



**EXISTENCE OF VINAY AND DARBELNET'S
TRANSPOSITION IN THE ENGLISH-INDONESIAN
TRANSLATION OF JANE AUSTEN'S
"PRIDE AND PREJUDICE"**

a final project
submitted in partial fulfillment of the requirements
for the degree of Sarjana Pendidikan
in English

by

Azalea Devi Laes

2201415136

**ENGLISH DEPARTMENT
FACULTY OF LANGUAGES AND ARTS
SEMARANG STATE UNIVERSITY**

2019

DECLARATION OF ORIGINALITY

I Azalea Devi Laes hereby declare that this final project entitled *Existence of Vinay and Darbelnet's Transposition in the English-Indonesian Translation of Jane Austen's "Pride and Prejudice"* is my own work and has not been submitted in any form for another degree or diploma at any university or other institute of tertiary education. Information derived from the published and unpublished work of others has been acknowledged in the text and a list of references is given in the bibliography.

Semarang, 20 Juni 2019

The Writer



Azalea Devi Laes

NIM 2201415136

APPROVAL

This final project entitled *Existence of Vinay and Darbelnet's Transposition in the English-Indonesian Translation of Jane Austen's Pride and Prejudice* has been approved by a board of examiners and officially verified by the Dean of the Faculty of Languages and Arts on **August, 13th 2019**

Board Examiners:

1. **Chairperson**

Dr. Hendi Pratama. S.Pd., M.A.
NIP. 198505282010121006

2. **Secretary**

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

3. **First Examiner**

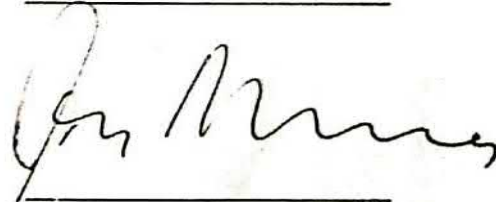
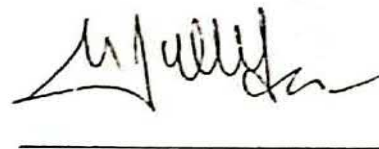
Dr. Issy Yuliasri. M.Pd.
NIP. 196207131990032001

4. **Second Examiner**

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

5. **Third Examiner / Advisor**

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



Approved by

Dean of Faculty of Languages and Arts

Dr. Sri Rejeki Urip. M.Hum
NIP. 196202211989012001

MOTTO AND DEDICATION

“There are two types of people who will tell you that you cannot make a difference in this world: those who are afraid to try and those who are afraid you will succeed.”

(Ray Goforth)

This final project I dedicated to:

My beloved parents

English Department UNNES

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

First of all, I would like to express my gratitude to Allah SWT who has given me all of the blessing, health, and inspiration to reach the completion of this final project entitled *Existence of Vinay and Darbelnet's Transposition in the English-Indonesian Translation of Jane Austen's "Pride and Prejudice"*.

I realize that I will never complete this final project without the help of others. Thus, I would like to express my deepest appreciation to Prof. Dr. Januarius Mujiyanto, M. Hum as my advisor for his guidance, suggestion, and feedback during the consultation of this final project. I would also express my sincere appreciation to all of the lecturers of English Department at Universitas Negeri Semarang for the invaluable knowledge given during the years of my study.

I dedicated my sincerest and deepest thanks to my beloved father and mother who always pray and motivate me for finishing my studies. I shall not forget to address my deepest admiration to my soul mate Bagus Pratama who always gives me advice, suggestion, and support in finishing this final project. And I say many thanks to my extraordinary friends Desi, Erninda, Tika, Erika, Dilla, Vika, Dinda, Karlina, and Elyda for the happiness, sadness, love, and every moment we have been going through these four years.

Finally, I realize this final project is far from perfect. Therefore, criticism, suggestion, and corrections are always open-welcomed. I hope this paper will be helpful for those are concern about the study.

The Writer

ABSTRACT

Laes, Azalea Devi. 2019. *Existence of Vinay and Darbelnet's Transposition in the English-Indonesian Translation of Jane Austen's "Pride and Prejudice"*. Final project. English Education. Faculty of Languages and Arts. Semarang State University. Advisor: Prof. Dr. Januarius Mujiyanto, M. Hum.

Keywords: category-shift, Catford, change, rank, transposition

A translation is a solution to resolve the variety of languages in the world to be translated into the target language. Taken from the Oxford dictionary, the definition of translation is the process of translating words or text from one language into another. Vinay and Darbelnet (1958) categorize translation procedures into eight, one of them is a transposition. It plays an important role in solving the grammatical problem in translating a text from SL into TL. This technique can help translators in avoiding the problem of a text that cannot be translated. Thenovels were chosen because they are relevant to analyze morpheme by morpheme, word by word, phrase by phrase, clause by clause, and sentence by sentence. The researcher wants to find out types of transpositions which are occurred in the translation of English into Indonesian. This research is based on a theory of shifts by Catford (1965) which attempted to analyze the unit shifts in the text. The purposes of this study are to analyze types of transposition which are found in the translation of *Pride and Prejudice* novels from English into Indonesian and to describe how transposition occurred in the translation of *Pride and Prejudice* novels from English into Indonesian. A descriptive qualitative method is used in the process of analysis. The writer analyzed morpheme by morpheme, word by word, phrase by phrase, clause by clause, and sentence by sentence. The research finding shows that in the English and Indonesian *Pride and Prejudice* novels, 630 unit transpositions are containing four types of category-shifts, there are structure-shift with 114 data found, class-shift with 60 data found, unit-shift with the total of 447 data, and intra-system shift with the total of 9 data.

It shows that the most dominant shift is unit-shift. It is concluded that transposition occurs in various ways. It occurred because of the effect of different structure between two languages, English (SL) and Indonesian (TL). The writer hoped this study can be used as the reference for researching in translation study, especially transposition.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

	Page
ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS	v
ABSTRACT	vi
TABLE OF CONTENTS.....	viii
LIST OF TABLES	xi
LIST OF DIAGRAMS.....	xii
LIST OF APPENDICES	xiii

CHAPTER

I. INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background of the Study.....	1
1.2 Reasons for Choosing the Topic	4
1.3 Research Problems	5
1.4 Objectives of the Study	5
1.5 Limitation of the Study	6
1.6 Significance of the Study	6
1.7 Outline of the Report.....	7

II. REVIEW OF THE RELATED LITERATURE

2.1 Review of the Previous Studies.....	9
2.2 Review of Related Literature	32
2.2.1 Definition of Translation.....	32
2.2.2 Grammatical Problems in Translation.....	32

2.2.3	Transposition.....	34
2.2.3.1	Level-Shift	35
2.2.3.2	Category-Shift.....	35
2.2.3.2.1	Structure-shift.....	39
2.2.3.2.2	Class-shift.....	39
2.2.3.2.3	Unit-shift	40
2.2.3.2.4	Intra-system shift.....	41
2.2.4	Jane Austen's <i>Pride and Prejudice</i> and the Indonesian Translation.....	41
2.3	Theoretical Framework	43

III. RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

3.1	Research Design.....	45
3.2	Object of the Study.....	37
3.3	Role of the Researcher	48
3.4	Type of Data.....	49
3.5	Instrument for Collecting the Data.....	50
3.6	Procedures for Collecting the Data	50
3.6.1	Finding and Selecting.....	51
3.6.2	Reading.....	51
3.6.3	Noting.....	51
3.6.4	Classifying.....	52
3.6.5	Analyzing	53
3.7	Procedures for Analyzing the Data	54
3.7.1	Word by word.....	55

3.7.2	Phrase by phrase	55
3.7.3	Clause by clause	55
3.7.4	Sentence by sentence	56
3.8	Technique of Reporting Results	56
3.8.1	Data Classification	56
3.8.2	Data Reduction	57
3.8.3	Data Description	58
IV. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION		
4.1	General Description	60
4.2	Results of the Study	63
4.2.1	Category-shift	63
4.2.1.1	Structure-shift	63
4.2.1.2	Class-shift	67
4.2.1.3	Unit-shift	73
4.2.1.4	Intra-system shift	80
4.3	Discussion	82
V. CONCLUSIONS AND SUGGESTIONS		
5.1	Conclusions	87
5.2	Suggestions	89
REFERENCES		90
APPENDICES		95

LIST OF TABLES

Table	Page
3.1 Data Collection	50
3.2 Data Classification.....	52
3.3 Examples of Class-shift	57
4.1 Finding of Transposition	62

LIST OF DIAGRAMS

Diagram	Page
2.1 Types of Transposition	43
3.1 Research Design	47

LIST OF APPENDICES

Appendix	Page
1. List of Structure-shift	95
2. List of Class-shift	112
3. List of Unit-shift.....	119
4 List of Intra-system shift	158

CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

This chapter presents the background of the study, reasons for choosing the topic, research problems, objectives of the study, limitation of the study, significance of the study, and outline of the study.

1.1 Background of the Study

Language is one way for people to convey their purpose like; what they want, what they want to do, what they are doing, how are their lives, etc. There are some opinions about the definition of language. “The definition of language expressed by (Shamsuddin, 1986), he gave two language understanding. First, language is a tool used to shape the mind and feelings, desires, and deeds. Second, language is a clear sign of a good personality and the bad.” (Icong, 2011). The other definition of language was taken from www.thewonderfulest.blogspot.com, “Language is a means of spiritual communication is very important in life together”(Soejono, 1983, p. 1). According to Jannaty in her blog,(Walija, 1986) defined language communication is the most complete and effective way to convey ideas, messages, intentions, feelings, and opinions to others.

