





translation like “Hindun brings a book”. The process of changing the structure above is called shifts. This is the reason why a translator is needed to shift the structure of language when translating from one language to another.

In the process of shifts, it is not only change the structure, word class, but also about grammar and lexis. Grammar of a language is the set of rules that govern its structure. Based on oxford dictionary, Grammar determines how words are arranged to form meaningful units. Grammar and structure is unity, and to make a good sentence based on the language structure must be include many words. While lexis itself is all of the words in a language or all word forms having meaning or grammatical function. Thus, in the process of shifts, many forms of words are involved. Because, the structure of two languages are same but form of the word will be different. Therefore, the writer wants to know the shifts by saw the process of translation shift.

Translation shift is classified into two major types by Catford: level shift and category shift. Level shift means that SL item at one linguistic level which has a TL translation equivalent at a different level occurs with shift from grammar to lexis and vice versa. Category shift means the change of the formal correspondence in translation. Category shift refers to unbounded and rank-bounded translation. The first being approximately normal or free translation in which the source of language and target language equivalents are up at whatever rank is appropriate. It is clear that category shift is unbounded, which might be normal of free translation. It depends on what rank is appropriate. It includes structure, class, unit, and intra-system shifts.













