

What has been explained in chapter two is about translation and translation shifts; now in this chapter it will be described about the analysis of translation shifts that were found in the data source and how do they occur. The data were taken from an English novel entitled *The twilight Saga: New Moon* written by Stephanie Meyer. The Indonesian version of the novel entitled *Dua Cinta*. It was translated by N. S. Snayani. The analysis of translation shifts that were found in the novel will be described in the following sub chapters.

1 The Kinds of Translation Shifts

1.1 Level Shifts

By shift of level we mean that a source language item at one linguistic level is translated into a target language translation equivalent at a different level. The shift is

4.1 The Kinds of Translation Shifts

By shift of level we mean that a source language item at one linguistic level has a target language translation equivalent at a different level. The shift is usually about one level of structure in the source language and translated with lexicon or word in the target language. Two types of level shift were found in the data source, they were Past Continuous marker (*was/were* + *-ing*) shifted into *sedang* and Past Perfect marker (*had* + *Past Participle marker*) shifted into *sudah/telah*.

1. SL: He and Saphira were in the courtyard of the castle, away from the people who **were** laboring to clear it- piling stones and bodies alike into the courtyard. Saphira had been present at Nasuada's audience with King Halfpaw and was now leaving to attend to other duties. (Stephani: 43).

TL: Ia dan saphira berada di pekarangan kastel, menjauh dari orang-orang yang **sedang** bekerja membersihkan tempat itu – menumpuk batu-batu dan mayat-mayat ke gerobak – dan dari orang-orang yang mengalir keluar dari bangunan yang rusak, banyak diantara mereka yang tadi hadir ketika ia berbicara dengan Raja Halfpaw dan sekarang pergi untuk melakukan tugas-tugas lainnya. (Chresnayani: 55).

leaving to attend to other duties. (Stephani: 43).

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- TL: **Iasedang** memeras kain terakhir, dan tehnya yang b
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For example, the quality of the translation is good because both the source and target language carry the same meaning.

The level shift also occurs in the example number (2). The source language in the source language is translated into lexis *sedang* in the target language. For example, the level shift happens from grammar to lexis. This shift occurs because in English, *was/were + -ing* is used to express a progress or continuous action in the past (*Past Continuous Tense*). *He was in the middle of wringing* indicates the activity of *wringing* by the subject *he* was in progress or ongoing. However, the Indonesian language does not have a specific form to express such activity. In Indonesian, it uses the word *sedang* to express such activity, such as *sedang*. So, it is right that between the source language and the target language there is level shift. In this example, because both the source and target language carry the same meaning, the translation is good.

The level shift happens from grammar to lexis. In English, *was/were* + *-ing* is used to express the Past Continuous Tense). *He was in the car* (moving by the subject *he* was in progress). This is a specific form to express such activity. In Indonesian, *sedang*. So, it is right that between the two languages there is a level shift. In this example, because

means the level shift happens from grammar to lexis. This shift occurs because in English, *was/were* + *-ing* can be used to express a progress or ongoing activity in the past (past continuous tense). *Nasuada was calling his name* means the activity of

In example (4), there is a level shift. The source language is translated into lexis *sedang* in the target language. In this example, the level shift happens from grammar to lexis. It has to do with expressing a progress or ongoing activity in the past (*Past Continuous Tense*). The source language uses *was/were + -ing*. *She was challenging him* means that the subject *she* was in progress or ongoing. Meanwhile, the target language does not have a specific form to express such activity. In Indonesian, it uses the word *sedang*. So, it is true that between the source language and the target language, there is a level shift. In this example, the quality of the source language and the target language carry the same meaning.

