



**THE EXISTENCE OF CATEGORY SHIFTS
IN THE ENGLISH TO INDONESIAN TRANSLATION
OF “PRIDE AND PREJUDICE” THE MOVIE**

A final project

Submitted in partial fulfilment of the requirements for the degree
of *Sarjana Pendidikan* in English Language Education

by

Rinta Aryani

2201415074

**ENGLISH DEPARTMENT
FACULTY OF LANGUAGES AND ARTS
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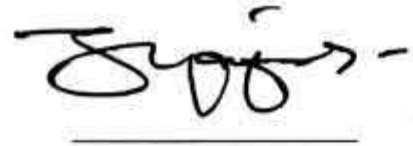
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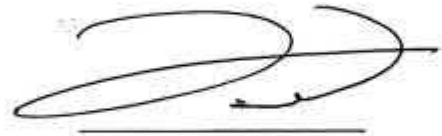
1. Chairperson,

Ahmad Syaifudin S.S., M.Pd.
NIP. 198405022008121005



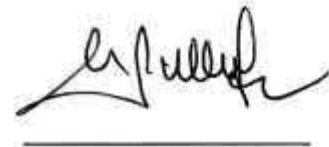
2. Secretary,

Arif Suryo Priyatmojo, S.Pd., M.Pd
NIP. 198306102010121002



3. First Examiner,

Dr. Issy Yuliasri, M.Pd.
NIP. 196207131990032001



4. Second Examiner,

Dr. Rudi Hartono, S.S., M.Pd.
NIP. 196909072002121001



5. Third Examiner as Advisor,

Prof. Dr. Januarius Mujiyanto, M.Hum.
NIP. 195312131983031002



Approved by
The Dean of the Faculty of Languages and Arts



Dr. Saikheki Urip, M.Hum
NIP. 196202211989012001

DECLARATION OF ORIGINALITY

Hereby, I

Name : Rinta Aryani

SRN : 2201415074

Department/major : English Language and Literature/ English Education

Faculty : Languages and Arts

Declare that the final project entitled "THE EXISTENCE OF CATEGORY SHIFTS IN THE ENGLISH TO INDONESIAN TRANSLATION OF "PRIDE AND PREJUDICE" THE MOVIE" is my own work and has not been submitted in any form of another degree or diploma at any university or other institute of territory education. Information derived from the published and unpublished work of others has been acknowledged in this text and a list of references is given in the bibliography.

Semarang, August 28th 2019



Rinta Aryani

MOTTO AND DEDICATION

Life is like riding a bicycle. To keep your balance, you must keep moving.

(Albert Einstein)

I don't want to expect anything, just do the best

(Anonym)

With the name of love, I dedicate this
final project to:

- 1) My Allah
- 2) My beloved parents,
- 3) My beloved brother,
- 4) My beloved friends.

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First and the foremost, the writer delivers his gratitude to Allah SWT, the Beneficent, the Merciful, for the blessing, guidance and inspiration in finishing his study. Peace and blessing go to the messenger of Allah, Muhammad SAW.

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Finally the writer realizes that her final project is imperfect. Therefore, she is grateful for correction, commenys, and any critical judgment wich may improve it.

The writer

ABSTRACT

Aryani, Rinta. 2019. *The Existence of Category Shifts in the English to Indonesian Translation of "Pride And Prejudice" the Movie*. Final Project. English Department. Faculty of Languages and Arts, Universitas Negeri Semarang. Advisor: Prof. Dr. Januarius Mujiyanto, M.Hum.

Keywords: Translation, Category Shift, Pride and Prejudice Movie

The need of translation nowadays is very important because there are many reading sources that we can get from many countries. That is why we need translation to understand the reading text. This study aims to analyze the existence of category shift in *Pride and Prejudice* movie which is according to the theory of J.C. Catford (1965). The research method of this study is descriptive qualitative. The source data of this study were obtained from movie subtitle of *Pride and Prejudice* movie. Based on the findings, it consists of four of category shift, namely: (1) 224 data of structure shift that consist of 61 data in the sentence form and 160 in the phrase category; (2) 42 data of class shift that consist of seven data in the sentence category, five data in the phrase category, and 30 data in the word category; (3) 124 data of unit shift that consist of 34 data in the sentence category, 72 data in the phrase category, and 18 data in the word category; (4) 59 data of intra-system shift that consist of 31 data in the phrase category and 28 data in the word category. The analysis shows that the most frequently category used in *Pride and Prejudice* the movie is structure shift.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

COVER	i
APPROVAL	ii
DECLARATION OF ORIGINALITY	iii
MOTTO AND DEDICATION	iv
ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS	v
ABSTRACT	vi
TABLE OF CONTENTS	vii
LIST OF TABLES	ix
LIST OF APPENDICES	x
CHAPTER	
I INTRODUCTION	1
1.1 Background of the Study	1
1.2 Reasons for Choosing the Topic	4
1.3 Research Questions	5
1.4 Research Objectives	6
1.5 Significance of the Study	6
1.6 Scope of the Study	7
II LITERATURE REVIEW	8
2.1 Review of Previous Studies	8
2.2 Review of Relevant Theories	23
2.2.1 Translation	23
2.2.2 Types of Translation	24
2.2.3 Translation Process	25

2.2.4 Types of Translation Shift.....	25
2.2.5 Degrees of Meaning Equivalence in Translation	29
2.2.6 Pride and Prejudice Movie	30
2.2.7 Theoretical Framework.....	31
III RESEARCH METHODOLOGY	33
3.1 Research Design and Theory.....	33
3.2 Object of the Study.....	33
3.3 Role of the Researcher	34
3.4 Type and Source of Data	34
3.5 Instrument of Collecting Data	34
3.6 Procedures of Collecting Data.....	35
3.7 Procedures of Analyzing Data.....	37
3.8 Procedures of Reporting Result.....	38
IV FINDINGS AND DISCUSSION.....	39
4.1 Findings.....	39
4.1.1 Structure Shift.....	39
4.1.2 Class Shift	53
4.1.3 Unit Shift.....	55
4.1.4 Intra-system Shift.....	57
4.2 Discussion	59
V CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTIONS	68
5.1 Conclusion	68
5.2 Suggestion.....	69
REFERENCES	71
APPENDICES.....	73

LIST OF TABLES

Table of Data Collection	30
Table of Data Collection for Structure Shift in the form of Sentence.....	31
Table of Data Collection for Structure Shift in the form of Phrase.....	32
Table of Data Collection for Class Shift in the form of Word	32

LIST OF APPENDICES

1. Structure Shift.....	54
2. Class Shift.....	70
3. Unit Shift.....	74
4. Intra-system Shift.....	91

CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background of the Study

Translation is a process of transferring the meaning expressed in a certain language, called source language (SL), into another language, called target language (TL). The meaning of the translation is the central in a translation process (Catford, 1965). Every translation process relates to the activity of recreating meaning in a different language. Therefore, the most important focus in translation is meaning equivalence (Newmark, 1981).

