition of the word *buku-buku*).

## 2.2 Previous Research

The phenomenon of category shift had been researched on several previous translation studies. The first study was conducted by Kalantari and Karimnia (2011). They examined how different the types of shifts introduced by Catford. This research was comparative- descriptive model. It discussed how the similar response in drama that translation could be achieved in the target language, i.e., Persian through a new type of translation shift.

Next research conducted by Mobarakeh & Sardareh (2016) organized journal under the title, *The effect of translation shifts on the level of readability of two Persian translations of novel "1984" by George Orwell*. The aim of the reserach was to rank Catford's shifts based on their effectiveness on the level of readability of translation. For this purpose, the typology and frequency of the translation shifts were measured. And made the tests of each translation made by the researcher and checked by experts were given to the junior students to answer.

The third research was conducted by Mahbudi & Mutaffat (2015). They analyzed a comparative study which explored the similarities and dissimilarities between the advertising techniques and persuasive strategies used in the English advertisements and their translated versions in Persian this research investigated the effects of advertisement text types on the translation approaches taken. Then this research draws data from two types of advertisements; the health and cosmetics, and the automobile and electronic products. The study had taken a linguistic

approach, i.e. it investigates the language function(s) assumed by advertisements. The findings of the study suggest that not only the language of the advertisement but also the advertisement, i.e. the type of commodity which was advertised, could be affected the translation approach, strategy and techniques employed.

Next, previous study was conducted by Miranti (2017) this research described the findings is descriptive-qualitative by having textual data from the source language in English and target language in Indonesian. Having these comparisons would assist to focusing on the analysis of shifts happened in the translation. The data source was one of Sidney Sheldon's famous novel *Windmills of the Gods* and its translation in Indonesian language *Kincir Angin Para Dewa*. There were 112 shifts found in the Indonesian translation, yet this research focuses on ten most representative translation shifts based on Catford translation shifts concepts, that were level shift and category shift.

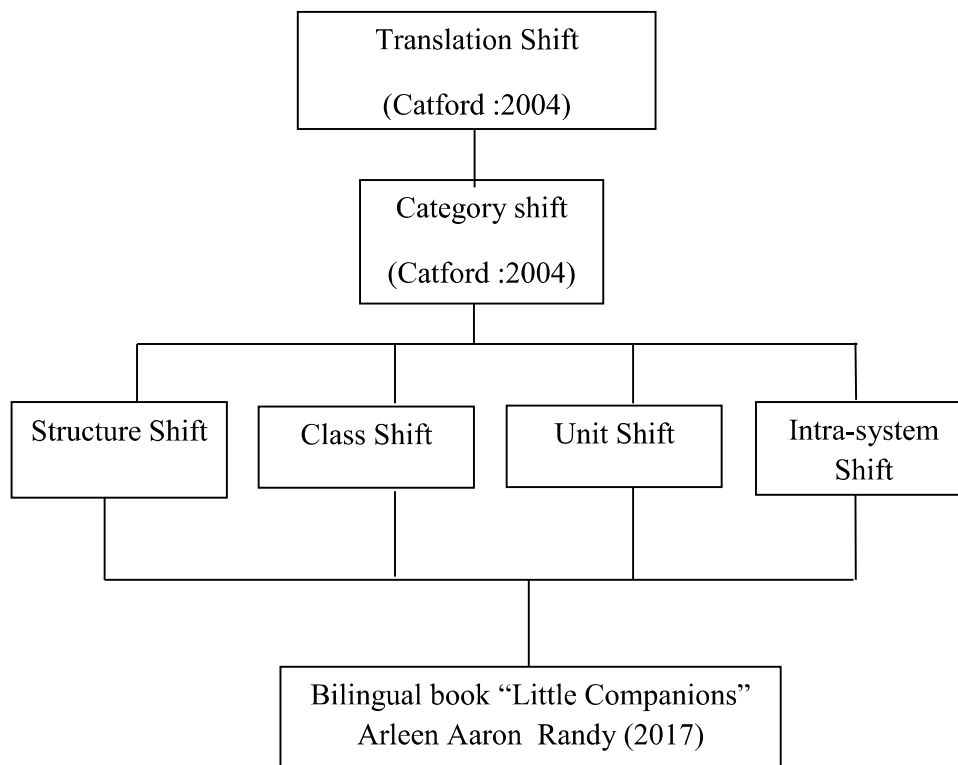
The last previous study was conducted by Hijjo & Kadhim (2017). They determined the types of the grammatical shifts between English as a source language (SL) and Arabic as a target language (TL) realized when translating English media news into Arabic. Furthermore, it examined the quality of the source text message after applying the grammatical shifts. To attain the research objectives supported by Catford. The research corpus was a raw data consists of 40 English written news texts and their Arabic correspondences which were collected from the British Broadcasting Corporation (BBC) channel website. It also found that BBC translators applied all types of shift in their translations from English into Arabic.