In example (5), there is a level shift. The source language is translated into lexis *sedang* in the target language. In this example, the level shift happens from grammar to lexis. It has to do with expressing a progress or ongoing activity in the past (*Past Continuous Tense*). The source language uses *was/were + -ing*. *She was challenging him* means that the subject *she* was in progress or ongoing. Meanwhile, the target language does not have a specific form to express such activity. In Indonesian, it uses the word *sedang*. So, it is true that between the source language and the target language, there is a level shift. In this example, the quality of the source language and the target language carry the same meaning.

express a progress or ongoing activity in the past (*Past Continuous*). It is formed by *was/were* + *-ing*. *She was challenging him* means that at a certain time in the past, the subject *she* was in progress or ongoing. Meanwhile, the Indonesian language has a specific form to express such activity. In Indonesian, the word *sedang* is used. So, it is true that between the source and target language, there is a level shift. In this example, the quality of

level occurs in the example number (5). The structure of the language is translated into lexis *sedang* in the target language. This shift happens from grammar to lexis. This shift happens to express a progress or ongoing activity in the past (*Past Continuous*) *was/were + -ing*. *The werecat, he was puzzled to see the blue eyes* means the activity of *watching* by the subject *he* is *ongoing*. Meanwhile in Indonesian there is not specific

such activity. In Indonesian, it is expressed by word such as *sedang*. So, it is true that between the source language and target language there is level shift. In this example, the quality of the translation is good because both the source language and the target language carry the same meaning.

Based on the data source of this paper, the shifts of level which show Past Perfect marker (*had* + *Past Participle* marker) shifted into *sudah/telah* in the translation were found. Let us see the examples below.Examples:

TL: Meski Eragon **sudah** makan dan beristirahat selama kira-kira satu jam, keletihannya belum benar-benar sirna. (Chresnayani: 61).

TL: Seseorang **telah** memanahnya dengan busur silang dari atap sebuah bangunan. (Chresnayani: 67).

TL: Sebelumnya ia**telah** berganti pakaian dari baju zirah ke tunik merah dan jubah bertepi bulu cerpelai putih. (Chresnayani : 77).

ened before a particular time in the past, it uses the pattern *had + Past Participle*. *Someone had shot at him* shows that the activity occurred before a particular time in the past up to the present time. In Indonesian, it is expressed by *telah + Verb*. So, it is right that between the source language and target language there is a shift. Seen from the translation, both the source language and target language carry the same meaning. So, it can be said that the quality of the translation is pretty good.

level also occurs in the example (3), the structure *the* in the source language is translated into lexis *the* in the target language. A level shift also happens from grammar to lexis. The word *the* in English, the translation of *der* in German, is a function word.

is level shift. The quality of the translation in this example is also good because the source language and the target language carry the same meaning.

A shift of level occurs in the example number (5). The structure of *had* + *Past Participle marker* in the source language is translated into lexis *telah* in the target language. It means the level shift occurs from grammar to lexis. This shift happens because in English, to express *Past Perfect Tense* or the activity that happened before a particular time in the past, it uses the pattern of *had* + *Past Participle marker*. *Tharos had said* means the activity *saying* by the subject *tharos* occurred in the past up to the present time. In Indonesian, there is not specific form to express such activity. In Indonesian, it is expressed by word such as *telah*. So, it is true that between the source language and target language there is level shift. In this example,

the quality of the translation is good because both the source language and the target language carry the same meaning.

Beside the level shift, we also have category shifts. Category shifts are departures from formal correspondence in translation. There are four types of category shifts; they are structure shift, class shift, unit shift and intra-system shift. Usually, they are found in the translation results from English to Indonesian.

Structure shifts are the shifts that happen when the source language structure and target language structure are different. These shifts usually occur in the level of phrase, clause, and sentence. For a clearer discussion, let us see the following analysis.

Based on the data source of this paper, the shifts of structure that occur in the level of phrase were found. For a clear analysis, let us see the examples below.Examples:

black clouds building in the west. (Stephani: 1).

	H	M
1	0.0000	0.0000
2	0.0000	0.0000
3	0.0000	0.0000
4	0.0000	0.0000
5	0.0000	0.0000
6	0.0000	0.0000
7	0.0000	0.0000
8	0.0000	0.0000
9	0.0000	0.0000
10	0.0000	0.0000
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13	0.0000	0.0000
14	0.0000	0.0000
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90	0.0000	0.0000
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92	0.0000	0.0000
93	0.0000	0.0000
94	0.0000	0.0000
95	0.0000	0.0000
96	0.0000	0.0000
97	0.0000	0.0000
98	0.0000	0.0000
99	0.0000	0.0000
100	0.0000	0.0000

Similar to the first example, in example number (2) there is also a structure shift. The noun phrase structure *black clouds* in the source language consists of pre modifier *black* and head *clouds*. It is translated into a different phrase structure that is *awan hitam*. The noun phrase in the target language consists of head *awan* and post modifier *hitam*. Considering the different structure between the phrase of the source language and the phrase of the target language, it can be concluded that there is structure shift in phrase level. It also happens because the basic noun phrase structure

is pretty good because there is not lost meaning on the result.