The need of translation nowadays is very important because there are many reading sources that we can get from many countries. That is why we need translation to understand the reading text, so we can get the information that is needed. The key in translation is not only change or transfer the source text into the target language, but also it considers the meaning or the message of the words. The target language must have the equivalent meaning with the source language. The meaning of the target language also should be accurate, natural, and communicative. The purpose of it is to make sure that the quality of the translation has high value without losing the meaning. A translation is considered as a good translation when it arouses the same effect as did the original version. This statement of course not easy to be implemented by the translator, it is because every language has its own rule that may not affect similarly in another language. It also happens in Bahasa Indonesia that has different rules in linguistic structure than English.

Nowadays, the translation process has developed rapidly. It is not only translating books and other printed reading sources, but also in translating transcription of the movie. This kind of translation which specifically takes place in transforming the dialogs or narration uttered in the movies into the written form displayed on the screen is called subtitling.

Regarding to the translation, there are many problems that are faced by the translator. One of it is about shifts. It relates to the linguistics factors. Based on Catford (1965: 73), translation shift is the departures from formal correspondence in the process of translation from the SL to the TL. Based on the definition above, shifts can be described as the difference between formal correspondence and textual equivalence. There are two kinds of shifts in translation, namely level shift and category shift (Catford, 1965: 73). Level shift is a shift about grammar and lexis, for example the translation of verbal aspect by means of an adverb or vice versa. While category shift is divided into structure shift (a change in the sentence structure), class shift (a change in word class), unit shift (translating a phrase with a clause), and intra system shift (change in number even though the languages have the same number system).

One of the literary works is movie. There are many movies that can be watched by people in this world from different countries. So, those movies use different languages based on the country that produce the movie. To help people understand the language of the movie that is used, it is needed subtitle's movie to make people understand the movie's language used. Moreover, it is very important if many people from different countries watch the movie. It is because not everyone knows a certain language. So, that's why translation and subtitling

are the most important thing to deliver the meaning of the movie. English is the most common language that is used in subtitling a movie. It is because English as an international language.

In the matter of fact, subtitling is not as an easy task. The translator often face difficulties because of several factors, namely the different structure between the source text and the target language, the different culture context of different countries, the vocabularies mastery of the translator, and etc. More specifically is in translating a language into another language. Translation has some regulations that must be fulfilled to make sure that the meaning does not change when it is translated from the SL to TL. One of them is related to the accuracy of the product of translation which relates to the TL.

Besides the accuracy, it also relates to the ambiguity, grammar, the language itself, and the source text. The ambiguity is about structural and lexical differences between languages and multiword, namely idioms and collocations. The grammar relates to the structure that has many rules to understand the meaning of the text. The language relates to the idiom terms and neologisms, slang language, punctuation convention, proper names of places, organization, and people. The source text relates to incorrect spellings and illegible texts. In this case, in analyzing the subtitle of the movie, the source problem also relates to the culture of the country that the movie used.

There are many movie scripts that have been translated into some other languages. One of them is in *Pride and Prejudice the Movie*. *Pride and Prejudice* is one of the romance movies in 2005 that were directed by Joe Wright. This movie was based on Jane Austen's 1813 novel of the same name. The movie

told about five sisters from an English family of landed gentry as they deal with issues of marriage, morality and misconceptions. Keira Knightley stars in the lead role of Elizabeth Bennet, while Matthew Macfadyen played her romantic interest Mr. Darcy. The movie was produced by Working Title Films in association with StudioCanal, It released on 16 September 2005 in United Kingdom and Ireland and on 11 November in the United States. This movie's script was originally written in English then it was translated into some languages including Bahasa Indonesia. In this study, the writer wants to analyze the category shift of *Pride and Prejudice the Movie*. There are four category shift that will be analyzed. They are structure shift, class shift, unit shift, and intra system shift.

1.2 Reasons for Choosing the Topic

A translation has many different views for some groups of the people. For some of people who are not a translator, it is only a text. For some people who are translators, it is an important activity. The main purpose of translation is to serve the best translation as the TL including the cross-cultural bilingual communication and other factors of translation without losing the meaning of the text of SL. In the development of translation of the past few decades, the activity of translation has developed because of globalization, increased migration, rising international trade, the linguistic minorities recognition, and the mass media and technology expansion. Nowadays, translation not only for those kinds of activities, but has developed in varieties of activities including subtitling a movie. Based on this statement, a translator has an important role as a person who helps people to understand the text from other languages (SL) into a certain language (TL) that also has to deliver the context of the text by considering the accuracy of the

translation and also has to be communicative, so the translation will be understandable for all people.

To be a good translator, there are many things that must be mastered by the translator. They are culture, custom, and social settings of the SL to the TL. It is important because it will influence the quality of the translation and can be understood by people. So, the translator must understand the social context.

Besides, in the matter of fact, the translator has to consider the shifts to keep the meanings constant of the SL so that the messages can be conveyed naturally and communicatively makes the writer wants to analyze it. Shifts are introduced firstly by J.C Catford. Shift is a translation procedure that involve the change of grammar from SL to TL (Newmark, 1988:85).

