CATEGORY SHIFTS IN THE TRANSLATION OF EDGAR ALLAN POE'S SHORT STORIES

THESIS

BY:

SALSABILLA SISKA MARDI UTAMI

REG. NUMBER: A73217086

ENGLISH DEPARTMENT

FACULTY OF ARTS AND HUMANITIES

UIN SUNAN AMPEL SURABAYA

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DECLARATION

I am the undersigned below:

Name   : Salsabilla Siska Mardi Utami

NIM   : A73217086

Department   : English

Faculty   : Arts and Humanities

University   : UIN Sunan Ampel Surabaya

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CATEGORY SHIFTS IN THE TRANSLATION OF EDGAR ALLAN POE'S SHORT STORIES

By

Salsabilla Siska Mardi Utami

Reg. Number: A73217086

Approved to be examined by the Board of Examiners, English Department, Faculty of Arts and Humanities, UIN Sunan Ampel Surabaya

Surabaya, 07 January 2022

Thesis Advisor

Raudlotul Jannah, M. App. Ling.

NIP. 197810062005012004

Acknowledged by:

The Head of English Department

Dr. Wahju Kusumajanti, M. Hum.

NIP. 197002051999032002

EXAMINER SHEET

This thesis written by Salsabilla Siska Mardi Utami (A73217086) has been approved and accepted by the Board of Examiners, English Department, Faculty of Arts and Humanities, UIN Sunan Ampel Surabaya on 3rd February 2022
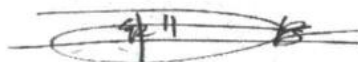
The Board of Examiners are:

Examiner 1

Raudlotul Jannah, M. App. Ling.
NIP. 197810062005012004

Examiner 2

Endratno Pilih Swasono, M. Pd.
NIP. 197106072003121001

Examiner 3

Suhandoko, M. Pd.
NIP. 198905282018011002

Examiner 4

Novia Adibatus S, S.S., M. Hum.
NIP. 202111012

Acknowledged by:
The Dean of Faculty of Arts and Humanities
UIN Sunan Ampel Surabaya

Dr. H. Agus Aditoni, M.Ag.
NIP. 196210021992031001

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Nama : Salsabilla Siska Mardi Utami
NIM : A73217086
Fakultas/Jurusan : Adab dan Humaniora / Sastra Inggris
E-mail address : salsabilla.siska.ss@gmail.com

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ABSTRACT

Utami, S. S. M. (2022). *Category Shift in The Translation of Edgar Allan Poe's Short Stories*. English Department. UIN Sunan Ampel Surabaya. Advisor: Raudlotul Jannah, M. App. Ling.

Keywords: Category shift, Translation shift, Short story

This research presents a translation shift analysis in the translation of Edgar Allan Poe's short stories and translated version by Anton Kurnia. The researcher only focuses on the category shift which is contained in the translation by Anton Kurnia. There are two problems of study to be answered in this study. First is about the kinds of shifts that occur in the translation of Edgar Allan Poe's short stories. The second is about the factors that cause shifts in the translation of short stories by Edgar Allan Poe.

The researcher used the descriptive qualitative method to analyze the data of this research. The data was collected from a collection of short stories by Edgar Allan Poe and their translations from a book entitled "Kucing Hitam" translated by Anton Kurnia. Then, the researcher identified the data selected and classified them into the types of category shifts.

This research found four types of category shifts that appear in the translation of Edgar Allan Poe's short stories. The shifts that occur in the translation of the short stories are first, structure shift, second, class shift, third, unit shift (downward rank shift and upward rank shift), fourth, intra-system shift. Whereas, the factors that cause a shift in translation from the source language to the target language in short stories are due to differences in the characteristics of the source language and the target language. According to Larson, there are three characteristics of language that can affect translation, the first is a single meaning that can be expressed in various forms, the second is that the same meaning component will occur in several lexical items of surface structure, and the third is one form will be used to represent several alternative meanings. In this study, these three factors were found in Edgar Allan Poe's short story.

ABSTRAK

Utami, S. S. M. (2022). *Pergeseran Kategori dalam Terjemahan Cerita Pendek Edgar Allan Poe*. Program Studi Sastra Inggris, UIN Sunan Ampel Surabaya. Pembimbing: Raudlotul Jannah, M. App. Ling.

Kata Kunci: Pergeseran kategori, pergeseran terjemahan, cerita pendek

Penelitian ini berfokus pada pergeseran (shift) yang terjadi pada terjemahan cerita pendek oleh Edgar Allan Poe dan versi terjemahan oleh Anton Kurnia. Peneliti hanya akan terfokus pada pergeseran kategori yang terdapat dalam hasil terjemahan Anton Kurnia. Terdapat dua masalah penelitian yang akan dijawab dalam penelitian ini, yang pertama adalah jenis pergeseran yang terjadi dalam terjemahan cerita pendek karya Edgar Allan Poe. Dan yang kedua adalah faktor penyebab terjadinya pergeseran dalam terjemahan cerita pendek karya Edgar Allan Poe.

Peneliti menggunakan metode deskriptif kualitatif untuk menganalisis data penelitian ini. Sumber data dikumpulkan dari kumpulan cerpen karya Edgar Allan Poe dan terjemahannya dari buku "Kucing Hitam" yang diterjemahkan oleh Anton Kurnia. Kemudian, peneliti mengidentifikasi data yang dipilih dan diklasifikasikan ke dalam jenis kategori pergeseran.