In the example number (3), there is a structure shift. The noun phrase structure *faint golden glow* in the source language is composed by pre modifier *faint*, pre modifier *golden* and head *glow*. The target language has a different structure, that is *pendar cahaya keemasan samar*. It is composed by the pre modifier *pendar*, head *cahaya*, post modifier *keemasan* and post modifier *samar*. This study has stated that there is structure shift in phrase level because the basic structure of the source language is different from the target language. The difference between the phrase of the source language and the phrase of the target language is the structure of the noun phrase. The inversion between the source and the target language noun phrase causes this shift to occur. As we know that the structure of English noun phrase is *pre modifier – pre modifier – pre modifier – head* meanwhile Indonesian noun phrase structure is *pre modifier – head – post modifier – post modifier*. Based on the

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phrase of the source language and the phrase of the t
inversion between the source and the target language

structure *the dim gray light* in the source language consists of pre modifier *the*, pre modifier *dim*, pre modifier *gray* and head *light*. The target language has a different

phrase structure, which is *cahaya kelabu suram*. The head is filled by *cahaya* and the post modifiers are filled by *kelabu* and *suram*. It can be concluded that there is structure shift in phrase level because the structure between the phrase of the source language and the phrase of the target language is different. This happens because the noun basic phrase structure of the source language is the inverse of the target language noun phrase structure. English noun phrase above is *pre modifier - pre modifier - pre modifier- head* meanwhile Indonesian noun phrase structure is *head - post modifier - post modifier*. Based on its translation, we can make a statement that the translation from the phrase *the dim gray light* into *cahaya kelabu suram* is adequate because there is not lost meaning on the result.

Example number (5) shows us that there is a level shift. The noun phrase structure *our trap* in the source language consists of pre modifier *our* and head *trap*. It is translated into *jebakan kita*, which has a different phrase structure. The phrase in the target language consists of the head *jebakan* and post modifier *kita*. Considering the different structure between the phrase of the source language and the phrase of the target language, it can be stated that there is structure shift in phrase level. This happens because the noun phrase structure of the source language above is the inverse of the target language noun phrase structure. English noun phrase is *pre modifier - head* meanwhile Indonesian noun phrase structure is *head - post modifier*. Seeing this translation, we can state that the translation from the phrase *our trap* into *jebakan kita* is adequate because there is not lost meaning on the result.

2. Class Shifts

Class shift means a shift of a class in the source language into a different class in the target language. We can see the class shifts that were found in the data source in the following examples.

A shift of class may occur from adverb to adjective in the translation of source language into target language. The following examples will show us the preview of shift.

- TL: “Bunuh dia!” lelaki berjubah tadi memerintah, kedengarannya lebih ketakutan daripada **berwibawa**. (Chresnayani: 38).

- TL: Arya memulai serangan pertama, dan dalam waktu sedetik saja, Eragon mendapati dirinya membungkuk dalam sudut canggung, bilah pedang Arya menempel pada sisi kiri lehernya, menarik kulitnya sampai **pedih**.

[illegible]

happens from an adverb in the source language into adjective in the target language. This shift mostly happens because the translator does not want to lose the context meaning of the source target and then decides to make the class shift. Based on its translation, we can state that the translation is good because the source language and the target language carry the same meaning.

There is a class shift in example number (2). The word *painfully* in the source language belongs to an adverb and it is translated into *pedih* which is an adjective in the target language. So, the class shift happens between adverb in the source language and adjective in the target language. Like the previous example, this shift mostly happens because the translator does not want to lose the context meaning of the source target and then decides to make the class shift. Based on its translation, we can conclude that the translation is pretty good because both languages carry the same meaning.

b. Noun to Verb

A shift of class also occurs from noun to verb in the translation of source language into target language. The following examples will show us the preview of this shift.