Shifts usually occur in the English into *Bahasa Indonesia* translation. So, the writer will conduct a study entitled, “The Use Of Category Shifts In The English To Indonesian Translation Of “Pride And Prejudice” The Movie”. It is because of there are many problems of category shift in translation from Source Text (English) to Target Text (Indonesian) that we can see in this movie. The category shift would be analyzed are structure shift, class shift, unit shift, and intra-system shift. The writer hopes that this study will help translators to more understand about the shift especially category shift, so the translator will more understand the translation procedure especially the change of grammar from SL to TL.

1.3 Research Questions

In line with the background of the study above, the research questions are as follows:

- (1) How is the existence of structure shift in Pride and Prejudice the Movie?
- (2) How is the existence of unit shift in Pride and Prejudice the Movie?
- (3) How is the existence of class shift in Pride and Prejudice the Movie?
- (4) How is the existence of intra-system shift in Pride and Prejudice the Movie?

1.4 Research Objectives

Dealing with the research questions above, the objectives of the study are as follows:

- (1) To explain the existence of structure shift in Pride and Prejudice the Movie.
- (2) To explain the existence of unit shift in Pride and Prejudice the Movie.
- (3) To explain the existence of class shift in Pride and Prejudice the Movie.
- (4) To explain the existence of intra-system shift in Pride and Prejudice the Movie?

1.5 Significance of the Study

The writer hopes that this study will be very useful for many parties as follows:

1.5.1 The Translator

This study is expected that it will be useful for the translator as a material reference about category shift in conducting a translation activity especially in subtitling a movie.

1.5.2 Other Researchers

The result of this study is expected that it can be used as a reference to do further research in subtitling a movie.

1.5.3 English Department Student

This study is expected that the result of this study will give a useful insight especially for translation study.

1.6 Scope of the Study

This study focuses in analyzing the category shift of the *Pride and Prejudice* movie that was directed by Joe Wright. There are structure shift, class shift, unit shift, and intra-system shift that will be analyzed. It covers the grammatical changes from the SL to TL in the subtitle of the movie.

CHAPTER II

LITERATURE REVIEW

2.1 Review of Previous Studies

There are many studies that have been conducted and relevant to this study. Those study discussed about the category shift used in the translation of the kind of text, whether in movie subtitle, novel, song lyric, and etc.

Herman (2014) conducted a study to find out the shifts in movie subtitle from English into Indonesian of Harry Potter and the Philosopher's stone. The findings of this research showed that (1) all kinds of category shifts found in the subtitle from English into Indonesia, (2) the dominant category shift found in movie subtitle in unit shifts. Above, the data discussed only 50% of 100% of the subtitle as sample to be shown as analysis. They are chosen as sample due to show that there are shifts used to any subtitle, especially in the movie of Harry Potter and the Philosophers stone.

Wulandari (2014) conducted a study to analyze translation-shifts of the English noun phrase in the Garfield "Takes Up Space" Comic. The researcher used a descriptive qualitative method. Based on the data, 100 clauses which have 106 rank shifts of noun phrases found in the data. By using the theory of shifts by Catford, it can be seen clearly that shifts occur in the translation of English Noun Phrase into Indonesian. Based on the data, the most dominant category is Structure Shift with 59 phrases with 55.7%; the second level is Unit Shift with 23 phrases or 21.7%, the third level is Intra System Shift with 16 phrases with 15.1%, furthermore the forth level is Class Shift with eight phrases or 7%.

Azizah (2017) conducted a study about category shift. From 711 captions that uploaded in 2015, only 623 captions that have been shifting according to Catford's theory. The researcher found 266 captions or 42.7% belongs to structure shift, 315 captions or 50.5% belongs to unit shift, 37 captions or 5.93% belongs to intra system shift and 5 captions or 0.8% belongs to class shift. The most translation shift occurred in this Instagram caption is unit shift with and the less occurrences shifted form in this research is class shift. The quality of translation is accuracy, acceptability and readability. From 711 captions were analyzed, only 672 captions which can be defined its translation quality.

Sputri (2014), this study used a qualitative approach in document analysis since it focused on analyzing the Indonesian utterances which were produced by the characters of Laskar Pelangi movie. The data source was obtained from the movie scripts where for the Indonesian script the researcher transcribed the movie by herself and the English version is in the form of subtitle downloaded from www.subscene.com. Then from the analysis, the researcher found several possible reasons for the translator to do shifting. The result showed that mostly, shift occurred because of the differences of grammar.

Aji (2017), this study aims at analyzing the occurrence at kinds of category shifts and the dominant shift in How To Train Your Dragon 2 Subtitle from English into Indonesian. This study also aims at analyzing to know how accurate this category shift found in this translation. This research uses descriptive qualitative method. The result of data shows that there are 239 data found in this translation. The most dominant shift found in this translation is structure shift which has 132 data, 58 data of unit shift, 34 data of intra-system shift, and 15 data

of class shift. Based on the finding, the analysis on the translation accuracy indicates that 229 data are categorized as accurate, eight data are categorized as less accurate, and two data is categorized as inaccurate.

Prasetya (2016), this study focuses on the unit shifts that occur in the English – Bahasa Indonesia translation of *The Adventures of Tintin: the Secret the Unicorn*. This study is aimed to (1) identify the types of unit shifts occurred in *The Adventures of Tintin: The Secret the Unicorn* (2) identify unit shifts affecting the meaning equivalence in Animated Movie *the Adventures of Tintin: The Secret the Unicorn*. This research is classified into the descriptive study. The types of shifts used to analyses are unit shifts. The data gathered which were in the form of words, phrases, clauses and sentences of *The Adventures of Tintin: The Secret the Unicorn* the movies and subtitle text are classified based on the unit shifts and meaning equivalence. Based on the data analysis, the two types of unit shifts are found. They are upward and downward unit shifts. The six types of each type are also found. The upward and downward unit shifts occurring affect the meaning equivalence of the TL. However; the writer tries to draw a conclusion that most of the shifts occurring does not affect the meaning from SL to TL.

Susana (2014), this study is mainly aimed to analyze the structure shift of locative prepositional phrase and its equivalences in Indonesian. The data of this study were taken from the biography of Steve Jobs. It is only the structure shift of locative prepositional phrase using preposition ‘at’, ‘in’, and ‘from’ is analyzed. The main theory used to analyze the structure shift in translation of the biography of Steve Jobs is Translation Shift proposed by Catford (1965). The finding shows that the translation shift in this structure shift affects the process of translating

locative prepositional phrase. Loss and gain information occurs in the process of translation from source language into target language.