Hasil penelitian ditemukan empat jenis pergeseran kategori yang muncul dalam terjemahan cerpen karya Edgar Allan Poe. Pergeseran yang muncul dalam terjemahan cerpen adalah pergeseran struktur, yang kedua adalah pergeseran kelas, ketiga adalah pergeseran unit (pergeseran penurunan peringkat dan pergeseran kenaikan peringkat), keempat adalah pergeseran intra-sistem. Sedangkan faktor yang menyebabkan terjadinya pergeseran terjemahan dari bahasa sumber ke bahasa target dalam cerpen adalah karena perbedaan karakteristik bahasa sumber dan bahasa sasaran. menurut larson ada tiga faktor karakteristik bahasa yang dapat mempengaruhi penerjemahan, yang pertama adalah makna tunggal yang dapat diekspresikan dalam berbagai bentuk, yang kedua adalah komponen makna yang sama akan terjadi pada beberapa item leksikal struktur permukaan, dan yang ketiga adalah satu bentuk akan digunakan untuk mewakili beberapa makna alternatif. pada penelitian ini ketiga faktor tersebut ditemukan dalam cerpen Edgar Allan Poe.

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CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

This chapter consists of the background of the study, problems of study, significance of the study, scope and limitation, and definition of key terms.

1.1   Background of the Study

Translation is a study about changing from one language into another. In translating, might some shifting is normal to achieved an equivalent. According to Nida and Taber (1982), translation reproduces in the receptor language the closest natural equivalent of the source language message, first in terms of meaning and second in terms of style. Find the most relative equivalent words when the translator desires to balance translation between the source and target languages. In addition, Newmark (1988) stated translation is a process that involves comprehension and formulation. The translation is about recreating words or sentences from one language into another language. The translation is also about understanding the message from the source language and formulating it. From another theorist, translation is substituting a text in one language into another language (Catford, 1965). The researcher concludes that a translator should have many vocabularies to translate or recreate the meaning to achieve the equivalent substance between the source and target languages. The translator should understand every word, phrase, sentence intended by the author for the text will be translated.

The function of translation is the interpretation of the source language to the target language. In this sense, as a translator, it would be nice to know the

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meaning of the source language. Hartono (as cited in Oktariani, Boeriswati, & Ekowati, 2018, p.133) explained that translation is an activity to change one language into another or target language (TL) by reading and catching the meaning of the whole text by understanding the words, phrases, clauses, or sentences. Many theorists have come up with several theories on this subject. Changing the source language to the target language will cause what is presented also changes.

Changes in the translation are common because not all existing words can be translated directly. The translator will be looked for terms that match words that do not have this meaning. Therefore, searching words for equivalent words carried out by the translator, several shifts have occurred during the translation process. Translation shift means a shift departure from formal correspondence from the source language to the target language (Catford, 1965). The author also indicates two significant translation shifts: level shift and category shift.

According to Catford (1965), the shift may categorize into the level shift and category shift. The first from level shift means that the source language item at one linguistic level has a different target language translation equivalence. The possible one only occurs in the level shift from grammar to lexis and vice-versa. Second, category shift refers to unbounded translation, in which source language and target language equivalences are set up at whatever rank is appropriate. Conversely, category shift is divided into four types of shifts. Catford has explained that four branches will map this type according to the needs of the

researchers. There is structure shift, class shift, unit shift, and the last one is the intra-system shift.

Structure shift occurs in translations where the presentation of the TL elements is different from the structure found in the SL. The second is about the class shift, which happens in translation equivalents with items in TL that are other classes with objects in the source language. The third is about a unit shift, or rank shift when the translation equivalent at one rank from SL differs from a branch in the TL. The last category shift is the intra-system shift, which happens when the system in the SL is different from the system in the TL. For instance in SL contains about plural but in the TL becomes singular.

Recently, several researchers have analyzed translation shift: Solekhah (2019) in the comic translated by third-semester students. This research is not only focused on category shifts analysis. She also tried to find the influences of category shift on transferring meaning process. The researcher used descriptive qualitative method to analyze the data. This research shows four-category shifts in the comic translation from English into Indonesian. And the most dominant of category shift is structure shift and the influence of shift causes the meaning in the target language is complete meaning. While translation shift analysis in bilingual comics has been conducted by Mizani (2019), he only focuses on category shift and explains why category shift occurs in comic translation by using Catford's theory. The method that used in this research is descriptive qualitative to find the objective of data analysis. This research shows that the most dominant shift in the bilingual comic is the unit shift.

Study about translation shift also has been done by Milaqmar (2016), which only focused on analyzing the category shift of the novel entitled "Woman at Point Zero" by Nawal El Saadawi and translated version "Perempuan di titik nol" by Amir Sutaarga. This research analyses the data by using Catford's theory. The methods used in this research are library research and descriptive qualitative. And the researcher concludes that unit shift is the most translation shift used in those research. The lack of this research, she did not have other aims, maybe like finding out the factor of the shift, to find out meaning equivalence, or to find out whether the shift in the data affects the meaning.