From the definitions of language above, the writer got the point that the main purpose of using language is to get communication. There is only human who can use language because they have ideas to share with others. People can understand each other with language. Nowadays what becomes a problem is that not all people in the world using the same language. People in one area are

different from people in another area, so do their language. The language that people use in one country is different from languages in other countries. For example, Americans speak English while Indonesians speak Bahasa Indonesia. People can find the foreign languages not only from spoken term but also from term that have relations with written term such as; journal, comic, and novel. Fortunately, where there is a problem there must be a solution. The translation is a solution to resolve the variety of languages in the world to be translated into the target language. The definition of translation taken from the Oxford dictionary is the process of translating words or text from one language into another. "The term translation itself has several meanings, it can refer to the general subject field, the product (the text that has been translated) or the process (the act of producing the translation, otherwise known as translating)." (Munday, 2008, p. 5). The product involves the translated text and the process involves the translator changing an original written text (SL) into written text (TL) in different verbal language. According to (Newmark, 1998, p. 5), translation is rendering the meaning of a text into another language in the way that the author intended the text. Nowadays most the people think that translating seems to be an easy job because it is only changing the text from one language into another. The truth is to get the correct information of a text, a translator in translating a text must follow the procedures. (Vinay & Darbelnet, 1958) categorize translation procedures into direct translation which contains borrowing, calque, and literal translation and oblique translation which contains transposition, modulation, equivalence, and adaptation. The technique that plays an important role in solving the grammatical problem in

translating a text from SL to TL is a transposition. This technique can help a translator in avoiding the problem of a text that cannot be translated.

Transposition is a procedure that involves replacing one word class with another class without changing the message. Here is an example of a sentence in English *she announced she would resign* and then its Indonesian translation is *dia mengumumkan pengunduran dirinya*. The transposition is found here is class-shift. It proved by there was a change of word class from *resign* (verb) into *pengunduran diri* (noun). And another example of English into Indonesian transposition is in the English word *impossible* and then it translated into Indonesian word *tidak mungkin*. There is a transposition which is happened here. The original word is the base expression and the transposed word is the transposed expression. (Catford, 1965, p. 73) called transposition as a shift He also stated that transposition or shift is a procedure of translation that involves the changes of a grammatical structure from SL to TL. His theory is called a translation shift. He classified translation shifts into category-shifts and level-shifts. Level-shift means a source language item at one linguistic level has a target language translation equivalent at a data different level while category shift means a change from the formal correspondence in translation includes structure shifts, class shifts, intra-system shifts, and unit shifts.

Once again, the translation shifts are needed because when a translator translating the text from the source language to the target language, he or she must know the rules of both languages because each language has its different structure. This research focuses on finding the category shift in the novel based on the

theory of shift by Catford. The translating process has a goal that is to find the equivalent term from the source text in the target text and the most relevant theory to the data according to the writer is the theory of translation shift by Catford. The writer will focus on analyzing structure shift, class shift, unit shift, and intra-system shift that occur in the novel.

In this paper, the writer is going to analyze the category shifts found in the novel by using Catford's theory. The object of the study is a novel entitled *Pride and Prejudice* by Jane Austen. This novel is popular since it was published in January, 28th 1813 and was brought to the big screen or we can call it a movie. This novel was brought into some movies with their different actors and actresses in each movie.

1.2 Reasons for Choosing the Topic

The researcher chooses topic *Existence of Vinay and Darbelnet's Transposition In the English-Indonesian Translation of Jane Austen's "Pride and Prejudice"* because of some following reasons:

1. The Indonesian version of *Pride and Prejudice* novel is used to help the reader to understand the whole story in the novel. The story in both the English version and the Indonesian version are present descriptions of some objects which contain many words, phrases, sentences, and paragraphs. The English version deals with many words which relatively much more difficult to be translated because the target language

sometimes does not have the equivalence of those words. Thus, the Indonesian version will help the reader to comprehend the text.

2. Both *Pride and Prejudice* novels were chosen because they are relevant to analyze morpheme by morpheme, word by word, phrase by phrase, clause by clause, and sentence by sentence.
3. For those reasons, the researcher wants to find out types of transpositions that occurred in the translation of English into Indonesian. Transposition is one of the techniques in translating a text from English (source language) into Indonesian (target language) without changing the meaning, thus, a researcher needs to know how the translator applies it in the novel.

1.3 Research Problems

As this final project is concerned with shifts that found in the novel *Pride and Prejudice*, the writer proposes the following questions:

1. What types of transposition are found in the translation of *Pride and Prejudice* novels from English into Indonesian?
2. How does transposition occur in the translation of *Pride and Prejudice* novels from English into Indonesian?

1.4 Objectives of the Study

The objectives of this study are to answer the research problems have been mentioned above, which are:

1. To analyze types of transposition that are found in the translation of *Pride and Prejudice* novels from English into Indonesian.
2. To describe how transposition has occurred in the translation of *Pride and Prejudice* novels from English into Indonesian.

1.5 Limitation of the Study

This study is limited to the occurrence of transpositions which are found in the translation of *Pride and Prejudice* novels from English into Indonesian. The writer analyzed morpheme by morpheme, word by word, phrase by phrase, clause by clause, and sentence by sentence. The analysis towards transposition will enrich the writer and the reader with the vocabulary and know whether the novel is recommended to read and to learn translation or not.

1.6 Significance of the Study

There are three kinds of the significance of the study. They are the theoretical, pedagogical, and practical significance of the study.

1. Theoretically: the writer hoped that this study will enrich the knowledge of transposition as one of the techniques in translating.
2. Pedagogically: the writer hoped this study can be a reference for other researchers who want to analyze the transposition as the techniques in translating text from English into Indonesian.

3. Practically: the writer hoped this study can provide the problem solving for translating English to Indonesian for other researchers who want to take translation analysis especially transposition analysis.

1.7 Outline of the Report

This final project is organized into five chapters. Chapter I presents introduction which comprises background of the study, reasons for choosing the topic, research problems, objectives of the study, limitation of the study, significance of the study, and outline of the study.

Chapter II reviews about the related literature which consists of three subchapters. The first presents the review of previous studies, the second is about the review of related literature, and the last is the theoretical framework of this study.

In Chapter III, research methodology is discussed in this section. It provides a detailed description of the methodology and data collection procedure that will be used in this research. Some subsections will be discussed here are the research design, object of the study, role of the researcher, type of data, procedures of collecting data, procedures of analyzing data, and technique of reporting results.

Chapter IV reports the result of the study from the general description, the result of the research, and the discussion of the research. It shows how the writer analyses the data and then obtains the result from the analysis.

At last, Chapter V presents the conclusion of the research based on the result of the study and some suggestions for the readers, particularly for those who are taking translation studies.

CHAPTER II

REVIEW OF THE RELATED LITERATURE

This chapter discusses review of the related literature which consists of review of the previous studies; review of theoretical study containing definitions of translation, grammatical problems in translation, and transposition; and also theoretical framework.

2.1 Review of the Previous Studies

A study is said to be valid when it is supported by the literature. There are some reviews of the previous studies and also the review of related literature the writer used to prove the validity of this research.

Some researchers had been conducted dealing with transposition in translation. The first research was done by Suhaila (2010) in her final project about to analyze the unit shifts in the English-Indonesian translation of *The Tale of the Three Brothers* by J.K Rowling. The objectives of this research are to find out the patterns of the unit shift in English-Indonesian Translation and to figure out what are the factors that can cause or affect each unit shift by using Catford's theory. The findings show that the pattern of the unit-shifts found is a morpheme to a word, a word to a phrase, a phrase to a word, a phrase to a clause, a clause to a word, a clause to a phrase, and a clause to a sentence. And the shifts occurred because of the lexical and grammatical aspects.

The next study comes from Tanjungsari (2011). She analyzes the transposition technique and translation quality in the movie entitled *Penelope*. The objectives of this research are to find out types of category and unit shifts found in the subtitle of film and to find out the accuracy and the acceptability of the translation in the subtitle of film experiencing transposition technique. This is descriptive qualitative research and this research only focuses on the category shift and unit shift. The data are all of the subtitle of film *Penelope* applying transposition techniques and the data which are got from the questionnaire collected from the three raters. The results of this analysis show that there are 116 transposition technique identified in the subtitle of film *Penelope*. In conducting this research, the author applied some steps as follows: determining the object of the research or the researcher looked for a suitable film to analyze, watching the chosen movie and analyzing the original English dialogue and the Indonesian subtitle to collect data about category and unit shift, distributing questionnaire to the raters to get data about the accuracy and the acceptability of the translation, numbering and coding the data, analyzing the types of the category and unit shifts found in the translation, analyzing the accuracy of the translation based on the rater's assessment, analyzing the acceptability of the translation based on the rater's assessment, relating findings to the research problems, drawing conclusions and proposing suggestions. There are 19 data (16.4%) of category shift and 97 data (83.6%) of unit shift. Dealing with the quality of the translation of the subtitle experiencing the transposition technique belongs to an accurate and acceptable translation.