Nurhayati (2018), this study is conducted so as to find out the category shift of noun phrases in the Indonesian translation of *The Backward Fall* by Jason Hermandollar that is *Jatuh ke Atas* by Harum Wibowo. The data were collected by using the source text (the English text) and the Target Text (the Indonesian text). The results of the study found that the Structure shift was dominant, then followed by Intra-system Shift, Class Shift, and Unit Shift were rarely used in the study. Furthermore, it was interesting that several combinations of the shifts were also found such as Unit Shift+Intra-System Shift, Structure Shift+Unit Shift, and Structure Shift+ Intra-System Shift.

Sari (2014), this study deals with translation shift especially in the bilingual children's story book "I Love You Mom" by Arleen Amidjaja. The aims of this study are to determine category shift applied in the book, to find out the dominant category shift found in the book and to discover the translation evaluation in it. The types of data in this study are qualitative and quantitative. They were collected by using stratified sampling method to find the sample to be analyzed. Descriptive method is used for analyzing the data. There are 132 shifts to be analyzed. The result shows that there are four category shifts found in this study. They are structure shift, class shift, unit shift, and intra-system shift. The highest shift found is unit shift that reaches 51.6%. Inappropriateness is also found during the analysis. Still, it is not more than 15%.

Damayanti (2013), this study is aimed at finding out the types of shift in the translation of Indonesian phrases in Elizabeth Gilbert's novel "Eat, Pray,

Love" into "*Makan, Doa, Cinta*" by Silamurti Nugroho. The research belongs to descriptive qualitative. The source of data is a novel entitled "Eat, Pray, Love" which was published in New York in 2006, and its Indonesian version which was published in Jakarta in 2006. There are 111 data consisting unit shift and class shift found in the books. The results of this analysis show that there are six kinds of translation shift of noun phrase in the novel. The most dominating translation shift is class shift of noun phrases to word which consists of 103 numbers of class shift with the total percentage of 99%.

Dewi (2016), this study discusses the translation shifts occurred in the translation of the short story and tries to explain how the result of the analysis can help students to write creatively. This is a qualitative descriptive research because the researcher provides the verbal description of the translation shift phenomenon occurred in the translation of "The Luncheon" by employing Catford's classification of shifts. The result of this research shows that all types of shift are found in the translation of the short story. The most frequently occurred shift is the structure shift.

Subagia (2018), the data source is taken from four bilingual folklores. The data collecting used observation method and descriptive method was employed in analyzing the data. The findings show that in phrase level structure shift found only in noun and adjective phrase. The shifts in noun phrases are: H PostM PostM into PreM PreM H, H PostM into PreM H, and PreM H PostM Post M, into PreM PreM PreM H. In adjective phrase structure shift is found only one i.e. PreM H into H PostM. The structure shift in clause level is: SC into SVC, SV into SVA, and SV into SVO. In sentence level structure shift occur from simple sentence in

SL into simple sentence in TL, simple sentence in SL into complex sentence in TL, complex sentence in SL into simple sentence in TL, and complex sentence in SL into complex sentence in TL.

Suharjono (2018), this study is a literature study that aims to uncover problems of inequality in language transfer from English to Indonesian. The data source, namely the pretext of mass murder: the September 30th Movement and the Suharto coup d'etat by John Roosa from the Pretext for Mass Murder English document: The September 30th Movement and Suharto's Coup d'État in Indonesia. Translation inequality data were identified, classified, and analyzed based on Category Shift theory by Catford (1965). The results of data analysis show that there are several inequality problems in four categories of shifts according to Catford's theory. Structural shifts are the most common cases.

Herman (2017), this study focuses on the theory of shifts in translation to the text of narrative. The data were analyzed through a translation theory stated by Catford. Descriptive qualitative method was implemented in this research. The data were taken from each paragraph written in English (as the Source Language/SL) into Indonesian (as the Target Language/TL). After analyzing the data above, the writer concludes that the unit shifts occurred in the translation into target language is the forming from high level to lower level and from low level to higher level. The shifts are usually created from phrases into word, verb phrase into verbs, and word into phrases.

Agus (2013), the results of this study are as follows: (1) occurrences of category shifts, consisting of structure shifts, unit shifts, class shifts, and intra-system shifts. The occurrences of structure shifts are 43 cases, unit shifts are 452

cases, Class shifts are 51 cases, and Intra system shifts are 108 cases. From the result above, it shows that unit shifts have the highest occurrence. (2) There are three factors why shifts occur including, (a) the different grammatical rule between the source language and the target language, (b) the necessity to get a natural translation, and (c) the importance of delivering message by clarifying the meaning. (3) The equivalence degrees include complete, increased, and decreased meanings and not equivalence degrees are different meaning and no meaning.

Sentana (2017), this is a translation study related to translation shifts occurrence in the Indonesian translation of Novel *Little Women* written by Louisa May Alcott. The purposes of this study are to find out what types of category shifts found in the Indonesian translation of *Little Women* and to find out the dominant category shift found in the translation. The method which is used by the researcher is the combination of descriptive qualitative and quantitative method. The result of the research shows that all types of category shifts which are structure shift, class shift, unit shift and intra system shifts, found in the translation. It also shows that the dominant category shift found in the translation is structure shift.

Supriyatno (2018), The goal of this study is to find out and describe the structure shift that occurs in Indonesian-English translation. This study also analyzed the accuracy of translations that contain structure shifts. The analysis was specifically directed to the thesis abstracts and their English translation version that taken from the library of Teacher Training and Education Faculty, Halu Oleo University. This study employed qualitative design. The analysis of the structure shift was based on the theory of Catford (1965). The result revealed that

the structure shifts do exist in the translation of the thesis abstracts. Specifically, there are 10 structure shifts found in this study. Furthermore, from these data, four of them are considered inaccurate translation; five are considered accurate translation; and only 1 is considered very accurate translation.