Another, from Saputri (2017), the researcher analyzes the novel "Harry Potter and The Deathly Hallows" by J. K. Rowling and its translation "Harry Potter dan Relikui kematian" by Listiana Srisanti. This research is about the kinds of translation shifts, and this research aims to find out the types of translation shifts that occur in English-Indonesia translation. Also, to figure out the factor that causes translation shift. The method that is used in this research is qualitative descriptive. This research can conclude that the kinds of shifts that occur are the level shift and category shift consisting of structure shift, class shift, unit shift, and intra-system shift. Nevertheless, the factors that cause translation shift are the intra and extra linguistic aspects difference between English and Indonesian.

Still from analysis of translation shift, Meidha (2017) analyzed translation shift of nominal groups that occur in The Martian movie subtitle, focused on how translation shift affects the meaning. This research investigated the data using the theory from Gerot and Wignell (1994) as the theory of nominal groups and

Catford (1965) as the theory of translation shifts. This research shows that structure shift is the most dominant kind of shift in this analysis. And also prove that translation shift affects the meaning. Thirty-seven nominal groups change in meanings due to the translation shift category.

Another previous study in translation shifts from Suherman and Gunawan (2018) only focused on the nominal and verbal groups for the research. This research aims to determine the translation shift of nominal and verbal groups from movie subtitle entitled "The Revenant". The method was used in this research is descriptive qualitative. This research used two theories from other theorists, Halliday and Matthiessen (2004), as nominal and verbal group theories. And the second is from Catford (1965) as the translation shift theory. The result shows that unit + intra-system theory was dominated in nominal groups, while verbal groups were dominated by intra-system shift. And the last result shows that both shifts slightly affect the meaning of the translated text.

Another previous study conducted by Herawati, Suyudi and Setairini (2016) analyzed novels entitled "The Twilight Saga: New Moon" and their translation be entitled "New Moon: Dua Cinta". This research was conducted to completely describe the kinds of English participial adjectives in that novel, elaborate on the types of shifts in the translation, and find out the most dominant shift found in English participial adjectives in the novel. By using combined theory by Thomson and Martinet (1986) and Catford (1965), this analysis presents the results in the form there are two kinds of participial adjectives in that novel which is present and past participial adjectives. The second result shows that three

types of shifts were found: structure shift, class shift, and unit shift. And the last result of this analysis presents which one is more dominant among the three types of shift found. It is proven that the most prevalent in the translation of the novel are the class shift and unit shift.

Based on the findings of several research it can be concluded that no one has analyzed a short story. They used novels, subtitles, and comics as their object to analysis, it can be a distinction with this research. Such as a previous study from (Saputri, 2017) analyzed translation shifts that occur in the translation of the novel Harry Potter and The Deathly Hallows. This research only focused on finding category shifts as the types of translation shift. The aim of that focus can be as a limitation.

The researcher took Edgar Allan Poe's short stories and translated them by Anton Kurnia. Title of the stories as the data are 'The Cask of Amontillado', 'The Mask of the Red Death', 'The Tell-tale Heart', and the last 'The Black cat'. The similarity of the four stories is the same as telling about death, but still in their separate ways. There are many shift problems in these translation short stories. For example, **'A sign?'** translated becomes **'Beri aku tanda'**. Thus models come from the first short story entitled 'The Cask of Amontillado', the translator found an upward rank shift in that translation. The shifting happened in the source text in the form of the word **'sign'** and translated into TT becomes noun phrase **'beri aku tanda'**. Hence, that is the reason why the researcher chose this data. For another reason, almost all of the short stories from Edgar Allan Poe are using figurative language as his writing styles. And the researcher thought the themes of

these four short stories are interesting to read for Indonesian people whose tone or mood is dark.

This study aims to determine category shift in Edgar Allan Poe's short stories and the translated book by Anton Kurnia. Reflecting on the practice of researchers on searching for previous studies that analyzed translation shift could not found who discuss the short story as their data. The researcher prefers to explore from the category shift only to set the limitation of the analysis, so it does not reach too broadly. Also, the researcher analyzes what factor causes translation shift to occur in the short story. The researcher hopes that the findings in this study can be valuable references for the reader and future researchers.

1.2 Problems of the Study

1. What kinds of category shifts occur in the translation by Anton Kurnia of Edgar Allan Poe's short stories?

2. What are the factors that caused translation shifts in the translation of Edgar Allan Poe's short stories?

1.3 Significance of the Study

The researcher hopes this study can give theoretical and also practical significance. Theoretically, this study can contribute to linguistics development, especially in translation. Hopefully, this research can benefit students who will research translation shifts. Practically, this research can help anyone know that all translations in a translated book version are equivalent. And they will know that the translator also used their knowledge to translate can understand the reader.

1.4 Scope and Limitation of the Study

The scope of this research focused on the four of Edgar Allan Poe's short stories entitled The Cask of Amontillado, The Mask of the Red Death, The Tell-tale Heart, and The Black Cat, and translated version entitled "Kucing Hitam" by Anton Kurnia. The limitation of this research is focusing on the category shift of translation shift that occurs in the translated version. Also, this research will present the factors that causes translation shifts between the original version and translated version.

1.5 Definition of Key Terms

The researcher gives some definitions of key terms to make a clear understanding.

Translation: Translation changes the text from one language to another and certainly contains the correct meaning of the message from the source text.

