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Looking at the free translator in translating the contents of the source text, it can be concluded that he uses the Free translation method. He translated the clause that should shorten to be longer. Actually this method is quite good in translation but it would be better if the addition of information given does not exceed the limit because it can change the original meaning. In addition, there are many addition information will make the reader confused if the replacement is not appropriate. Therefore it would be better to translate sufficiently with the right information and clear.

















All the data of translation shift along with its translation equivalent has been discussed. In translation shift, the data shows that kinds translation shift occur in the adjective clause are level shift, structure shift, class shift, and unit shift. The researcher can not find data of intra-system shift in the analysis. It is because intra-system shift occurs internally within the system and mostly occur in the word system, such as plural to singular or vice versa (Catford, 1965:79). While in this analysis focuses on the clause especially adjective clause. Therefore, intra-system shift can not detectable in the analysis so that the researcher just focuses on the other translation shift. Those are level shift, structure shift, class shift, and unit shift.

The level shift of adjective clause translation occurs when grammatical words in English translated into lexical words in Indonesian. The shifting occurs because there are differentiation between English structure and Indonesia structure. In Indonesian there is no to be such as English so that the grammar (to be) in the source text must be translated into lexical words in Indonesian. The shifting mostly occurs in translating past tense, present perfect tense, and past perfect tense. Those are translated into *sudah*, *telah*, atau *sebelumnya* in Indonesia as target text. Then moved to the structure shift, structure shift occurs when structure of target language is different from the structure of source language equivalent at different level (Catford, 1965:77). In the analysis, structure shift occurs in the shifting from active form into passive form. Structure

shift in analysis is not many, it just around three data. It is because the translator mostly still rivet on structure of source text so that the shifting is often to do by the translator.

The next is unit shift. It involves changes of rank in the translation. In the analysis shows that unit shifts mostly occur in clause into sentence. The translator mostly translated adjective clause into simple sentence to make the message clearly and easily to understand by readers. The last is class shift that occurs in every of part of speech in the translation. It comes from adjective clause in source text translated into verb relative clause, locative relative clause, and many others. The shifting occurs just on the part of speech of the clause.

Based on all of the result of translation shift above, the researcher analyzes equivalence level of those adjective clauses translation. There are many data that can be regarded as a good translation because it is already transferred the message well. But there are also some inappropriate translations in the election he said. The selection of words used at the same time the method used is less precise so the translation becomes slightly less flexible. However, the translation is acceptable although it still requires some adjustments.