Darso (2018), this study aims at identifying the types of category shifts and explaining their occurrence in the translation of complex noun phrases from English into Indonesian in *The Valley of Fear* Novel. The data were collected by using observation method which was supported by implementing note taking technique in order to find out, identify, and classify the data. The data were analyzed by applying the qualitative descriptive method. The result shows that all types of category shifts proposed by Catford (1965). Structure shift occurs in the highest frequency of 339 cases out of total 507 cases, class shift occurs 75 cases out of total 507 cases, and intra-system shift occurs 48 cases out of total 507 cases, and unit shift occurs 45 cases out of total 507 cases.

Nurrokhimah (2014), this research used qualitative-descriptive method. The data were taken from Jane Austen's *Pride and Prejudice* novel and its translation by Berliani Mantili Nugrahani. The result shows that there are 460 items of unit shift. They are: bound morpheme to free morpheme (6), free morpheme to bound morpheme (8), word to compound (43), word to reduplication (5), compound to word (2), word to phrase (305), word to clause (1), phrase to word (64), clause to word (3), clause to phrase (6), and phrasal verb to word (17).

Akbari (2012), in the current study, the researcher's intention was to focus upon the types of "structural shifts" in literary translation from English into

Persian and their significant role in Compensation and Explicitation of meaning. The main objective of this research was to see whether and how translators incorporate structural shifts into their schedule, what kinds of structural Shift are made and what kinds of structural shift are more frequently used in literary translation. The second objective of the research was to examine whether structural shifts help the literary translators to better transfer the meaning.

Herman (2016), this research aimed at analyzing and describing the types of translation shift found in a novel *The Sapphire Rose*. The data were analyzed through a translation theory stated by Catford. To solve the problems, descriptive qualitative method was implemented in this research. The data were taken from each paragraph written in English (as the source language/sl) into Indonesian (as the target language/tl). Finally, the writer found that: 1) all types of translation shift occurred in a novel *The Sapphire Rose*; they are structure shift, class shift, unit shift, and intra-system shift. 2) the most frequent types of translation shift found in a novel *The Sapphire Rose* were intra-system shift, structure shift, class shift, and unit shift.

Wulandari (2014), this study directs to analyze translation-shifts of the English noun phrase in the Garfield "Takes Up Space" comic. The researcher used a descriptive qualitative method during the research since the data engaged are displayed in the form of strings of words. Based on the data, 100 clauses which have 106 rank shifts of noun phrases found in the data. The first category is Phrase to Phrase Downward Rank Shift; there are 49 phrases in this type. The second category is Phrase to Phrase Upward Rank Shift; there are 28 phrases in this type. The third category is Phrase to Word Downward Rank Shift; there are

26 phrases in this type. The fourth category is Word to Phrase Upward Shift with two phrases. The last category is Phrase to Clause Upward Rank Shift; there is 1 phrase in this type. The researcher does not find any phrases in Clause to Phrase Downward Rank Shift.

Yuwandani (2016). The objective of this study was to discover the shift occurring in the text analysis in the level of word and phrase. The data were collected from the Balinese story *I BelogKelangan* as the source text and its English translation *I Belog Lost Something* as the target text compiled by I Gusti Made Sutjaja (2010). The data were elaborated on the analysis by Qualitative method and presented in the form of words and sentences based on the application of shift theory Vinay-Darbenet (in Venuti, 2000). The result of this study showed that there were two types of shift applied to the text. They are grammatical structure shift called Transposition and point of view shift known as Modulation. There were two types of shift grammatical structure; Unit Shift and Category Shift.

Herman (2016), this study aimed at analyzing and describing the types of translation shift found a novel the sapphire rose. The data were analyzed through a translation theory stated by Catford. To solve the problems, descriptive qualitative method was implemented in this research. The data were taken from each paragraph written in English (as the source language/sl) into Indonesian (as the target language/tl). Finally, the writer found that: 1) all types of translation shift occurred in a novel the sapphire rose; they are structure shift, class shift, unit shift, and intra-system shift. 2) the most frequent types of translation shift found in a

novel the sapphire rose were intra-system shift, structure shift, class shift, and unit shift.

Darso (2018), this study aims at identifying the types of category shifts and explaining their occurrence in the translation of complex noun phrases from English into Indonesian in *The Valley of Fear* Novel. The result shows that all types of category shifts proposed by Catford (1965) are found in the translation. Structure shift occurs in the highest frequency of 339 cases out of total 507 cases, class shift occurs 75 cases out of total 507 cases, and intra-system shift occurs 48 cases out of total 507 cases, and unit shift occurs 45 cases out of total 507 cases. The occurrence of category shift is caused by the different characteristics of source language and target language.

Baity (2014), this study aims to identify the translation shift of noun and noun phrase and describe the equivalent translation found in Frozen movie. The data source was in Frozen movie subtitle containing nouns and noun phrase. The type of this research is descriptive qualitative research. The writer uses observation and documentation method to collect the data. The result of this research shows that first, there are six types of translation shift of noun and noun phrase, i.e. First, from 200 data, there are 21 data belong to level shift of noun, 2 data belong to class shift of noun, 11 data belong to intra-system shift of noun, 102 data belong to level shift of noun phrase, 54 data belong to structure shift of noun phrase, and 10 data belong to intra-system shift of noun phrase. Second, there are 185 data belong to equivalent translation and 15 data belong to non equivalent translation.

Dipawangsa, Sedeng, Suardhana (2017), the results of this study are based on two problems formulated in this study, where the first, was found that kind of shifted like structural shifts, class shifts, unit shifts, and intra-system shifts occurs in translation products. The second is equality of meaning namely formal correspondence and textual equality were also found in research. From the results of the study, it can be concluded that there are differences in terms of formation word structure between source language and target language, which causes it to occur shift in translation and equality of meaning. Based on this consideration, the translator translates meaning from source language into the target language by using the closest equality concept, so that the meaning itself remains after the translation process.