Category shift: Category shift refers to unbounded translation, in which source language and target language equivalences are set up at whatever rank is appropriate.

Short stories: Short stories by Edgar Allan Poe is short stories with almost all of the literary works in the dark themes, the fourth example of that are The Cask of Amontillado, The Masque of the Red Death, The Tell-Tale Heart, and The Black Cat.

CHAPTER II
REVIEW OF LITERATURE

This chapter provides some of the theory that used in this research. There is translation, translation shift, and cause of translation shift.

2.1   Translation

Translation is a process to rearrange sentences or words from the source language (SL) to the target language (TL). A theory from Catford (1965) stated that translation is a manner of changing into the target language from the source language by equivalent textual material. Changing here means a text movement in one language into another language concerning the grammatical in the source and target languages. Another theory stated by Newmark (1988) translation is rewriting the meaning of a text by how an author intended the text into another language. According to Newmark's statement, translation is the process of retransmitting a meaning in a different language and adapting it to the translator's understanding. The last definition comes from Nida and Taber (1982), stating that translation reproduces the closest equivalent meaning and style from the source language into the receptor language.

From some of the definitions about translation above, it can be concluded that translation is a process where changing a sentence or word in the textual form of a language and converting it into another language. However, it can be underlined that in the translation process, the translator must pay attention to the message brought and conveyed by the original author. The translator must understand the sentence or word to be interpreted correctly and equivalent to the

original meaning. Susanto, Hilman, and Rasyidie (2021) state that structural, linguistic or cultural are several aspects that must be considered to produce a translation that the reader can accept. Some of these aspects must be regarded as essential considerations that translators must apply. This is due to differences in structure, grammar, and culture between languages. Hence, there may be some meanings that cannot be interpreted lexically. The translator must use his knowledge to translate words that cannot be translated lexically.

2.2   Process of Translation

According to Nida (1982) process of translation consists of three steps that the translator can use: 1) An analysis is the process of understanding meaning both in terms of grammatical and semantic meaning. Therefore, a translator must understand the message contained in meaning so that it can be interpreted correctly and accepted by readers. 2) A transfer is a process where the material is obtained from analyzing a message sent by the author. In this process, the translator must do it in detail and correctly so that no message delivery will be different from the source language. 3) Restructuring is the final step from the process of translation. At this step, the translator restructures the results obtained from the transfer step, this is done to avoid any errors in conveying the meaning that the translator will present. This restructuring is done so that the reader can fully receive the message to be conveyed.

2.3 Translation shift

Catford (1965) stated that the 'shift' departs from formal correspondence in moving from the source language to the target language. Translation shift is a shift between the source and target languages, but this shift does not change the message contained in a sentence. The friction of structural and cultural elements will occur in translating literary works involving two different languages (Mardiana, 2014). The occurrence of a shift in a translation is natural, and this happens because there are words that cannot be interpreted literally, but also look at the context of the sentence. Linguistic changes could not unavoidable in translated a source language into target language to create a readable, acceptable, and accurate text according to the grammatical of the target language (Ramadhani, 2020). Translation shift is divided into two major types: level shift and category shift.

1. Level Shift

Level shift is a shift that a source text item at one linguistic level has a target text translation equivalent at a different level. It can be stated what grammatical units look like in English, but it only has lexical units if translated into Indonesian. For instance:

> SL: Ramita **has drunk** the coffee
>
> Grammar
>
> TL: Ramita **sudah** minum kopi
>
> Lexis

From the example above, the form of "has drunk" is one of the grammatical forms in English. Like in the example above, it was an event that had happened in the past. Then, in Indonesian, "has drunk" means "sudah." While, it can be called a level shift, a shift that occurs from one level as grammar in English to be lexis in Indonesian.

2. Category Shift

Category shifts are referred to unbounded translation, which means that equivalence of the translation might occur between sentences, clauses, groups, words, and even morphemes. Category shifts are departures from formal correspondence in translation. Category shift is divided into four types, namely structure shift, class shift, unit shift, and the last is intra-system shift.

a. Structure shift

Structure shifts ensue when there are shifts in the grammatical structure between the source language and target language. The shifts can occur in the structural or in the word order. This shift is among the most frequent category shifts at all translation ranks. This is an example of shifts in a structural, active voice used in English as a source language and translated into Indonesia as a target language is a passive voice.

ST: **I take the book from your bookshelf**

Active voice: S + V + O

TT: **Buku itu diambil dari rak bukumu olehku**

Passive voice: $O + V_3 + S$

b. Class shift

Class shift occurs when a source text item's translated equivalent is a different class member from the original item. Generally, English has eight parts of speech: noun, verb, adjective, adverb, preposition, pronoun, conjunction, and determiner. For example, a phrase in the source language consists of "medical" as an adjective in English. Then in the target language, that clause consists of "kedokteran" as a noun in Indonesian, this phenomenon shifting in parts of speech called class shift.

> ST: **Medical staff**
> Adjective
> TT: **Staf kedokteran**
> Noun

c. Unit shift

Unit shift means changes of rank, departures from formal correspondence in which the translation equivalent of a unit has a different rank between the source text and target text. Rank here means sentence, clause, phrase, word, and morpheme. The cause of this shift is due to the choice of words desired by the translator. The unit shift is divided into downward and upward rank shifts.