Besides that Arif (2015) did the research about the translation shift of compound nouns in *The Great Gatsby's* movie subtitles. This study used Catford's theory of translation shift to analyzing the compound noun, while Larson's theory of Characteristics of language that affect translation is used to analyze the factors that caused the compound noun shift. There are two sources of data: the primary data and secondary data. The primary data is taken from the movie subtitle itself from the DVD. The secondary data is taken from some critical works and some books that concern with the movie and the translation. Those analysis aims to find compound noun in the grammatical level especially word classes. This research uses a qualitative method. The writer uses the content-analysis method in the data collection technique. To collect the data, the writer does some steps, first, watches the movie and concerns in the Indonesian subtitle, second, the writer opens the English subtitle and compares it, third, the writer identifies the data from SL to TL that contain compound noun shift. And the last is the writer puts the data from SL to TL side by side. The result shows that there are 73 cases of compound shift on the data. It has 7 kinds of compound noun shifts, they are compound noun to single noun 28 cases, compound noun to noun phrase 21 cases, compound noun to adjective 4 cases, compound noun to adverb 2 cases, compound noun to adverbial phrase 3 cases, compound noun to compound noun 15 cases, and the last is compound noun to noun clause 1 case. The writer found that three factors cause a shift in the compound noun. First, meaning components are lexical items and it has 51 cases, second is the same meaning component occurs in several surface structures lexical items and it has 8 cases,

and the last is one form is used to represent several alternative meanings and it has 14 cases.

Next, Dewi (2016) also researched about encouraging Students' independency to write through the analysis of English-Indonesian translation Shift in *The Luncheon*. This research aims to investigate the types of shifts found in the translation, to describe how the translation shift occurred in the translation, and to explain how the translation shifts can be applied in teaching writing. This is descriptive qualitative research. The object of this research is the original short story of *The Luncheon* and its translation *Makan Siang*. The key instrument of this research is the researcher herself. The researcher observes, identifies and classifies the shifts which are found in *The Luncheon* by employing Catford's theory of translation shift. The units of analysis of this research are words, phrases, clauses, and sentences which experience the translation shifts. The process of data analysis covers several steps; they are comparing both ST and TT, analyzing the changes occurred from ST into TT, classifying the data based on Catford's theory of shift, describing the variations of shifts found in the translation, counting the percentage of shifts, and last of all drawing the conclusion. The results showed that five categories of shifts occur in the short story namely level shift, structure shift, class shift, unit shift, and intra-system shift. The most frequently-occurred shift is a structure shift. And translation shift is mostly applied in translating the noun phrase by changing the sequence of the construction of the headword and the modifier.

After that, a bit different with the previous researcher, Zoraya, et al. (2017) did the research about the analysis of unit-shifts in a subtitle of *The Hobbit* third sequel. The purposes of this study are to analyze the types of shifts which exist in the translation of Indonesian subtitle of *The Hobbit: The Battle of Five Armies* and to find out the translation level in Indonesian subtitle is good enough or not. This study used a descriptive qualitative method. The process of research involves emerging questions and procedures, collecting data on participants' setting, analyzing the data inductively, building from particulars to general themes, and making interpretation of the meaning of data. In conducting this study, the writer used some observation sheets to get the data. First of all, the writer created a comparison sheet between the subtitle in the source language (English) and target language (Indonesian). All the translation in each subtitle will be listed in this sheet, including them which do not have unit shifts. The methods that are used by the writer in this study are observing, collecting, identifying, analyzing. The result shows that all types of unit-shifts occur in the translation of this film's subtitle. And it is understandable since English and Indonesian are so different in their unit ranks.

Moreover, Sugiyanti analyzed the English noun phrase translation shift in the novel *The Davinci Code*. This study is aimed at analyzing the type of shift that is used by translators in translating the noun phrase in the novel *The Davinci Code* into Indonesian. The method of study can be categorized as a qualitative-descriptive method. The data were analyzed by implementing the theory proposed by Catford (1965). Catford (1978) divides the shift in translation into two major

types, level/rank shift, and category shift. Level or rank shift is simply a shift from grammar to lexis. Category shift is divided into structure shifts, class shifts, unit shift, and intra-system shifts. The conclusion showed that there are three types of translation shift. It can be classified into unit shift (from high into the low level), structural shift (linguistic factor), and intra-system shift.

Kalantari (2011) created a study about Catford's shift model of translation, a drama-based critical inquiry. This article is trying to make use of models available in the field of Translation Studies which are about shifts taking place during the semantic transference in translation. The above mentioned twenty sentences were compared to their Persian equivalences to first, find the occurrence degree of each of them out so that the objective of attaching different values to each type can be achieved. Secondly, through this comparison, there were areas observed where a kind of unnamed shift occurs. Here, a famous play written by Woody Allen in 1935 is under investigation and twenty sentences have been randomly selected for the model to be applied on. Based on purpose sampling method twenty sentences of Woody Allen's play were selected as well as their translation. The finding shows within twenty examples only in one case level shift happened, the structural shift has happened in thirteen cases, class shifts in two cases, and unit shift in five cases.

Widarwati (2015) also conducted a research about an analysis of rank-shift of compound-complex sentence translation. The focus of this research is to describe the ranks shift of compound-complex sentence translation in *Harry Potter and the Order of the Phoenix* novel translation by ListianaSrisanti and also

to describe the accuracy of those translations. This research belongs to qualitative descriptive research which documents and informants are being the main source data. There are two strategies applied in collecting the data, namely: interactive method and non interactive method. To apply an interactive method, the researcher interviews and gives a questionnaire to informants with the purpose to get some data needed. Meanwhile, non-interactive method is applied with the purpose to be able to write and analyze data related to meaning shift caused by the use of rank shift strategy in translating compound-complex sentence in the novel. The sampling technique used in this research is selective random sampling which's based on the theoretical concept, personal researcher desire, empirical characteristics, etc (criterion-based selection). There are steps in doing data analysis techniques, namely: data reduction, data presentation, and concluding. The finding shows that there are 50 compound-complex sentences translated into Indonesian by using rank-shift strategy. It is found that the form of the shift varied in a simple sentence, compound sentence, complex sentence and compound-complex sentence.

The research about category shift analysis was conducted by Sentana (2015). Her research entitled *Category Shifts Occurrence in the Indonesian Translation of Little Women*. The purposes of the 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 methods. The qualitative approach is used to describe the data. The quantitative

approach is used to count the percentage of the kinds of category shifts found in the translation. The procedure of this research will be as follows: the researcher read both the English novel and its translation thoroughly, the source text and the translation are compared to see whether there are changes of shifts on the structure and the position of the words, at the same time, the researcher marks down words/phrases/clauses/sentences of the translation text in which translation shifts occur. The researcher then analyzes the collected data approached by theories concerned and this step the researcher used the theory proposed by Catford on 1965 which is category shifts, the researcher collected 25 data in form of sentences randomly from the first five chapters of the translation in which category shifts such as class shift, structure shift, unit shift, and intra-system shift found, and those 25 data are counted to see what the dominant category shift occur in the translation of the novel. While comparing the SL and the TL, the researcher collects the data being analyzed. The total data is 25. The result of the research shows that all types of category shifts which are structure shift, class shift, unit shift, and system shift found in the novel. It also shows that the dominant category shift found in the translation is structure shift.

Prasetya (2016) conducted research about an analysis of the unit shift in the English-Bahasa Indonesia subtitle of the animated movie *The Adventures of Tintin: The Secret of the Unicorn* Original DVD. This study is aimed to identify types of unit shifts occurring in the animated movie and to identify unit shifts affecting the meaning equivalence in the movie. This research is classified into a descriptive study. The data sources of this study are the movie and the subtitle text

in the movie. The data gathered which are in the form of words, phrases, clauses and sentences of the movie and subtitle text are classified based on the unit shifts and meaning equivalence. The researcher applied qualitative research. The finding shows that there are two different types of unit shift. They are upward and downward unit shifts. These two types are divided into six different categories. Each category for each type occurs in this animated movie. There are two different types of unit shift. They are upward and downward unit shifts. Upward unit shifts are word into phrase, word into clauses, phrase into clause, phrase into sentence, clause into sentence. While downward unit shifts are clause into phrase, clause into word, sentences into clauses, sentences into words. Degrees of meaning equivalence in translation can be further categorized into equivalent meaning which consists of (1) complete meaning, (2) increased meaning, (3) decreased meaning, and non-equivalent meaning which consists of (1) different meaning and (2) no meaning.

Denny & Siegfrieda (2018) investigated the translation shift occurs in the caption. This study investigates translation shift occurs in Museum MACAN'S Instagram caption and the accuracy of their translation. This study uses Catford's theory. The data were twenty-five Museum MACAN'S Instagram captions. The collected data were analyzed to find the translation shift and the accuracy of their caption. There are three evaluators to rate the accuracy of the captions. They are the writer of this study, a student of management from Universitas Negeri Jakarta who works as a freelance translator for more than two years, and a professional translator who has been in the translation field for twenty-five years. This study

was qualitative because this study used text as the data. The finding shows that there are 150 shifts occurred in twenty-five Museum MACAN'S caption. And the most shift used is structure shift.

A study done by Dewi & Sudipa (2017) on Transposition in Garuda Magazine's: English-Indonesian Translation. This study aims to identify methods of procedures mostly used and describe the reasons why the data belongs to those procedures occurring in the two bilingual articles of Garuda Magazine. In the magazine, the topic is represented in both English and Indonesian language. The data were collected by note-taking. A descriptive qualitative method was used to analyze the translation product. The lexical items that indicated containing the forms of methods or procedures of translation were observed. At the same time, the target language text was compared to make sure that they were equivalent too. In conclusion, there are four major types found on the data and the procedure of translation that mostly used in this data is by applying the transposition method which found 17 data.