1. SL: The gold thread in their tunics glittered as they stirred with **surprise**.
(Stephani: 23).

TL: Sementara Bloghgarm mengurus Roran, Eragon memungut Brisingr, kemudian berdiri berjaga-jaga bersama Arya pada pintu masuk kalau-kalau ada prajurit yang cukup dungu untuk **menyerang** mereka. (Chresnayani: 42).

Similar to previous example, class shift also occurs in the example number (2). The word *attack* in the source language belongs to a noun and it is translated into *menyerang* which belongs to a verb in the target language. The class shift happens between noun in the source language and verb in the target language. As we can see before, this shift mostly happens because the translator does not want to lose the context meaning of the source target and then decides to make the class shift. Based

on its translation, it can be stated that the translation is good because the same meaning is carried by the source language and the target language.

the source language. So, the nearest meaning of *prajurit*. Based on its translation, we can make a statement from the word *soldiers* into phrase *para prajurit* is good meaning in the result although the word in the source language is a phrase in the target language.

Kind of shift that occurs in example number (3) is unit shift. The source language has a different rank with its translation. The word *courtyard* translated into *pekarangan dalam* which is ranked as a noun in the target language. So, the departure happens from a word to a phrase. The word *courtyard* in the source language cannot be translated into a word in the target language. So, the nearest meaning of *pekarangan dalam*. About the quality of the translation, we can say that the translation is good.

of shift that occurs in example number (3) is uni-

source language has a different rank with its translation. The word *pekarangan* in the source language is translated into *pekarangan dalam* which is ranked a different rank in the target language. So, the departure happens from a word to a phrase. The word *courtyard* in the source language cannot be translated into a word in the target language. So, the nearest meaning of *courtyard* in the source language is *pekarangan dalam*. About the quality of the translation, we can say that the translation is a good translation.

number (4) shows us an example of unit shift. The image has a different rank with its translation in the source language. *gundukan puing* which is ranked as a (noun) phrase in the source language, in the target language the departure happens from a word to a noun phrase.

the result although the word in the source language is represented in the target language.

In the last example, it is a unit shift that occurs here. The word *unpredictable* in the source language has a different rank with its translation in the target language. It is translated into *tidak bisa ditebak* which is ranked as an adjective phrase in the target language. So, the departure happens from a word to a phrase. In the previous example, this happens because the word *unpredictable* in the source language cannot be represented by a single word in the source language. The closest meaning of that word is the adjective phrase *tidak bisa ditebak*. In this translation, we can conclude that the translation from the word *unpredictable* to the phrase *tidak bisa ditebak* is pretty good because there is no lost meaning.

In the last example, it is a unit shift that occurs here. The word *unpredictable* in the source language has a different rank with its translation in the source language. It is translated into *tidak bisa ditebak* which is ranked as an adjective phrase in the source language. So, the departure happens from a word to a phrase. Like the previous example, this happens because the word *unpredictable* in the source language cannot be represented by a single word in the source language. So, the nearest meaning of that word is the adjective phrase *tidak bisa ditebak*. Based on its translation, we can conclude that the translation from the word *unpredictable* into phrase *tidak bisa ditebak* is pretty good because there is no lost meaning in the result although the word in the source language is represented as a phrase in the target language.

b. Phrase to Word

Beside the word to phrase shift, a shift of unit may occur in the translation from a source language phrase into a target language word too. For a clearer explanation, let us see the examples below.

ens because the phrase *was stabbing* in the source language is represented using a single word *menusuk* in the target language. In this translation, we can state that the translation from the phrase *was stabbing* to *menusuk* is good because there is not lost meaning in the result although the source language is represented as a single word in the target language.

In the second example, it is a unit shift that occurs here. The phrase *pick up* in the source language has a different rank with its meaning in the target language. It is translated into *memunculkan* which is ranked as a single word in the target language. So, the departure happens from a phrase to a single word. In this example, this shift happens because the phrase *conjure up* in the source language can be represented using a single word *memunculkan* in the target language.

If we focus on unit translation, we can state that the unit in the source language is a phrase and the unit in the target language is a single word. This is a unit shift because the unit in the source language is a phrase and the unit in the target language is a single word.

source language is represented as a single word in the target language.

In the second example, it is a unit shift that occurs here. *Memunculkan* in the source language has a different rank with its target language. It is translated into *memunculkan* which is ranked as a verb in the target language. So, the departure happens from a phrase to a word.