The downward rank shift is a departure from the higher to the lower level. For instance, a phrase in the source language becomes a word in the target language.

> ST: **Happily ever after**
> Phrase
> TT: **Berbahagia**
> Word

The upward rank shift here departs from the lower to the higher level. For an example of upward rank shift, in source language consist a word and translated into Indonesian becomes a phrase.

ST: **Engagement**

Word

TT: **Pertemuan untuk meminang**

Phrase

d. Intra–system shift

Intra-system shift departure from formal correspondence in which the system as its translation equivalent diverse with the system in the target language. The shifts happen internally in the system between the source and target languages. The system referred to includes is the system in numbering and article system. For example, a noun in English is in the plural form 'trees', but in the form of equivalence translation, Indonesian becomes 'pohon'. Here the shifting happens between the source language and target language.

ST: In the middle of the city, there were a garden with the **apple trees**

TT: Ditengah kota, disana terdapat sebuah taman dengan **pohon apel**

Here is another example of intra-system shift for the article system shift. The article which includes within them is a, an, and the. The example below is one example from 'the'. From the example below, an article 'the' in the noun phrase 'the movement' is only the language system of English as the source language. However, the translation in the target language only becomes 'gerak tubuh', which causes Indonesia not to have the same system as in the source language.

ST: He repeated **the movement**, a grotesque one

TT: Ia mengulangi **gerak tubuh** yang aneh itu

2.4 The Factor that Caused Translation Shifts

According to Larson (1998), about characteristics of language which affect translation. Based on Larson's book, a single meaning may be expressed in a variety of forms, the same meaning components will occur in several surface structure lexical items (forms), one form will be used to represent several alternative meanings.

The first characteristic from Larson about a single meaning may be expressed in various forms. For example, "the paper is white" and can be expressed by **the paper is white, the uncolored paper, the paper still empty**. Therefore, although it can be said in several ways, it still has one meaning about "the paper is white". This characteristic can make it easier for the reader to read the story, but it can also be the occurrence of the translation shift.

The second characteristic is that the exact meaning component will occur in several surface structure lexical items (forms), for example, in English when someone says about females younger or older, they need to say **girl (young)** or **woman (adult)**. However, in Indonesian when someone says about females, they must be using two syllables, for example **girl** translated in Indonesian to be **anak perempuan**, and also **woman** in Indonesian translated to be **perempuan dewasa.** This characteristic corresponds to the type of shift, namely unit shift.

The third characteristic is that one form will be used to represent several alternative meanings. Same as Larson's statements that most words might have more than one meaning, one word can be used for another, based on what the words need in the context. For example, there is a sentence **the girl runs, the car**

runs, the clock runs, his nose runs. Might the word **runs** have the same

pronunciation but contain different functions in those translations in Indonesian.

The girl runs mean gadis itu berlari, the car runs mean mobil itu berjalan,

the clock runs mean jam dinding itu berfungsi, and last **his nose runs mean**

hidungnya mancung. This characteristic might correspond to structure shift or

class shift because the meaning of words depends on the context.

2.5 Short Story

Same as what has been explained in Merriam Webster dictionary (1989:

1319), states that short story is literary works that are produced in a more concise

form compared to novels, just as books in the short story also have some

characters but short story and novels also have the difference, the short story

focuses more on creating a mood rather than plot. This short story is a form of a

straightforward narrative that is fictitious. Also, this short story only involves a

few characters in the story, unlike novels that involve many characters.

From that explanation, it can be concluded that a short story is a literary

work that is shorter than a novel but does not eliminate its essence as an academic

work, a short story plays more role in building the mood of a story than a novel.

Based on this statement, the researcher used Edgar Allan Poe's short stories,

which in these short stories are visible in shaping the reader's mood. The

researcher chose the story from Poe's literary works are entitled, The Cask of

Amontillado, The Masque of the Red Death, The Tell-tale Heart, and The Black

Cat. The researcher chose the four short stories because each story has its

characteristics in the story itself and the delivery. One other thing is why

researchers chose the four stories because it adjusts to the translation of the story

in the translation book titled "Black Cat" by Anton Kurnia.

2.5.1 The Cask of Amontillado

The cask of amontillado is a short story published by Edgar Allan Poe in

November 1846. Like some other Poe's short stories, this story also tells from the

killer's perspective, this is the same as in the tell-tale heart and the black cat story.

The Cask of Amontillado is a story of revenge carried out by a friend to a man

named Fortunato. Fortunato is a respected and respected person. Fortunato is also

a human being who has weaknesses, he is very proud of his knowledge of wine. It

made Montresor want to avenge him by using this wine called amontillado to

Fortunato.

Montresor launches the action by bringing Fortunato into the basement.

There he had prepared a wall to bury Fortunato. Without showing the slightest

hatred in front of Fortunato's face, Montresor performed very smoothly. Until

Fortunato was trapped there and died inside that wall in the end, without showing

suspicion on anyone, he hurried away to leave the corpse of Fortunato there.

2.5.2 The Masque of the Red Death

The Masque of the Red Death is a short story by Edgar Allan Poe,

published in 1842. This story is made by describing many people led by one

person named prince Prospero. This story begins when there is an epidemic of the

red death in a country that claims many lives. It made the country's leaders think

about bringing their aristocratic society and moving to a vast kingdom far from

the government. When he arrived in the domain, the nobles got their respective rooms which the Prospero prince had given.