Pastikayana, Suarnajaya, Dewi (2018), this study aimed at identifying the types and meanings of the phrasal verbs used in the movie entitled *Crazy, Stupid, Love*". This study is descriptive study. The data of this study were collected by watching and transcribing the conversations in a movie "*Crazy, Stupid, Love*", and then identifying the phrasal verbs existing in the movie according to their contexts. The result of this study shows that there are 129 phrasal verbs found in the movie. Those phrasal verbs are 65 intransitive and 64 transitive (41 separable and 20 inseparable). The percentages of the phrasal verbs used in informal contexts are phrasal verbs and in formal contexts.

Tanjungsari (2011), this study focuses on the analysis of the types of transposition technique and the accuracy and the acceptability of the translation experiencing transposition technique in the subtitle of film *Penelope*. This is descriptive qualitative research. The data are all of the subtitle of film *Penelope*

applying transposition technique and the data which are got from the questionnaire collected from the three rates. The results of the analysis show that there are 116 transposition techniques identifies in the subtitle of film Penelope. There are 19 data of category shift occurs from Noun into Verb. It is caused by the translator's language style preference and there is no TL class word having the same meaning with the SL class word. In the unit shift, the most dominant shift occurs from phrase into word.

Dorri (2016), the researcher aimed at investigating the shifts applied by translators. And accordingly to clarify the most common shifts in translating children's texts from English to Persian and to identify the degree of correspondence between original and target texts. The book has 1068 sentences in English that the researcher used a comparative study in Persian. The researcher found that structure shift was the essence of translation.

Haryanti (2018), this study is about a research result of Indonesia into English translation that was applied in teaching translation practice. The purposes of this article include classifying translation shifts and describing teaching on translation practice. The data are collected by comparing Indonesian and English novel of *Maryam* into *The Outcast*, which includes sentences containing shifts found in the novels. Based on the analyzed data, the results indicate that there are four translation shifts. By doing all steps in three meetings, the students classified translation shifts correctly.

Suryani, Baharuddin, Syahrial (2018), this study concerns with translation shifts applied by a translator in Harry Potter And The Chamber of Secret novel and its Indonesian translation. The research design of this study is descriptive

qualitative by document analysis. The data analyzed in this research were taken from Harry Potter And The Chamber of Secret novel and its Indonesian translation Harry Potter *dan Kamar Rahasia*. In total, there are 843 cases of shifts found. Intra system shift was the dominant shift applied by the translator in this translation, There are 476 cases of total shifts found. Structure shift is the second dominant shift to occur, there are 171 cases of shifts of total shifts. There are 122 of unit shift cases of all shift. Then, class shift, there are 48 cases of shifts of all shift. The last, Level shift, was the least found in the translation, there are 47 cases of all shift.

Kur'Anna (2017), this study is descriptive qualitative study concerning of intra-system shift. The research purposes are to classify the intra-system shift in English-Indonesia novel *The Maze Runner* and to describe the quality of the translation of the novel. The data of this research are phrases, clause and all sentences containing the intra-system shift and their translation. The researcher uses documentation, questioner and interviewing as the method of collecting data for this research. The result of this study shows that there are 5 types of intra-system shift.

Sunarto (2015), this study aims to identify the translation shifts of noun phrase found in the subtitling of *Ice Age 4* movie by sagaz net and to describe the equivalence of noun phrase subtitling found in the *Ice Age 4* movie by sagaz net. The data in this research are English and Indonesian movie subtitling. The data source was in *Ice Age 4* movie subtitle containing noun phrase. The type of this research is descriptive qualitative research. The writer uses documentation technique to collect the data, and the collected data are analyzed by using

comparison technique. The result of this research shows that there are four types of translation shift of noun phrase, i.e. First, from 404 data, there are 198 data belong to level shift of noun phrase, 157 data belong to structure shift of noun phrase, 18 data belong to translation shift of noun phrase to another phrase, and 31 data belong to intra-system shift of noun phrase. Second, there are 399 data belong to equivalent translation and 5 data belong to not equivalent translation.

Simanjuntak (2010), this study is an analysis of the shift at the unit level that occurs in the translation of source language texts (English) from a Harry Potter and The order of Phoenix film into target language text (Indonesian) subtitles of the films Harry Potter and The Order of Phoenix. The method used in this research is the library method to find various supporting theories. From the results of the analysis, it was found that the shift at the unit level occurs in morphemes from morpheme to words such as un, dis, im, non, il, -est, -ly, -less, and morphemes to phrases such as un- ... -able, in-- ible, -less, phrases from phrases to clauses and phrases to words, sentences from sentences to phrases, and sentences to clauses, words from words to phrases, clauses from clauses to words and clauses to phrases.

Based on those studies, the writer concludes that most of those studies use qualitative approach as the research method and discuss about the shift especially category shift which includes structure shift, class shift, unit shift, and intra system shift. By conducting those studies, it is very useful to understand grammar as a basic aspect in translation.

2.2 Review of Relevant Theories

2.2.1 Translation

According to Catford (1965, p.1), translation is a process of substituting a text of one language to another language. Translation is defined as meaning transfer from the source language to the target language as equivalent and natural as possible. According to Newmark (1988, p.32) is the superordinate term for converting the meaning of any utterance of any source language to the target language. The main purpose of translation activity is to transfer the meaning that requires grammar adaptation. Besides, the equivalence and naturally imply that it is not only a good translation as a translation work, but also an original work.

According to Larson (1984, p.3) translation is a transferring activity of the meaning of source language into target language by changing the structure of the language without changing the meaning. It relates to her statement that translation as a changed form from SL to TL. Larson furthermore stated that there are many steps of getting meaning in the process of translation. The translator should study about lexicon, grammatical structure, communication situation, and cultural context both of SL and TL. Then analyze it to determine the meaning. So, the translator must understand the context of SL and TL.

The crucial problem of translation practice is finding translation equivalent for a text in a given context. Target equivalents have to be sought not simply in terms of the “sameness of meaning”, but in terms of the greatest possible overlap of situational range. The translation equivalence must be expressed naturally. Therefore, the reader can like it.

2.2.2 Types of Translation

There are also two types of translation; they are form-based translation and meaning-based translation (Larson, 1984, p.15).