Another research was conducted by Pratama, et al. (2018). This study aimed to explain the kinds of semantic shifts embedded in Sarah Dessen's *What Happened to Goodbye* and to explain the types of semantic shift is rendered into Indonesian and the translation quality. This study was descriptive qualitative research. The analysis of the data based on the description of the linguistic features, interpretation of the types of semantic shift and translation quality being embedded. From the results of semantic shift analysis, the writer found the first type of semantic shift (adjective+noun-noun+adjective); the second type of shift,

the third type of shift (noun+adjective-noun+clause;adjective+noun-noun+noun) and the fourth type of shift (the replacement of a verbal lexical gap in Bahasa Indonesia). The analysis of translation quality shows that 108 translations (23%) are considered to be accurate, and 287 translations (77%) are considered less accurate. In clarity level, 176 translation belong to clear (47.7%), and 219 translations are belong to unclear (52.3%). Naturalness level shows that 246 translations (54.7%) are categorized as very natural, and 149 translations (45,3%) are categorized as sufficient naturalness.

The research paper entitled *Transposition: Accounting for Syntactic Shift in Translation. A Bilingual EU Corpus-Based Study* was conducted by Georgiana Reiss (2017). This paper aims at tracking and analyzing the occurrences of transposition in the official Romanian translations of EU legislation drafted in English. The author focus on discussing several relevant cases covering changes as to the number of the noun, the position of the adjective, the word class, the syntactic functions and the verb voice to identify their mandatory or optional nature. The quantitative analysis is used in this paper and it shows the frequency values of transposition among all translation procedures. The result shows that transposition is the most frequently used translation procedure in our bilingual corpus of EU legal documents, being identified with a frequency value of approximately 26.1% of all translation procedures investigated. The predominant type is represented by word-class transposition with a total 480 data.

Herman (2014) published a translational journal entitled *Category Shifts in the English Translation of Harry Potter and the Philosopher's Stone Movie*

Subtitle into Indonesia (An Applied Linguistics Study). In his journal, it is considered to find out the shifts in movie subtitle of *Harry Potter and the Philosopher's Stone* movie subtitle into Indonesia. The objective of this study is to find out the kind of category shift found in the movie and to find out the dominant category shift found in the movie based on Catford's theory. The qualitative approach is used to describe the data and the quantitative approach is used to count the percentage of each variation that will be related to some non-linguistics factors. The finding shows that all kinds of category shifts found in the subtitle of the movie. The category shifts used are unit, structure, class, and intra-system shifts. The dominant category shift found in movie subtitles is unit-shift.

Luthfiana (2014) conducted a final project entitled Transposition In the English-Indonesian Translation of Terence Blacker's *The Secret Life of Ms Wiz* Novel. Her research is attempted to investigate the type of transposition and to describe how transposition occurs in the novel by using Catford's theory. She analyzed the level-shift and the category-shift. Category-shifts contains structure-shift, class-shift, unit-shift, and intra-system shift. The technique of reporting results is data classification, data reduction, and data description. The finding shows that there are 413 transpositions that occurred. The amount of level-shift occurrence is in number 70 (16.95%), followed by structure-shift with 152 (36.80%) data, class-shift with 57 (13.80%) data, unit-shift with 117 (28.33%) data, and intra-system shift with 17 (4.12%). The most frequent occurrence is structure-shift with 152 (36.80%) data found. It occurs by changing the sentence form and word order, and splitting and combining sentences.

Mozart (2014). In his study “An Analysis of English-Indonesian Transposition in the *Sony Ericsson K750i's User Manual*”, he explained that he analyzed transposition. The research objectives are to analyze the type of transposition that occurred in the text and to investigate why the transpositions are applied in the text by using Newmark’s theory. The findings show that the most occurred transposition in the text is first shift and it happens because of the different grammatical structures from the source language to target language.

Herman (2017) published a translation journal entitled *Shift in Translation from English into Indonesian on Narrative Text*. The objective of this research is to find out what translation shifts used in translating narrative texts from English into Indonesia. The writer limited the analysis to the unit shift in the high level to lower level and low level to a higher level. A descriptive qualitative method was implemented in this research. The writer concludes that the unit shifts that occurred in the translation into the target language is the forming from a high level to a lower level and from a low level to a higher level. The shifts are usually created from a phrase into a word, a verb phrase into a verb, and a word into a phrase. The analysis of the text also shows that shifts found in the translation of narrative texts are level shift, unit shift, class shift, structure shift, and intra-system shift.

The next study comes from Akbari (2012) entitled *Structural Shifts in Translation of Children’s Literature*. The main objective of this research was to see whether and how translators incorporate structural shifts into their schedule, what kinds of a structural shift are made and what kinds of a structural shift are

more frequently used in literary translation. The second objective of the research was to examine whether structural shifts help the literary translators to better transfer the meaning. The researcher aimed to find out the most common structural shifts through the comparative analysis of structures between texts written in English and texts translated into Persian. All sentences or paragraphs of each source text were compared with their sample translation in Persian. Structural shifts were classified under addition, omission, arrangement, shift of voice, and shift of tense. The researcher found 254 cases of structural shifts in 252 pieces of data collected. 50 cases were of addition type and 9 cases of omission type, 157 cases refer to those of arrangement. The most frequent structural shifts in literary translation from English into Persian are those of “arrangement”. The most frequent shifts or arrangement are those of “grammatical elements order”. In this sense, structural shifts that result from re-arrangement, addition, omission, change of sentence tense can be defined as problem-solving strategies adopted consciously by translators of literary texts, which may minimize the inevitable loss of meaning.

Rahmawatie, et al. (2017) conducted research about the shifts of functional words in the translation of Toer's *Bumi Manusia* Into English by Max Lane. The research aims are to investigate how functional word shifts performed and kinds of the class shift in the novel. This research uses the descriptive qualitative approach in analyzing and identifying functional word shifts which performed in the translation of *Bumi Manusia* by Pramoedya Ananta Toer and its English translation by Max Lane. The goal is to find out the functional word shift which is

performed in the translation from SL to TL by using the theory of translation shift by Catford. The data were presented by analyzing and classifying the functional word shifts and describes by using words, natural language, and tables. Then the writer collects the data findings and makes a percentage of each kind of shift that is performed. The result shows that there are 177 functional word shifts occur in the novel.

Dewi, et al. (2014) analyzed the equivalence and shift. The title of the research is *The Equivalence and Shift in the Indonesian Translation of English Adjective Phrases*. The aims of this study are investigating and analyzing the equivalence and shifts found in Indonesian translation of English adjective phrases in magazine articles. This study is a qualitative descriptive study. The procedures of collecting data are identifying the SL data consist of English adjective phrases. Next, identifying the TL data consists of Indonesian translated adjective phrases from TL. The last is putting together the data of the SL and the TL side by side in a list. After collecting the data, the writer analyzes the data by classifying them into the equivalence category and shift category. The writer uses Popovic's and Nida's model of equivalence. For analyzing shifts, the writer employs Catford's classification of translation shifts. This research found that in the translation of English adjective phrases into Indonesian in the *National Geographic* magazine articles the equivalence is more dominant than the shift. It is because there are similarities of the function of the phrase both in English and in Indonesia.

Ekasani (2018) also researched about analysis category shifts in the translation of verb phrase in English Cookbook into Indonesian. The data source was taken from the English cookbook entitle *The Essential Book of Sauces & Dressings* from Murdoch Books published by Periplus and its translation into Indonesian. This research is descriptive and qualitative. The method of data collection is documentation. The following procedures were followed to carry out the analysis of the category shift used in translating from English text into Indonesian. First, the writer collected the data from SL and its translation. Next, the writer classified data into its types of category shifts, and at the same time, the researcher marks down words/phrases/clauses/sentences of the translation text in which translation shifts occur. Then, the researcher analyzed the collected data of the category shift by using the theory from Catford (1965). The last was presenting the data. The finding shows that the category shifts that appear in the translation of verb phrases in English cookbook into Indonesian are structure shift, unit shift, and class shift.

A study was done by Santiari et al. (2017) on Translation Shift in Translating English Noun Phrases into Indonesian Noun Phrases found in *Let It Snow* into *Dalam Derai Salju*. The study aims to describe the translation shift of noun phrase applied in translating English noun phrase into Indonesian noun phrase and to identify translation meaning in noun phrase found in *Let It Snow*. This study used a descriptive qualitative method. The result of this study is the example of translation shift found both in level shift and category shift. And the structure shift was mostly found. The example of a translation meaning was also

already found both in form-based translation and meaning-based translation. The result is that the examples of meaning-based translation (idiomatic translation) mostly dominated.

Besides that, Maasoum & Shahbaiki (2013) did the research about the category shift. The title of their research is Translation Shifts in the Persian Translation of *a Tale of Two Cities* by Charles Dickens. The aim of this study is to find which types of shifts the translator uses, to compare the SL and the TL versions, and to investigate how faithful the translator is to the original text. This paper analyses different kinds of category shifts. Forty sentences of the first six chapters of the novel were selected randomly and compared with their corresponding parts in the Persian translation. This study shows that among forty sentences that include forty-three shifts, the unit shift is the most frequent type of shift. 37.5% of shifts are unit shifts, 30% class shifts, 12.5% structure shifts, and 27.5% intra-system shifts.