Not long after that, the Prospero prince and the flock of his nobles received rewards for what he had done to his people. Prince Prospero had a disaster in the kingdom where he hid with his arrival like a ghost chasing him because the spirit wanted the prince to die in a state like his people. When they were having a party, a wall clock sounded so loud that it made the aristocrats feel very scared. Finally, a ghost came out who had a white shroud and was covered in fresh red blood like someone who died because of the plague. The spirit chased the prince until he was finally killed.

2.5.3 The Tell-tale Heart

The Tell-Tale Heart is a short story published by Edgar Allan Poe in 1843. This story uses the narrator's point of view of the killer himself. This story tells of a man who lives with an old man who has eyes like the eyes of an eagle. It made him feel scared every time he saw the older man. Until in the end, the man had the intention to kill the older man, but before killing him, he had been monitoring for the previous seven days. When the eighth day arrived, he also launched his actions in various ways to kill the older man.

When the eighth day arrived, the man launched his action by opening the older man's room door, and very slowly, I looked for an opportunity to approach him. Finally, he saw me I rushed to drop it and crushed it with a big bed. After not screaming and sighing, I lifted the bed, and the older man was dead. I immediately hid his body in the wood.

The floor of his room. Not long after that, the police came home, I casually opened the door and accompanied him to chat. Long story short, I became nervous and heard someone's heartbeat until finally, I confessed to the police that the one who killed and hid the older man's body was me.

2.5.4   The Black Cat

The Black Cat is one of Edgar Allan Poe's short stories published on August 19, 1843. This story also tells about the murder committed by the narrator himself. This story tells of how a narrator treats his pet cat in black, Pluto. This cat is tortured by the narrator because of his emotions, which increase when his soul is unconscious due to the influence of alcohol. He also tortured his cat by hanging it next to the house using a rope and made him regret the next day when the influence of alcohol was over.

When affected by alcohol, he tortures his cat by strangling his neck and prying his eyes with a knife. This was unknown to his wife, but he saw the cat still wandering around in his house with one eye the following day. The more he hated the cat when he saw it, he hung his cat in the garden near his home with tears dripping. But not long after that, he got the accident his house burned down until none of his assets were left. There was one oddity in the fire, the wall next to his house did not fall and was not damaged at all, the wall was also depicted like a cat being hung. The feeling of remorse always comes to him until one day, when he arrives at a bar he meets a cat that looks a lot like his old cat.

CHAPTER III

RESEARCH METHOD

This chapter consists of procedures used for this research. Contains of research design, data collection, and data analysis.

3.1   Research Design

In this study, the researchers used a descriptive qualitative research method. Nazir (1988) stated that the descriptive study aims to describe facts, characteristics, and the relationship among the phenomena being observed systematically, factually, and accurately. Based on Hiegham and Croker (2009), qualitative research is about analyzing and interpreting their data, reflecting on and exploring what they know, searching for patterns, and creating a complete and rich understanding of the research context. The researcher used descriptive qualitative research because this data is in the document text, which will be explained in more detail so readers can easily understand it. The researcher used that method because this research aims to find out the shift that occurs in the short stories translated by Anton Kurnia and to explain the factors that caused translation shifts in the short stories.

3.2   Data Collection

This data collection part including research data, data source, research instrument and data collection technique, are explained in this sub-chapter.

3.2.1 Research Data

The data of this research is a translation of short stories by Edgar Allan Poe and translated version by Anton Kurnia. The data in words, phrases, and sentences uttered by Edgar Allan Poe and Anton Kurnia as the author and the translator of this short story. The result focused on a category shift from the four short stories, the source text (ST) English and the target text (TT) Indonesian.

3.2.2 Data Source

The data source of this research was taken from the web, by the link (https://www.poemuseum.org/) and for the translated version was taken from the book of Anton Kurnia entitled "Kucing Hitam" was downloaded by the link (https://fdokumen.com/document/kucing-hitam-edgar-allan-poe.html)

3.2.3 Research Instrument

The main instrument in this study is the researcher herself. Starting from collecting the data processing by analyzing until concluding. Then, the supporting instruments of this research is electronic books, oxford dictionary, and kamus besar Bahasa Indonesia.

3.2.4 Data Collection Technique

The researcher did some steps to collect the data. Here some steps as followed by the researcher:

1. Searching and downloading the original version of Edgar Allan Poe's short stories from the website (poemuseum.org) and the translated version by Anton Kurnia from the website (fdokumen.com).

2. Reading both from original version and translated version consecutively.

3. Identifying the data by marked on the word, phrase, clause and sentence which contained translation shift in original version by Edgar Allan Poe and translated version by Anton Kurnia.

3.3 Data Analysis

The researcher did some analysis to answer each research problem in this study while examining the data. The first question concerned in category shifts, which was investigated using the following steps:

1. Identifying data

The researcher identified the selected data in the original and translated version of Edgar Allan Poe's short stories based on Catford's theory related to category shifts and also from Larson's theory for identified the factors that causes translation shifts. This step focused on the word, phrase, clause and sentences contain all types of category shifts and characteristics of language as the factor that causes translation shifts.

To ease the researcher when marking the data while identifying the types of category shifts and the factors that causes translation shifts, the researcher gives some codes. The codes are as follows.