Based on previous researches, the researcher found the similarities and the differences. The similarities of this research and previous research used by theory of Catford to analyzed about category shift. Then, the differences of this research did not only analyzed types of category shift but found out contribution of translation shift that applied in the result of translation. The previous research took the data from Novel, advertisement, website BB. While this research took the data from English-Indonesia bilingual book “Little Companions” by Arleen Aaron & Randy (2017).

### **2.3 Theoretical Framework**

This sub chapter, described the theoretical framework that refers types of category shift purposed by Catford. There were four types of category shift such as structure shift, class shift unit shift and intra-system shift. The category shift exists in English-Indonesia bilingual book “Little Companion” by Arleen Aaron & Randy (2017).





**Figure 2.1 Theoretical Framework**

## **CHAPTER III**

### **METHOD OF RESEARCH**

#### **3.1 Research Design**

This research is a descriptive qualitative research. A qualitative research focused on producing descriptive data. Descriptive data in written is described in words and sentences. The data that exist in descriptive form is described as it was.

This research analyzed the shifting of translation found English-Indonesian bilingual book “Little Companion” by Arleen Aaron & Randy (2017) used a qualitative descriptive research. The shifting could be seen in the types of category shifts; structure shift, class shift, unit shift, and intra-system shift proposed by theory of Catford (as cited in Hatim & Munday, 2004).

#### **3.2 Object of the research**

This object of the research focused on types of category shifts: structure shift, class shift, unit shift, and intra-system shift and significance contribution of translation shift in English- Indonesian bilingual book tales of remarkable “Little Companions” by Arleen Aaron & Randy (2017). Thus, all the sentences that contained the types of category shift were the data of this research.

#### **3.3 Method of Collecting Data**

In the process of collecting data, the researcher used observation method and non-participatory technique (Sudaryanto, 2015). In collecting the data, the researcher only observed and did not involve directly with the author in the English-

Indonesia bilingual book. There were some steps which the researcher did in collecting data. For question number one, first, the book was read to get the whole source language to target language in English-Indonesia bilingual book “Little Companion” by Arleen Aaron & Randy (2017). Next, Researcher paid attention the source language to target language. Then, the data were note-taken by highlighting every word or phrase which contained the category shifts.

For question number two, the result of interview was the data which related to the contribution of translation shift applied in source language to target language.

The result of interview is recorded to be jotted down as a script. The thirty interviewers were those who had studied shifting in translation. Next, the question type given was open-ended question. Interviewing and recording are the technique to get the data.

### **3.4 Method of Analyzing Data**

The research applied translational identity method (Sudaryanto, 2015) to analyzed data. The technique of analyzing was translational competence in-dividing. There were several steps done by researcher in analyzing the data. First, data highlighted were differentiated into four different types of category shifts; unit shift, structure shift, class shift, and intra-system shift. Data classified into unit shift, structure shift, class shift, and intra-system shift were taken from the theory of Catford (as cited in Hatim & Munday, 2004). The next step, each types was counted to find out the number of each type appearance. The most frequent appearance was

taken to know dominant types applied English-Indonesia bilingual book “Little Companion” by Arleen Aaron & Randy (2017).

For the answering question number two, data scripted were analyzed by identifying all conversations. Next, summarized the ideas or opinions of respondents related to the contribution of translation by differentiating, reducing the same ideas or opinions, and equalizing into one idea or opinion. Finally, the results of the analyzing was taken as the answer of significance of contribution source language to target language.

### **3.5 Method of Presenting Research Result**

The research result was presented in paragraph. The conclusion was presented descriptively in paragraphs. The way of presenting research result in descriptive form was referred informal method. This informal method proposed by (Sudaryanto, 2015) was applied to give the readers briefs and understandable research result.