Another study that has a similar topic was conducted by Miranti (2017). She conducted a study entitled Translation shifts in Indonesia Version of Sheldon's *Windmills of the Gods*. The aim of this research is to analyze how shifts happened in the translation. This research uses a qualitative approach and quantitative research. In collecting the data, the researcher employed these following procedures: first, identified complex sentence which had clauses in the SL, second, determined the translation of the complex sentence mentioned at the first step of the data collection procedure. Next, the procedure was creating a table to identify data of the two languages. The data were grouped into two parts,

namely English and Indonesian. The collected data were then categorized and put in each relevant classification on Catford's translation shift model. The finding shows that there were 245 data of complex sentences found in the novel. There are 112 shifts found in the Indonesian translation. The shift occurs from a clause into a word, into a phrase, into a clause and a clause into a sentence.

The next study which was conducted by Khansa (2016), she concerns about shift analysis and readability on a novel. The title of the study is Translation Shift Analysis and Readability on *Allegiant* by Veronica Roth. The objectives of this research are to classify translation shifts found in *Allegiant* novel and its translation and to identify readability of translation shift applied in *Allegiant* novel and its translation. This research is descriptive qualitative. The method of collecting data in this study is documentation and interviewing. The result of this research shows that: first, there are category shift 7.41%, intra-system shift 53.69%, level shift 7.02%, and structural shift 31.79%. Based on the readability of the translation shift above, translation is readable in this novel. Second, from 3275 data there are 3262 data has a score of 3 of readability or 99.60% and 13 data has a score of 2 or 0.39%. The finding shows that the readability level is high although the medium level also finds but it doesn't dominant. The high readability is more dominant for this translation.

Azizah (2017) analyzed the translation shift on Instagram captions. The title of her research is an Analysis of Category Shift Translation on AniYudhoyono's Instagram Captions in 2015. The objectives of this study are to identify the translation shift and to describe the quality of translation shift in

AniYudhoyono's Instagram captions in 2015. This research is descriptive qualitative research. The objects are category shifts that occur in word, phrase, clause, and sentence on the Instagram caption. The data are analyzed by describing a method using Catford's and Nababan's theory. The results show that there are four shifts that are found, namely: structure shift, unit shift, intra-system shift, and class shift. The most translation shift occurred in the 623 captions is the unit shift. The fewer occurrences shifted form in this research is the class shift. From 672 captions, 367 belongs to accurate translation, 305 belongs to less accurate, and there is no inaccurate translation. In acceptability level, 513 belongs to acceptable, 159 belongs to less acceptable, and no unacceptable. While in readability level, 594 captions belong to high readability.

Yuwandani, et al. (2016) conducted a research about the translation shift that applied to the text. The title of the research is *The Translation Shifts Applied to the Translated Text I Belog Lost Something*. The objective of this study is to discover the shift occurring in the text analysis in the level of word and phrase. The analysis was limited to the shift in the level the noun or the noun phrase utilized in the SL which is translated into the TL. The data were collected from the Balinese story *I Belog Kelangan* as the source text and *I Belog Something* as the target text. The data were elaborated on the analysis by a qualitative method. The result of this study shows that there are two types of shifts applied to the text. They are transposition and modulation.

Next, Purnomo (2015) also did the research about transposition and modulation from the source language and target language of a text. His research

entitled *Transposition and Modulation to Translate Tourism Texts from English into Indonesian*. The study attempts to evaluate the types and accuracy of two translation strategies. The study is intended to be a descriptive and qualitative method. The data sources are obtained from documents and inter-raters. The documents along with their translations are taken from Garuda Indonesia Magazine. The results of the analysis show that: (1) there are three types of transposition: (a) the change from singular to plural and vice versa, (b) the change in grammatical structure from SL to TL because the SL grammatical structure does not exist in TL and (c) an alternative to when literal translation of SL text may not accord with natural usage in TL; (2) there are two types of modulation: (a) obligatory modulation and (b) free modulation; (3) the transposition used is generally accurate, and (4) the modulation used is generally less accurate.

The Backward Fall was analyzed by Nurhayati (2018). The research discussed category shift of noun phrase found in the novel. The title of her research is *Category Shift of Noun Phrase in the Short Story of The Backward Fall*. This study is conducted to find out the category shift of noun phrase in the Indonesian translation of *The Backward Fall* by Jason Herman which is *Jatuh Ke Atas* by HarumWibowo. The data were collected by using the English text (SL) and the Indonesian text (TL). The writer listed all the noun phrases used in source text with their Indonesian translation then identifying the category shifts based on Catford's theory. The results of the study found that the structure shift was dominant (25.52%) then followed by the intra-system shift (17.57%), class shift (2.93%), and unit shift (3.76%). Several combinations of shifts also found such as

unit shift+intra-system shift (15.90%), structure shift+unit shift (18.41%), and structure shift+intra-system shift (15.06%).

Rini (2015) conducted research entitled Analysis of the Category Shift of Noun Phrases in Translation of *The Queen Swallow's Gift*. The aim of this research is to find out the kind of category shift done by the translator in translating the noun phrase. The result shows that the category shift that occurred in the TL is categorized into six categorizations. There are structure shift (176), class shift (6), unit shift (10), intra-system shift (63), structure shift+intra-system shift (29), and unit shift+intra-system shift (2).

Another study that has a similar topic was conducted by Supriyanto. In 2017, he conducted a study entitled The Analysis of Structure Shift in the English Translation of Thesis Abstracts Found at Teacher Training and Education Faculty Halu Oleo University. The aim of this research is to find out and describe the structural shift that occurs in Indonesian-English translation. The source of the data in this study was thesis abstracts written in Indonesian and their English translation version taken from the library of Teacher Training and Education Faculty of Halu Oleo University. The study also analyzed the accuracy of translations that contain structure shifts. The analysis of structure shift was based on Catford's theory. This study employed a descriptive qualitative design. The result revealed that the structure shifts do exist in the translation of the thesis abstracts. There are 10 structure shifts found in the study. From these data, 4 of them are considered inaccurate translation and only 1 is considered a very accurate translation.

Next, Haryanti & Muamaroh (2018) also did the research about the translation shift in Indonesian into English in *Maryam* novel as the examples of teaching translation. The purposes of this article are to classify translation shifts and describe 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. The data are all translation shifts found in the translation of *Maryam* into *The Outcast*. The other data are relevant information taken from the interview with English students as the informants. The technique is used to collect the data are content analysis and in-depth interview. This paper is a descriptive qualitative research in translation study. Based on the analysis of data on the finding, it can be concluded that the translation of novel *Maryam* into *The Outcast* is accurate. In achieving accuracy, the translator used four shifts. They are category shift, intra-system shift, unit shift, and a structural shift.

Sari, et al. (2013) researched about translation shifts in the bilingual children's storybook *I Love You Mom* by Arleen Amidjaja. The aims of this study are to determine the category shift applied in the book, to find out the dominant category shift, and to discover the translation evaluation in it. The types of data in this study are qualitative and quantitative. The data were collected by using a sampling method and a descriptive method is using in analyzing the data. 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 the unit shift that reaches 51.6%. Inappropriateness is also found not more than

15%. The evaluation of the translation result can be classified as “a good” translation.

Sunarto (2015) conducted a final project about translation shift analysis of noun phrases in the subtitling of *Ice Age 4* Movie by Sagaz Net. This research aims to identify the translation shifts of noun phrase found in the subtitle and to describe the equivalence of noun phrase subtitling found in the *Ice Age 4* movie by sagaz net. This research is descriptive qualitative research. The data are analyzed by using the comparison techniques. The result shows that first, there are four types of translation shift of the noun phrase. They are 198 data or 48.9% belong to the level shift of noun phrase, 157 data or 39% belong to structure shift of noun phrase, 18 data or 4.5% belong to translation shift of noun phrase to another phrase, and 31 data or 7.6% belong the to intra-system shift of noun phrase. Second, there are 399 data or 98.7% belong to equivalent translation and 5 data or 1.3% belong to not equivalent translation.

Zahroh (2015) conducted a final project about analysis the shifts in English and an Indonesian noun phrases, exactly in the translation of Stephani Meyer’s novel *The Twilight Saga: New Moon And DuaCinta* by DwiChresnayani. This study was mainly aimed at finding out the variations of the translation shift from English into Indonesian that occur in these two novels. The researcher uses library research in collecting the data. The data were collected and identified, the data were rewritten and they were classified according to their types. Then the data were analyzed descriptively using the theory of translation shifts. The result

shows that there are two shifts found in the novel. They are level shifts and category shifts.

The previous studies have used the theory from Catford and the theory from Newmark. The difference between both theories is the theory of Catford is more detailed into smaller units than Newmark's which is more general yet covers various cases of shift. That is why the writer chose the theory from Catford. Most of the previous researchers analyzed the unit shift and this can be referenced for the writer because the writer will analyze the unit shift.

2.2 Review of Related Literature

In this subchapter, the writer presents some theories underlining the study. They are the definition of translation, grammatical problems in translation, transposition, and Jane Austen's *Pride and Prejudice* and its Indonesian translation.

2.2.1 Definitions of Translation

(Larson, 1984, p. 3) stated that translation is transferring the meaning of source language into the receptor language. According to (Newmark, 1988, p. 5) translation is rendering the meaning of a text into another language in the way that the author intended the text.

2.2.2 Grammatical Problems in Translation

There are some problems that may occur in translating source text into the target text. One of them is a different grammar structure. (Baker, 1992, p. 86) stated that the differences in the grammatical structures of the source language and target language often result in some changes in the information content of the message during the process translation. It becomes a problem when a translator is not able to transfer correctly the information from the source text into the target text due to the different grammatical system between both languages.