Table 3.1 Types of Category shifts codes

Types of category shifts	Codes
Structure shifts	SS
Unit shift (Upward rank shifts)	URS
Unit shift (Downward rank shifts)	DRS
Class shifts	CS
Intra-system shifts	IS

Table 3.2 The characteristics of language

The characteristics of language	Codes
Single meaning may be expressed in various forms	Ch1
The same meaning components will occur in several surface lexical items	Ch2
One form meaning will be used to represent several alternative meanings	Ch3

Then after identifying the selected data in original and translated version of

Edgar Allan Poe's short stories, the researcher classified it.

2. Classifying data

After the researcher identified the data and marking the data with some codes,

the researcher classified the data from original and translated version of Edgar

Allan Poe's short stories related to Catford's theory for category shifts and

Larson's theory for the characteristic of language.

3. Describing data

Next, the researcher described the data and taking notes the reason why the

data belongs to that type. By using Catford's theory for describing the data of

category shifts and Larson's theory for describing the data in characteristics of

language which affect translation.

4. Concluding

The last step is concluding the results after analyzing process based on each theory that used in this research to answered the first and second research problem. Meanwhile, for answered the first research question used Catford's theory to find out types of category shifts in the translation of Edgar Allan Poe's short stories, then for answered second research question the researcher used Larson's theory to find out the characteristic of language which affect translation.

CHAPTER IV

FINDING AND DISCUSSION

In this chapter the researcher focuses on finding the data and discussing the result, the dominant shifts, and the factor that causes translation shift in translated versions of short stories by Edgar Allan Poe.

4.1   Findings

The researcher presents the result of the analysis in this subchapter. The Goal of this chapter is to answer the previous chapter's research problems. The first research problem is what kinds of shifts occur in the translation of short stories by Edgar Allan Poe. The second research problem is the factors that cause shifts in the translation of short stories by Edgar Allan Poe.

4.1.1   Types of shifts

The first thing presented by the researcher was about the first research question, which deals with what kinds of shifts occur in the translation of short stories by Edgar Allan Poe. After the researcher read those short stories in-depth, it was found that translations contained all types of category shifts. Those types were structure shift, class shift, unit shift divided into downward rank shift and upward rank shift, and last type intra-system shift.

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Table 4.1 Types of Category shift

Types of shift	Data findings
Structure shift	7
Unit shift (Upward rank shift)	17
Unit shift (Downward rank shift)	23
Class shift	11
Intra-system shift	10
Total	68

Source: Data processed (2021)

Table 4.1 presented that the researcher found 68 data for category shift in the translated version by Anton Kurnia of short stories by Edgar Allan Poe.

4.1.1.1 Structure shift

Structure shift is a type of shift that occurs in analysis translation shift in the translated version of Poe's short stories. This kind is a shift amongst occur in grammatical structure. The structure of elements present in the source language shifts to a different order of elements in the target language. Because of the logical dependence of class on structure (of the unit at the rank above), structure shift usually entails class shift (Catford, 1965). This shift can occur in any rank or unit and any form. There are several data to prove the existence of structure shift:

Datum 1:

ST: **I fairly chuckled at the idea**
TT: **Gagasan itu membuatku tertawa terbahak-bahak**

In the datum above shows a sentence 'I fairly chuckled at the idea' was structured by (subject + predicate + object), 'I' as the subject, 'fairly chuckled' as the predicate, and 'at the idea' as an object. That was marked because there have

been shifts in the translation of that sentence. In translated version become 'gagasan itu membuatku tertawa terbahak-bahak' was structured by (object + predicate + complement) which is 'gagasan' as the subject, 'membuatku' as a predicate which contain [prefix me- + verb + suffix –ku], 'tertawa terbahak-bahak' as a complement. The shifting here was marked from the word 'I' and 'gagasan', in the source text 'I' as a subject but in target text, the subject is 'gagasan' and 'I' became possessive pronoun included in verb as 'membuatku'. The translator causes this shift to make the reader easier. The most important thing must be underlined even though the arrangement is different, but the message of that sentence is constantly delivered.

Datum 2:

> ST: **For his gold I had no desire**
> TT: **Aku juga tak punya keinginan untuk merampok hartanya**

The datum 2 above shows another example of structure shift. This shifting occurs inside the structure between the source text and target text. From the source text above, the researcher identified that sentences in the source text are in passive arrange but in the target text, that sentence is in the active voice structure. By proven 'for his gold I had no desire' was constructed by (conjunction + object + subject + predicate). In the ST shown 'for' as conjunction, 'his gold' as object, 'I' as subject, 'had no desire' predicate. The shifting was marked in 'I' here become as a conjunction for the clause 'for his gold' and 'had no desire'. However, in the target text the noun 'I' became a subject in the sentence like 'aku juga tak punya keinginan untuk merampok hartanya' was constructed by (subject + predicate + conjunction + object). Which in the TT shown as 'aku' as subject, 'juga tak punya

keinginan' as predicate, 'untuk' as conjunction, and 'merampok hartanya' as object. The shift on this sentence is not significant, but only on the arrangement of that sentence, which makes it differentiate from the aspect types of sentence.