1) Form-based translation

Form-based translation attempts to follow the form of the SL. The form represents the grammatical surface structure of the language. It is the structural part of language which is actually seen in print or heard in speech. Form-based translation is also known as literal translation. It is useful if one is studying the structure of the ST as in an interlinear translation, but a literal translation does not communicate the meaning of the ST well. It is generally no more than a string of words intended to help the reader to read a text in its original language. It is unnatural and hard to understand and may be even be quite meaningless, or give a wrong meaning in the TL.

2) Meaning-based translation

Meaning-based translation attempts to communicate the meaning of the SL text in the natural form of the TL. Meaning refers to the semantic deep structures. A translation based on the semantic structure of the language also takes into consideration the communication situation: historical setting, cultural setting, intention of the author, as well as different kinds of meaning contained in the explicit and implicit information of the text.

Besides referential and structural meaning, situational meaning is presented as an important element that would help the translator interpret the author's culture or the cultural information given in the text. Such translation is called an idiomatic translation. It is a translation which has the same meaning as the SL but is expressed in the natural form of the TL.

2.2.3 Translation Process

Nida in Widyamartaya (1989, p.14) explains that there are three steps of translation; i.e. analysing, transferring, and restructuring.

- 1) Analyzing: it is used to identify the target message and contents. It includes the grammatical and semantics analysis.
- 2) Transferring: it deals about how analysis result to be transferred from the source language into the target language with someone applying of meaning and connotation, but the reaction is equivalent.
- 3) Restructuring: it is used to make certain in the re-establishing text which had been translated.

2.2.4 Types of Translation Shift

Shift represents some changes occurring in a translation process. Translation shifts occur both at the lower level of language, i.e. the lexicogrammar, and at the higher thematic level of text. Catford (1978, p.73) states that by shift we mean the departure from formal correspondence in the process of going from the source language to the target language. Further, he states that basically, in shift of translation, or transposition he says, it is only the form that is changed. In addition, he urges the translation shift is done to get the natural equivalent of the source text message into the target text. Translation shifts also occur when there is no formal correspondence to the syntactic item to be translated. According to Bell (1991, p.33), to shift from one language to another is, by definition, to alter the forms.

Catford (1965, p.73) divides the shift in translation into two major types, level shift and category shift. Level shift refers to a source language item at one

linguistic level that has a target language translation equivalent at a different level. In other words, it is simply a shift from grammar to lexis.

Category shift refers to departures from formal correspondence in translation. What is meant by formal correspondence is any grammatical category in the target language which can be said to occupy the same position in the system of the target language as the given source language category in the source language system. The category shift is divided again into structure shifts, unit shifts, class shift, and intra-system shifts. Structure shift is the changing of words sequence in a sentence. Unit shift is the changes of rank; that is, departures from formal correspondence in which the translation equivalent of a unit at one rank in the source language is a unit at a different rank in the target language. Class shift occurs when the translation equivalent of a source language item is a member of a different class from the original item. Intra-system shift refers to the shifts that occurs internally, within the system; that is for those cases where the source and the target language possess systems which approximately correspond formally as to their constitution, but when translation involves selection of a non-corresponding term in the target language system.

Nida and Taber (1969, p.171) say that some of the most common shifts in meaning found in the transfer process are modifications which involve specific and generic meaning. Such shifts may go in either direction from generic to specific or specific to generic. A shift may result from a difference of the system in both languages. The difference can be in the form of vocabulary or structure, the shift caused by the vocabulary results in a shift in meaning. It can be concluded that there are two kinds of shifts in meaning. The first is the meaning

shift from general to specific meaning. The second is the meaning shift from specific to general meaning. These kinds of shifts often cause incorrect translation. The shift of structure, however, usually does not change the meaning or the message of the original text.

1) Category Shift

According to the explanation before, category shifts are departures from formal correspondence in translation. Formal correspondence means any grammatical category in the target language, which can occupy the same position in the system of the target language as the given source language category in the source language system. As explained before, category shifts include structure shift, class shift, unit shift, and intra-system shift.

1) Structure shift

Structure shift involves a change in grammatical structure between an SL and a TL. In grammar, structure shifts can occur at all ranks. For example: “black box’ becomes “*kotak hitam*” in *Bahasa Indonesia*. In the example before, there is a shift from MH (modifier + head) to HQ (head + qualifier).

2) Unit shift

Unit shift means changes of rank, that is, departures from formal correspondence in which the translation equivalent of a unit at one rank in the source language is a unit at a different rank in the target language. There can be a change from sentence to clause, phrase, word, and morpheme and vice versa. The unit shift shows a change of rank, i.e. a lower rank is translated into a higher rank or vice versa. In accordance with the statement before, there are two types of unit shifts, namely:

a) Upward Unit Shift

Upward unit shifts occur when there is a change from lower rank into higher rank

b) Downward unit shift

Downward unit shifts occur when there is a change from higher rank to lower rank.

3) Class shift

Class shifts occur when the translation equivalent of a source language item is a member of a different class from the target language item. In accordance with class shift, Catford (1965, p.78) says that class shifts comprises shifts from one part of speech to another. Meanwhile Vinay and Darbelnet in Munday, 2001: 57 introduce a term transposition which is defined as a change of one part of speech for another without changing the sense.

4) Intra-system shift

Intra-system shift occurs on the system of a language. It is used to indicate that shift occurs internally within the system of the language concerned, which involves a selection of a non-corresponding word in the TL system.

2.2.5 Degrees of Meaning Equivalence in Translation

Degrees of meaning equivalence in translation can be further categorized into:

Equivalent meaning which consists of complete meaning, increased meaning, decreased meaning, and non-equivalent meaning which consists of different meaning and no meaning.

a. Equivalent meaning

1) Complete meaning

Complete meaning occurs when the transfer happens from the SL into the TL without adding or omitting the information. For example, the expression '*pagi itu*' in Bahasa Indonesia is translated into 'that morning' in English. In this case, the information of the SL is exactly transferred into the TL, without any changes of meaning.

2) Increased meaning

Increased meaning occurs when the translator adds to the TL text, some information content which is not found in the SL text. The example is when the expression '*cold*' is translated into '*dingin dan gelap*'. In this case, the translator adds the expression '*gelap*' in his translation. *Hypernym*, the expression of words, phrase, clause or sentence of which the meaning is considered as the part of other smaller expression, is included in this group.