(Baker, 1992, p. 87) stated that there are kinds of difficulty the translators often encounter because of differences in the grammatical structures of source and target language. First, it is number. It can be a problem because not all languages have a grammatical category of number. For example, English recognizes a distinction between plural and singular form. *Shoes* and *trousers* are usually expressed in plural form since they are regarded as a pairing. They are rarely used in single (shoe or trouser). However, in Bahasa Indonesia *shoes* known as *sepatu* and *trousers* as *celana* where *sepatu* and *celana* are regarded as the singular form. The second difficulty of translation is gender, which is a grammatical distinction according to which a noun or pronoun is classified as either masculine or feminine. In most languages that have a gender category, the masculine term is usually the dominant and unmarked term. To solve this problem, translators usually add the gender dimension in the target text. An example, the word *student* in the source text (English) becomes *mahasiswa* as masculine identity and *mahasiswi* for feminine identity in the target text (Indonesian). Another example is *waiter/waitress* in Indonesia for *pelayan laki-laki/pelayan perempuan*. The third

grammatical problem that translators often found is person. It is like the first person, second person, and third person. Catford (as cited in Baker, 1992, p. 95) stated that Indonesian has a nine-term pronoun system while English has only seven.

2.2.3 Transposition

Transposition is one of the most important translation techniques. Transposition is the first technique in oblique translation. Transposition can be free when transposition that is used is mainly dependent on the context. And transposition can be compulsory when it is necessary for a particular context. In other words, a transposition is the process where parts of the speech change their sequence when they are translated. Of course, there are some theories about transposition.

Vinay and Darbelnet stated that there are seven main processes of translation. One of them is transposition. "The method called transposition involves replacing one-word class with another without changing the meaning of the message." (Vinay & Darbelnet, 1958). In other words, transposition means changing word class without changing meaning. Vinay and Darbelnet considered transposition to be either obligatory or optional and referred to the ST as the base expression and the TT as the transposed expression.

Taken from a blog post (Ramirez, 2016), there are some types of transposition according to (Catford, 1974), such as: first, the change from singular to plural (and vice versa) or in the position of the adjective. Second, the change in

the grammatical structure or word order from SL to TL. Third, the change of part of speech or word class from SL to TL, when the literal translation of SL text may not be acceptable in the natural usage of TL.

According to (Catford, 1965, p. 73) “Shifts are the departure from formal correspondence in the process of going from the SL to the TL”. Catford calls transposition as a shift. Shifts in the translation are known as those changes which occur or may occur in the process of translation. (Catford, 1965, p. 80) classified the translation shift into two major types of the shift are identified: Level Shift and Category shift.

2.2.3.1 Level-Shift

The level shift means that the source language item at one linguistic level has a TL translation equivalent at a different level (Catford, 1965, p. 73). In brief, Catford (as cited in Venuti, 2000, p. 141) defined a shift of level means that an SL item at one linguistic level has a TL translation equivalent at a different level. For instance, in the case of English and Bahasa Indonesia, a grammatical unit in English such as; affixes, noun, verb, etc have their lexical unit in Bahasa Indonesia.

2.2.3.2 Category Shift

Category shift is the departure from formal correspondence in translation. Category shift deals with unbounded and rank-unbound translation. The term “rank-bound” translation simply refers to particular cases where

equivalences are intentionally limited to ranks below the sentences. Unbounded translation means the translation equivalences may take place in any appropriate rank whether it is a morpheme, word, phrase, clause, or sentence.

According to Halliday (as cited in Machali, 1998, p. 13), there are five units that representing ranks in English, namely morpheme, word, phrase (group), clause, and sentence.

1) Morpheme

Morpheme means the smallest unit of meaning which a word can be separated into.

E.g. The suffix 'ence' in the word 'difference' indicates that the word is a noun in English.

2) Word

Word is a letter or a group of letters that have meaning.

E.g. 'Clever, pink, stick, expensive, take, etc.'

3) Phrase (group)

Phrase (group) means a group of words that do not have a finite verb. The phrase forms a part of a sentence. In some cases, a phrase can be a group of words containing a certain meaning if they are used together. There are five kinds of phrase, namely noun phrase, adjective phrase, adverb phrase, verb phrase, and prepositional phrase.

3.1) Noun phrase

A noun phrase is a word group with a noun or pronoun as its head and the noun head can be accompanied by modifiers, determiners, or complements.

E.g. 'I think there is a *good pop song* in pretty much anything.'

The example above is an illustration of noun phrase where a noun 'song' is modified by two adjectives 'good' and 'pop'.

3.2) Adjective phrase

An adjective phrase is the adjective in a group of words.

E.g. He is an *extraordinary-looking man*, and yet I can really name nothing out of the way.'

3.3) Adverb phrase

An adverb phrase is the work of an adverb that can be done by a group of words.

E.g. The mango fell *on this spot*.

3.4) Verb phrase

Verb phrase is a combination of a verb and a particle (auxiliaries, complements, or modifiers).

E.g. “Oh! My dear father,” she cried, “*come back* and write immediately.

3.5) Prepositional phrase

A prepositional phrase is a phrase that begins with a preposition and ends with a noun, pronoun, gerund or clause, and the “object” of the preposition. The object of preposition often has one or more modifiers to describe it.

E.g. ‘*Under the table.*’

4) Clause

A clause is a group of words having a subject and a verb.

E.g. “It is more than I engage for, I assure you.”

The example above consists of two clauses based on the verb used.

5) Sentence

A sentence is a group of words conveying a question, a statement, etc.

E.g. “What is that you are saying, Fitzwilliam?”

Those units of language are found in Bahasa Indonesia as well (Machali, 1998, p. 13), but the recognition of their distribution, status, and

meaning are not similar in Bahasa Indonesia. In the group of category shifts, there are four shifts namely structure-shift, class-shift, unit-shift, and intra-system shift.

2.2.3.2.1 Structure-shift

Structure shift is the shift in the word order. It happens due to the difference in language system between the source language and target language. (Catford, 1965, p. 77) stated that structure shift is the most frequent category-shift at all ranks in translation. An illustration of this shift is:

SL: And the consequential feelings of early and **unexpected prosperity**.

TL: Kebanggaan memiliki rumah dan kebahagiaan mendapatkan **kekayaan yang tidak terduga** dalam waktu singkat.

The word ‘unexpected’ in the source language is translated into ‘yang tidak terduga’ in the target language. There is a change from adjective into which and modifier.

2.2.3.2.2 Class-shift

A class shift occurs when the translation equivalent of a source text item is a member of a different class from the original item. Catford (as cited in Venuti, 2000, p. 145) viewed class-shifts as shifts that occur when the equivalent translation of an SL item is a component of a different class in TL. For instance:

SL: I should be sorry to think our friend **mercenary**.

TL: Aku sedih karena teman kita ternyata **mata duitan**.

The word ‘mercenary’ in the source language is translated into ‘mata duitan’ in the target language. There is a change from a noun into an adjective.

2.2.3.2.3 Unit-shift

Unit shift is the changes in rank that 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. The rank of language is started from the smallest one; morpheme, word, phrase, clause, sentence, paragraph, and text. For instance, morpheme in SL is translated into a phrase in TL.

SL: ...without reference to you, or to any person so wholly **unconnected** with me.”

TL: ... tanpa harus mendengarkan pendapat Anda atau siapa pun yang **tidak memiliki hubungan** dengan saya.”

The word morpheme ‘un...’ in the source language is translated into the phrase ‘tidak memiliki’ in the target language. There is a change from morpheme into phrase.

2.2.3.2.4 Intra-system shift

Intra-system shift occurs when source language and target language process systems which approximately correspond formally as to their constitution, but the translation involves the selection of a non-corresponding term in the target language system. For example, when the source language singular becomes a target language plural or vice versa. An example of this is:

SL:For she does not know which are the best **warehouses**.

TL:Karena dia tidak tahu **toko** manayang terbaik.

It is seen from the example above that even though we have a corresponding plural form of ‘warehouses’ (e.g. through repetition of the word ‘toko’ in *Bahasa Indonesia*), the system in Bahasa Indonesia needs the use of the singular form of ‘the best’.

2.2.4 Jane Austen’s *Pride and Prejudice* and the Indonesian Translation

In this study, I represented the novel that I analyzed in two versions, containing the original version and the translation. The original version or the English version entitled *Pride and Prejudice* by Jane Austen was first published in 1813, whereas the translation or the Indonesian version entitled *Pride and Prejudice*. The original version consists of 329 pages which are divided into sixty-

one chapters, and its translation has 585 pages which are also divided into sixty-one chapters.

This novel is one of the most popular romance novels of all time. This is the most popular of all Jane Austen's novels. One of the greatest tributes to *Pride and Prejudice* is that the readers can still run to it. It can be proved by looking at that there are some movie remakes from the novel. This novel is a pleasure to read because the story is very dramatic and the language is understandable.

The story begins when a single man of a large fortune named Mr. Bingley came to Netherfield and makes Mrs. Bennet has a plan to make one of her daughters marry him because she wants her daughters can get comfortable life. In the ball, Mr. Bingley has a dance with one of Mrs. Bennet's daughters, Jane is her name, and then he falls in love with her. And Jane has the same feeling to him. Mr. Bingley has a best friend named Mr. Darcy who is very handsome and rich. But he gets a bad impression from people because of his prejudice. His cold manner makes Elizabeth, one of Mrs. Bennet daughters, admire him. But then Elizabeth changes her mind after she knew that Mr. Darcy is the cause Mr. Bingley left her sister, Jane.

I decided to use the title of this novel because of its practicality. There are two versions of languages, English and Indonesian, even though in a different novel. But it still makes the writer easy to find the translation and analyze the transposition that occurred in the novel.