In the previous example, this shift happens because the phrase *conjure up* in the source language can be represented using a single word *memunculkan* in the target language.

If we focus on its translation, we can see that the phrase *conjure up* is translated into *memunculkan* which is a single word in the target language. This is a unit shift because the source language phrase is represented by a single word in the target language.

In example number (3), the kind of shift that occurs in this sentence is a verb phrase shift. The verb phrase *picked up* in the source language has a different meaning in the source language. It is translated into *memungut* which

lost meaning in the result, and even the phrase in the source language is presented as a single word in the target language.

The kind of shift that occurs in example number (4) is unusual. The phrase *threw back* in the source language has a different rank with respect to the source language. It is translated into *melontarkan* which is ranked as a single word in the target language. So, the departure happens from a phrase to a single word. The phrase *threw back* in the source language can represent a single word in the target language. Like the previous example, we can see that the translation from the phrase *threw back* into word *melontarkan* is good. There is no lost meaning in the result although the phrase in the source language is presented as a single word in the target language.

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e. So, the departure happens from a
e word *melontarkan* in the source lang
ne source language. Like the previous
the phrase *threw back* into word *melo*

hunched over in the source language has a different rank with its translation in the source language. It is translated into *merunduk* which is ranked as a word in the source language. So, the departure happens from a phrase to a word. It happens because a single word *merunduk* in the source language can represent the phrase *hunched over* in the source language. Based on its translation, we can conclude that the translation from the phrase *hunched over* into word *merunduk* is good because

there is no lost meaning in the result although the phrase in the source language is actually represented as a single word in the target language.

Intra-system shift is the shift that occurs internally, within a system: that is, for those cases where source language and target language possess systems which approximately correspond formally as to their constitution, but when translation involves selection of a non-corresponding term in the target language system (Catford, 1965: 80).

1. SL: The men shuffled backward, although they kept their **spears** and **pikes** trained on the ragged hole Saphira had torn in the castle's outer wall. (Stephani: 2).

2. SL: A directionless blue light **illuminated** the space. (Stephani: 25).

3. SL: Grim's chest swelled, and his expression became, if possible, even more self-satisfied. (Stephani: 39).

5. SL: **He** wants us to bring you to him. (Stephani: 492).

As we can see, intra-system shift occurs in the first example, the words *spears* and *pikes* in the source language are categorized as plural nouns. But, they are translated into words *tombak* and *seligi* which are categorized as singular nouns in the target language. It happens because English language constantly requires a clear form of written or spoken plural nouns, but Indonesian language does not do that. In Indonesian, the use of singular noun is generally used to refer something in common or plural nouns. Based on its translation, the translations of the words *spears* and *pikes* into *tombak* and *seligi* are good because both source language text and target language text have or carry the same meaning.

In example number (2), it is an intra-system shift that occurs here. The word *illuminated* in the source language is in a past form. But, it is translated into the word *menerangi* which does not have past form in the target language. It happens because English has many forms of verb used in tenses, but Indonesian does not have them. Because both source language text and target language text have or carry the same meaning, it can be said that the translation of the word *illuminated* into *menerangi* is good.

Seen from the translation shifts, example number (3) shows intra-system shift. The possessive marker 's in the source language is untranslated in the target language.

It can be stated that the translation between the source language and the target language is good because both of them have or carry the same meaning.

Intra-system shift also occurs in the example (4). The preposition *of* in the source language is used to show possessive; in this case, *the entrance* belongs to *the tent*. But, it is omitted in the target language. It happens because Indonesian language does not certainly require prepositions in showing possessive like English does. In Indonesian, the structure of *pintu+ tenda* is enough to show that *pintu* belongs to *tenda*. Based on the translation, it can be said that the translation between the source language and the target language is good because they carry the same meaning.

In example number (5), there is an intra-system shift. The word *he* in the source language shows that the gender of this pronoun is male. But, it is translated into the word *dia* which does not show its gender in the target language. It happens because in Indonesian language, the word *dia* does not show its gender.

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dia which does not show its gender in the target language. The word *dia* in Indonesian language may represent both male and female. The translation between the source language and the target language in both of them carry the same meaning.