3) Decreased meaning

Decreased meaning occurs when the translator omits some information which is found in the SL text so the information content of the TL decreases. For example, the expression '*the bronze medal on the wall*' is translated into '*medali didinding itu*'. Here, the translator did not transfer the meaning of the original nonphrase completely. The expression '*bronze*' is not translated by the translator.

b. Non-Equivalent meaning

Non-equivalent meaning is the meaning of the translation which does not convey the meaning of the original writing. The target language does not contain a term that corresponds in meaning, either partially or inexactly, to the source

language. Non-equivalence meaning occurs when one or more of the vocabularies used are narrower in scope than the other vocabularies. In this case non-equivalence may be replaced by adopting a loan term. There are two degrees of non-equivalent:

1) No meaning

No meaning occurs when translators eliminate all of the information found in the source language text so that the target language text loses all of the information content of the source language text.

2) Different meaning

Different meaning occurs when translators change the information contained in the source language text by using words that have different meaning in the target language text.

2.2.6 Pride and Prejudice Movie

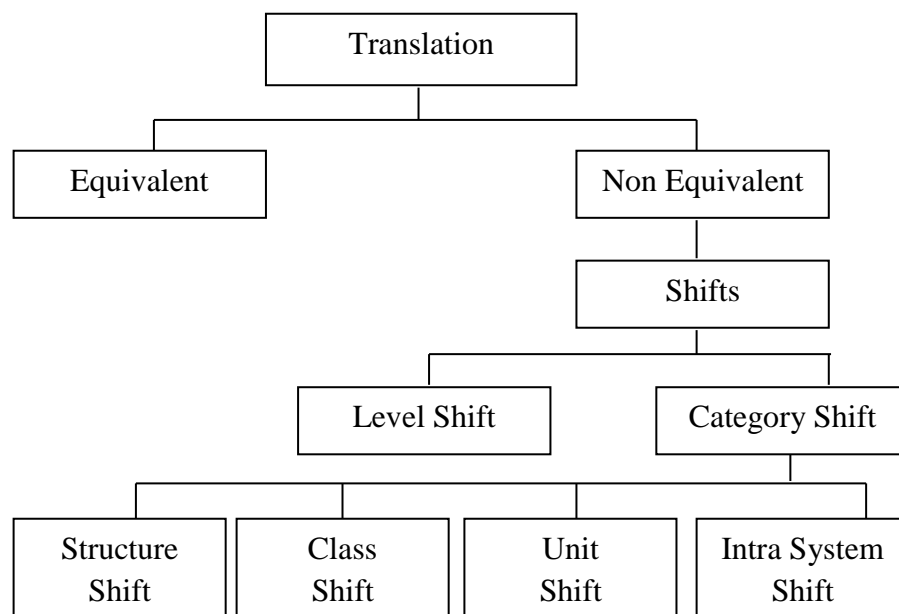
Pride and Prejudice is one of romance movies in 2005 that was directed by Joe Wright. This movie was based on Jane Austen's 1813 novel of the same name. The movie told about five sisters from an English family of landed gentry as they deal with issues of marriage, morality and misconceptions. Keira Knightley stars in the lead role of Elizabeth Bennet, while Matthew Macfadyen played her romantic interest Mr. Darcy. The movie was produced by Working Title Films in association with StudioCanal, It released on 16 September 2005 in United Kingdom and Ireland and on 11 November in the United States.

2.2.7 Theoretical Framework

In translation, it is the meaning that should be transferred from the SL into the TL. The meaning should be re-expressed naturally into the TL. To get natural translation, a translator may change the structure of the SL items that have no correspondence in the TL. This procedure is what Catford (1965, p.76) calls “translation shift”.

This research focuses in category shifts in the subtitle of *Pride and Prejudice* the movie. Category shift is departures from formal correspondence (unit, class, structure, and elements of structure) in translation.

The category shift includes structure shift, class shift, unit shift, and intra-system shift. Unit shift includes upward unit shift and downward unit shift. Shifts occur when the meaning equivalence between the SL and the TL is not achieved.



Picture 2.2.7 Research Design of the Study

CHAPTER V

CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTION

This chapter presents the conclusions of the study that contains of the main points of this study which have been discussed in the previous chapter. This chapter also presents suggestions for the next study, especially for those who want to conduct similar researches.

5.1 Conclusion

Based on the data analysis, the researcher draws conclusions that relate to the research problems. The findings showed that there was category shift in *Pride and Prejudice* the movie, namely structure shift, class shift, unit shift, and intra-system shift. It was found that there were 449 data of category shift of the *Pride and Prejudice* subtitle. It consists of four of category shift, namely: (1) 224 data of structure shift that consist of 61 data in the sentence form (simple and compound sentence) and 163 in the phrase form (noun phrase, adjective phrase, adverb phrase, and preposition phrase); (2) 42 data of class shift that consist of seven data in the sentence form (simple and compound sentence), five data in the phrase form (noun phrase, adjective phrase, adverb phrase, and preposition phrase), and 30 data in the word form (noun, verb, adjective, adverb, and function word); (3) 124 data of unit shift that consist of 34 data in the sentence form (simple and compound sentence), 72 data in the phrase form (noun phrase, adjective phrase, adverb phrase, and preposition phrase), and 18 data in the word form (noun, verb, adjective, adverb, and function word); (4) 59 data of intra-system shift that consist of 31 data in the phrase form (noun phrase, adjective phrase, adverb phrase, and

preposition phrase) and 28 data in the word form (noun, verb, adjective, adverb, and function word). The analysis shows that the most frequently category used in *Pride and Prejudice* the movie is structure shift.

5.2 Suggestion

Based on the result of the research, the researcher would like to suggest:

1) For future researchers

The first suggestion is for future researchers. In the next study, researchers are suggested to associate between category shift with the quality of translation because the limitation of the study in this study only discusses category shift.

2) For translators

The second suggestion is for translators. Translators are suggested to consider category shift in the process of translation. It is because of category shift may not be avoided in translation. Considering the need for naturalness and other aspects of good quality translation, so that the translation will be accurate, natural, and readable.

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