2.3 Theoretical Framework

This chapter describes some theories underlying the topic of the study. The theories are divided into three parts of review: they are the review of previous study, theoretical study, and also theoretical framework. Some theories used in this study will be described briefly in this section.

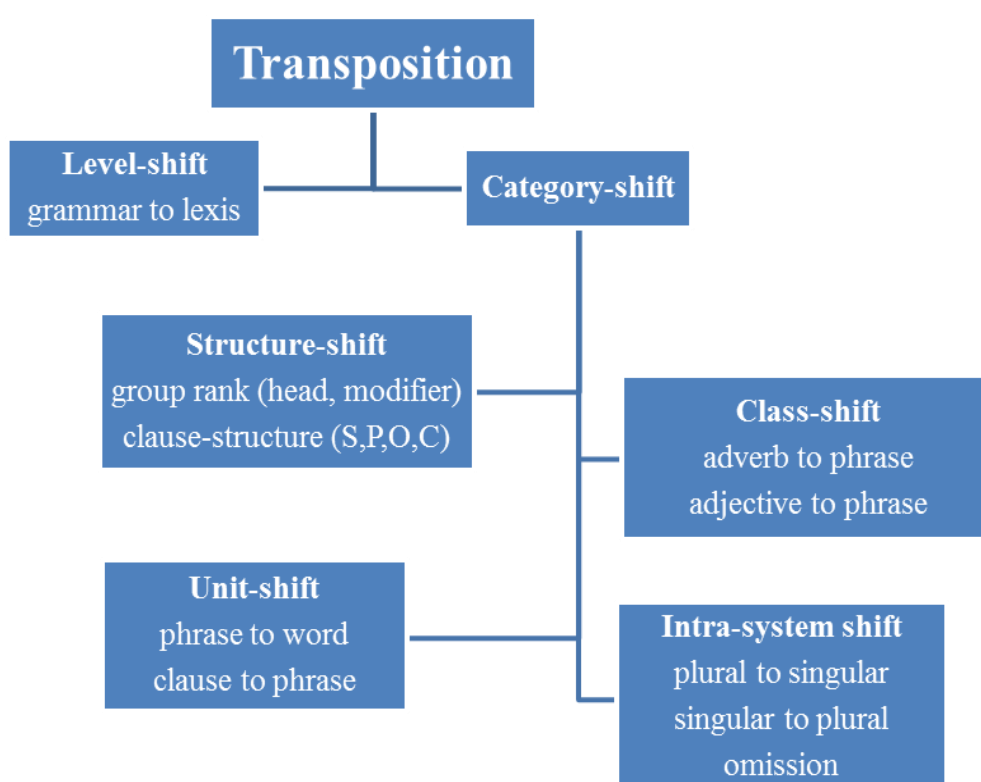


Diagram 2.1 Types of Transposition

The theory is used to collect the transposition that occurs in the text from the source language to the target language. Firstly, the theory is to collect the data from the novel, and then classify the data according to the kind of transposition,

and after that analyze the data of transposition. At last, the data will be described in a detail explanation about how transposition occurs.

CHAPTER V

CONCLUSIONS AND SUGGESTIONS

This chapter presents the conclusions and suggestions of the study. The conclusions are drawn based on the finding of the research. Some suggestions are also added for the readers, particularly those who are taking translation studies.

5.1 Conclusions

Based on the result of the study, the writer comes to some conclusions which also answer the research questions mentioned before. Firstly, based on Catford's theory, the writer succeeded to conclude that there are 630 transpositions occurred in the English-Indonesian translation of *Pride and Prejudice* novel. All the findings cover all types of transpositions, which is category-shift, which is then elaborated into structure-shift, class-shift, unit-shift, and intra-system shift. The unit-shift is the most frequent type of transposition that occurs in the novels, and followed by structure-shift, class-shift, and the last intra-system shift.

Secondly, it is concluded that transposition occurs in a various ways. It occurred because of the effect of different structure between two languages, English (source language) and Indonesian (target language).

It is stated before that category-shift consists of structure-shift, class-shift, unit-shift, and intra-system shift. In structure-shift, the transposition occurrence can be summarized into five categories; (1) changing the sentence form like

changing from affirmative to imperative sentence, interrogative to statement, or interrogative to imperative sentence; (2) combining the clauses in which two clauses in one sentence are translated into one clause only, and combining sentences in which two sentences are translated into one sentence only; (3) splitting one sentence into two clauses; (4) changing the sentence from active into passive or vice versa; (5) changing the structure of noun phrase in terms of word ordering such as Modifier and Head structure in SL is different with its structure in TL.

In class-shift, there are the shifts of an adverb to a phrase, an adverb to an adjective, an adjective to a phrase, an adjective to a verb, a noun to an adjective, a phrase to an adjective, a phrase to a noun, a phrase to a verb, a verb to a noun, a preposition to a verb, and a preposition to an adjective.

Unit-shift in this research mostly occurs when the lower rank of language is translated into the higher one such as a morpheme to a word, a word to a phrase, a word to reduplication, a phrase to a sentence, a clause to a sentence. However, the result also shows that the higher rank of language unit can be translated into the lower rank, such as noun a phrase to a word, a phrasal verb to a word, a clause to a word, a clause to a phrase, a sentence to a word, a sentence to a phrase, and a sentence to a clause. Unit-shift is the most dominant shift that occurred in this novel.

And the last, based on the result of this research, the intra-system shift occurred when plural words are translated into singular words, and also the

translation is transferred by omitted the meaning of the article “a/an” in the target language.

5.2 Suggestions

There are some suggestions directed to the readers, particularly for those who are taking translation studies.

Firstly, for other researchers, the writer hoped this study can be used as the reference for conducting research in translation study, especially transposition. Therefore, it is suggested for the future researcher who is interested in translation research can do other analysis such as level-shift or focus on one unit shift and take a deeper analysis of it. By focusing on one unit shift, it will more help both of the researcher and the reader in understanding how transposition occurs between two languages.

Secondly, the writer wants to give a suggestion for those who are taking translation studies to be more aware in analyzing the transposition occurrence in the novel or other books. And the writer suggested for the future researchers who are taking transposition analysis to be more patience in analyzing morpheme by morpheme, word by word, phrase by phrase, clause by clause, and sentence by sentence on both of the original version (SL) and its translation (TL).

REFERENCES

- Akbari, M. (2012). Structural Shifts in Translation of Children's Literature. *International Journal of Linguistics*, 4(2), 575-594. Retrieved from <http://www.macrothink.org/journal/index.php/ijl/article/view/1911>
- Arif, Z. (2015). The Translation Shift of Compound Nouns in *The Great Gatsby's* Movie Subtitles. Yogyakarta: State Islamic University SunanKalijaga Yogyakarta. Retrieved from <http://digilib.uin-suka.ac.id/16505/>
- Azizah, F.U. (2017). An Analysis of Category Shift Translation on AniYudhoyono's Instagram Caption in 2015. Surakarta: UniversitasMuhammadiyah Surakarta. Retrieved from <http://eprints.ums.ac.id/55622/>
- Baker, M. (1992). *In Other Words*. London: Routledge
- Catford, J.C. (1965). *A Linguistic Theory of Translation*. Oxford: Oxford University Press.
- Creswell, J.W. (2014). *Research Design: Qualitative, Quantitative, and Mixed Methods Approaches*. California: Sage Publication, Inc.
- Denny and Putri, S.A.S.M. (2018). The Translation Shift and Accuracy Analysis of Museum Macan's Caption. *Lire Journal: Journal of Linguistics and Literature*, 2(2), 54-60. Doi: <https://doi.org/10.33019/lire.v2i2.32>
- Dewi, G.A., & Sudipa, I.N. (2017). Transposition in *Garuda Magazine's*: English-Indonesian Translation. Bali: Udayana University. Retrieved from <https://ojs.unud.ac.id/index.php/language/issue/view/.../Lingual%20May%202017>
- Dewi, M., et al. (2014). The Equivalence and Shift in the Indonesian Translation of English Adjective Phrases. *Research on Humanities and Social Sciences*, 4(11), 109-114. Bandung: Universitas Padjajaran. Retrieved from <https://pdfs.semanticscholar.org/95d9/ce70a6536eada48a5b627af2ba88f3d0e7c8.pdf>
- Dewi, P. (2016). Encouraging Students' Independency to Write Through The Analysis of English-Indonesian Translation Shift in *The Luncheon*. Purworejo: Purworejo Muhammadiyah University. Retrieved from <https://jurnal.uns.ac.id/iccte/article/download/8146/7306>
- Ekasani, K.A. (2018). Category Shifts in The Translation of Verb Phrases in English Cookbook into Indonesian. *International Journal of Linguistics*,

Literature and Translation (IJLLT), 4(1), 73-77. Retrieved from www.ijllt.org/wp-content/uploads/2018/11/10.pdf

Haryanti, D., Sinatria, M., & Muamaroh (2018). Indonesian into English Translation Shift in *Maryam* Novel as The Examples of Teaching Translation. *Proceeding of the 65th TEFLIN International Conference*, 65(1), 116-120.

Retrieved from <https://ojs.unm.ac.id/teflin65/article/view/6258/3584>

Herman. (2014). Category Shifts in The English Translation of *Harry Potter and the Philosopher's Stone* Movie Subtitle into Indonesia. Medan: Universitas HKBP Nommensen. *Journal of Humanities and Social Sciences*, 19(12), 31-38. Retrieved from iosrjournals.org/iosr-jhss/papers/Vol19-issue12/Version-5/F0191253138.pdf

Herman. (2017). Shift in Translation from English into Indonesia on Narrative Text. *International Journal of European Studies*. 1(3), 72-77. Retrieved from <http://www.sciencepublishinggroup.com/j/ijes>.

Icong. (2011, December 5). What a tangled web: Definition Language According to the Experts. [Blog post]. Retrieved from <http://schoolash.blogspot.com/2011/12/definition-language-according-to.html>

Janaty. (2011, May 5). What a tangled web: Definition of Language. [Blog post]. Retrieved from <https://bsicblog.wordpress.com/2011/05/05/language/>

Jakobson, R. (1959). *On Linguistic Aspects of Translation*. Cambridge, Massachusetts: Harvard University Press.

Kalantari, E. & Karimnia, A. (2011). Catford's Shift Model of Translation: A Drama –Based Critical Inquiry. *Elixir International Journal*, 39(2011), 5012-5016. Retrieved from [https://www.elixirpublishers.com/articles/1350638922_39%20\(2011\)%205012-5016.pdf](https://www.elixirpublishers.com/articles/1350638922_39%20(2011)%205012-5016.pdf)

Khansa, A. (2016). Translation Shift Analysis and Readability on *Allegiant* by Veronica Roth. Surakarta: School of Teacher Training and Education Muhammadiyah University of Surakarta. Retrieved from <http://eprints.ums.ac.id/45076/18/02.%20ARTICLE%20PUBLICATION.pdf>

Language and Meaning. (n.d.). Retrieved from <http://thewonderfulest.blogspot.com/2014/07/language-and-meaning.html>

Larson, M.L. (1984). *Meaning-based Translation: A Guide to Cross-language Equivalence*. Lanham, MD: University Press of America.

- Luthfiana, A. (2014). Transposition in the English-Indonesian Translation of Terence Blacker's *The Secret Life of Ms Wiz* Novel. Unpublished Final Project. Semarang: English Department Faculty of Languages and Arts Semarang State University.
- Maasoum, S., & Shahbaiki, A. (2013). Translation Shifts in The Persian Translation of *a Tale of Two Cities* by Charles Dickens. *Academic Journal of Interdisciplinary Studies*, 2(1), 391-398. Doi: [10.5901/ajis/2013.2n1p391](https://doi.org/10.5901/ajis/2013.2n1p391)
- Machali, R. (1998). *Redefining Textual Equivalence in Translation: With Special Reference to Indonesian-English*. Indonesia: University of Indonesia.
- Miles, M. B., Huberman, A.M. (1994). *Qualitative Data Analysis: A Methods Sourcebook*. (3rd ed.). Los Angeles: Sage.
- Miranti, I. (2017). Translation Shifts in Indonesian Version of Sheldon's *Windmills of the Gods*. *Leksema: Jurnal Bahasan Sastra*, 2(1), 15-24. Doi: [10.22515/ljbs.v2i1.764](https://doi.org/10.22515/ljbs.v2i1.764)
- Mozart, M. (2014). An Analysis of English-Indonesian Transposition in the *Sony Ericsson K750i's User Manual*. Jakarta: English Letters Department Faculty of Adab and Humanities State Islamic University Syarif Hidayatullah Jakarta. Retrieved from <http://repository.uinjkt.ac.id/dspace/bitstream/123456789/30396/1/MOHAMMAD%20MOZART-FAH>
- Munday, J. (2008). *Introducing Translation Studies: Theories and Applications*. London and New York: Routledge.
- Munday, J. (2009). *The Routledge Companion to Translation Studies*. Oxon: Routledge
- Nazir, M. (1998). *Metode Penelitian*. Indonesia: Ghalia Indonesia.
- Newmark, P. (1988). *A Textbook of Translation*. Hertfordshire: Shanghai Foreign Language Education Press
- Nurhayati. (2018). Category Shift of Noun Phrase in the Short Story of *The Backward Fall*. Jakarta: ABA Bina Sarana Informatika Jakarta. Retrieved from seminar.bsi.ac.id/snit/index.php/snit-2018/article/download/78/94
- Prasetya, D. (2016). An Analysis of Unit Shift in English-Bahasa Indonesia Subtitle of the Animated Movie *The Adventures of Tintin: The Secret of The Unicorn Original DVD*. Yogyakarta: Universitas Negeri Yogyakarta.

Retrieved

from <https://eprints.uny.ac.id/37861/>

- Pratama, S.H.H., Hartono, R., & Astuti, P. (2018). Semantic Shift in The English-Indonesian Translation of Dessen's *What Happened to Goodbye*. Semarang: Universitas Negeri Semarang. *English Education Journal*, 8(2), 195-207. Retrieved from <http://journal.unnes.ac.id/sju/index.php/eej>
- Purnomo, B. (2015). Transposition and Modulation to Translate Tourism Texts from English into Indonesian. *Arab World English Journal*, 6(33), 219-229. Retrieved from <https://awej.org/index.php/awej-6-number-1-2015/...6...2015/763-budi-purnomo>
- Rahmawati, I., Engliana, & Miranti, I. (2017). The Shifts of Functional Words in The Translation of Toer's *Bumi Manusia* into English by Max Lane. *Language Circle: Journal of Language and Literature*, 11(2), 127-135. Retrieved from <http://journal.unnes.ac.id>
- Ramirez, C. (2016, December 5). What a tangled web: Oblique Translation Techniques. [Blog post]. Retrieved from <https://translationblog.net/oblique-translation-techniques/>
- Reiss, G. (2017). Transposition: Accounting for Syntactic Shifts in Translation. Romania: University of Craiova. Retrieved from www.diacronia.ro/indexing/details/V3094/pdf
- Rini, Y.P. (2015). Analysis of The Category of Noun Phrases in Translation of *The Queen Swallow's Gift*. *English Education Jurnal Tadris Bahasa Inggris*, 7(1), 131-148. Retrieved from <https://www.neliti.com/publications/61052/analysis-of-the-category-shift-of-noun-phrases-in-translation-of-the-queen-swallow>
- Rohmawati, S.D. (2014). Unit Shifts in the Indonesian Subtitle of *The Hobbit*. Unpublished Final Project. Semarang: English Department Faculty of Languages and Arts Semarang State University.
- Santiari, N.W., et al. (2017). Translation Shift in Translating English Noun Phrase into Indonesian Noun Phrases Found in *Let It Snow* into *Dalam Derai Salju*. *Jurnal Humanis: Fakultas Ilmu Budaya Unud*, 19(1), 236-243. Retrieved from <https://ojs.unud.ac.id/index.php/sastra/article/view/29706/0>
- Sari, S.A.R., Tallapessy, A., Wahyuningsih, I. (2013). A Study of Translation Shift in The Bilingual Children's Story Book *I Love You Mom* by Arleen Amidjaja. Jember: Jember University. Retrieved from <https://repository.unej.ac.id/>

- Sentana, A. (2015). Category Shifts Occurrence in The Indonesian Translation of *Little Women*. *Journal of Language and Literature*, 3(2), 150-155. Retrieved from ejournal.gunadarma.ac.id/index.php/sastra/article/view/1704/1463
- Sugiyanti, D.N.S.R. English Noun Phrase Translation Shift in the Novel *The Davinci Code*. *Journal of Language and Translation Studies*, 3(5), 1-11. Retrieved from <https://ojs.unud.ac.id/index.php/ejl/article/view/28604>
- Sunarto, E. (2015). A Translation Shift Analysis of Noun Phrase in Subtitling of *Ice Age 4* Movie by Sagaz Net. Surakarta: Universitas Muhammadiyah Surakarta. Retrieved from eprints.ums.ac.id/33222/1/10.%20PUBLICATION.pdf
- Supriyanto, I. (2017). The Analysis of the Structure Shift in the English Translation of Thesis Abstract Found at Teacher Training and Education Faculty Halu Oleo University. Kendari: Halu Oleo University. Retrieved from ojs.uho.ac.id/index.php/JTE/article/download/4852/3648
- Tanjungsari, K. (2011). An Analysis of Transposition Technique and Translation Quality in The Film Entitled *Penelope*. Surakarta: Universitas Sebelas Maret. Retrieved from digilib.uns.ac.id
- Venuti, L. (2000). *The Translation Studies Reader*. London: Routledge
- Widarwati, N.T. (2015). An Analysis of Rank-Shift of Compound Complex Sentence Translation. *Journal of Education and Practice*, 6(30), 126-135. Retrieved from <https://files.eric.ed.gov/fulltext/EJ1081369.pdf>
- Yuwandani, D., Suastra, I.M., & Brata, F.I.M. (2016). The Translation Shifts Applied to the Translated Text *I Belong Lost Something*. *Linguistika*, 23(44), 77-83. Retrieved from <https://ojs.unud.ac.id/index.php/linguistika/article/view/22665/15197/>
- Zahroh, S. M. (2015). *The Shifts in English and Indonesian Noun Phrase: A Case in the Translation of Stephani Meyer's Novel The Twilight Saga: New Moon and Dua Cinta by Dwi Chresnayani*. Surabaya: UIN Sunan Ampel Surabaya. Retrieved from <http://digilib.uinsby.ac.id/4249/>
- Zoraya, R., Sutopo D., & Yuliati. (2017). The Analysis of Unit-Shifts in Subtitle of *The Hobbit Third Sequel*. *Journal of English Language Teaching*, 6(2), 165-175. Doi: <http://journal.unnes.ac.id/sju/index.php/elt>