Datum 3:

> ST: I was fearful **of losing a bargain**
> TT: Aku takut **keduluan orang**

Datum 3 above shows another example of structure shift. The shift that occurs in the data above is a shift from 'of losing a bargain' to 'keduluan orang'. This shift happened because of the translator desire who translated by adjusting the understanding of the reader. If it is translated literally it becomes 'kehilangan penawaran', while with this translation it will make it difficult for the reader to understand the meaning of 'penawaran' itself without having to read the whole.

Datum 4:

> ST: True! Nervous very, **very dreadfully nervous** I had been and am.
> TT: Benar! Aku memang merasa gugup sangat, **sangat gugup**.

From the datum 4 above shows an example of structure shift. In the data there has been a shift from the source text 'very dreadfully nervous' and translated into 'sangat gugup'. Here the translator does the translation by adjusting the rules of using good and correct Indonesian, therefore there is a shift from the source text to the target text. Which if the source text is translated literally to 'sangat sangat gugup', but here the translator adapts to the rules of good Indonesian writing only by writing 'sangat gugup' because in the previous phrase it has also been written that the author feels very nervous as evidenced by ' nervous very'.

4.1.1.2 Unit shift

Unit shift deals with differences of a unit in the source language and target language. This shift is also divided into two types of shift again, namely upward rank shift and downward rank shift. Referring to their name, upward rank shift occurs when a lower unit level shifts to a higher unit level. On the other hand, the downward rank shift is a shift from the higher unit level to the lowest unit level. There are several data for proven existence of unit shift, specifically upward rank shift:

Datum 5:

ST: "**How?**" said he
TT: **"bagaimana kau mendapatkannya?**"

Datum 5 shows an example of unit shift, specifically in upward rank shift. The SL contains only a word 'how'; however, in target language, the author interprets it in the adverb phrase 'bagaimana kau mendapatkannya' by the structure of (adverb + noun + verb). This shift is based on the translator's desire to choose words to achieve the equivalence of meaning from the source language to the target language. Whereas, this shift does not change the message contained in it.

Datum 6:

ST: He **prided** himself on his connoisseurship in wine
TT: Fortunato **amat bangga** dengan pengetahuannya tentang anggur

The datum 6 above shows another example of upward rank shift. The shifts come from the SL as a verb 'prided', but the TL translation becomes an adjective phrase 'amat bangga' and the adjective phrase structured by (complement + adjective). This shift came from the desire of the translator to make the meaning

clearer. On the other hand, the meaning of that word is still the same as the source

text, which complements only as a variation.

Datum 7:

> ST: **as if startled**
> TT: **Seakan-akan ia terkejut karena sesuatu**

The datum 7 above shows another example of upward rank shift. The shift

was contained between ST and TT. The source text as adjective phrase 'as if

startled' is structured by (conjunction + adjective) become verb clause in the target

text 'seakan-akan ia terkejut karena sesuatu' is structured by (adverb + noun + verb

+ conjunction + pronoun). Hence, this shift came from the translator clarifying the

meaning with the complement 'karena sesuatu'. Although there is a shift in the

unit, it does not change the message conveyed through the sentence.

Datum 8:

> ST: The red death had **long** devastated the country
> TT: Maut merah telah meneror negeri itu **selama berbulan-bulan**

In the datum 8 above shows an example of upward rank shift. The source

text is an adjective word 'long' which translated into Indonesian as noun phrase

'selama berbulan-bulan' was constructed by (complement + noun). This shift was

happened by the intuition and adjustment of the translator with the target text as

Indonesian language. However, the shifting here did not change the meaning of

the target text.

Datum 9:

> ST: This peculiarity of character grew with my growth, and, in my
> manhood, I derived **it** one of my principal sources of pleasure
> TT: Waktu aku telah menjadi seorang lelaki dewasa, **kecintaanku**
> **terhadap binatang peliharaan** menjadi salah satu sumber kesenanganku

From datum 9 above shows another example of upward rank shift. The SL above was a pronoun 'it' and the translation became a noun phrase 'kecintaanku terhadap binatang peliharaan' was structured by (noun + complement). In this incident, the author of the story in the translated version wrote down the meaning of "it" in a simple form that the reader of the story would more easily understand. Although there is a shift from a word to an adjective phrase, this phenomenon did not change the meaning of the message contained in the sentence.

Whereas the opposite of the type of shift above is downward rank shift, this type is also part of the unit shift. This occurs when the shift from the top unit to the lowest unit. Of course, this is very different from the previous type of shift. There are several data for proven the existence of unit shit, specifically downward rank shift:

Datum 10:

> ST: Thus speaking, Fortunato **possessed himself** of my arm
> TT: Seraya bicara, Fortunato **meraih** lenganku

Datum 10 shows an example of downward rank shift. From the data above, that is found there has been a shift in the units in SL and TL. There is an adjective phrase that contains 'possessed himself' was constructed by (adjective + pronoun), which in the TL is defined as a verb 'meraih'. Therefore, why do researchers classify the shifts above into downward rank shifts because the shifts that occur in the phrases above have decreased units in the target language, which are only interpreted as words. On the other hand, shifting appears, but the meaning does not change.

Datum 11:

> ST: He had on a tight-fitting parti-striped dress, and his head was surmounted by **the conical cap** and bells.
> TT: Ia mengenakan pakaian pesta berwarna cerah, termasuk sebuah **topi** berbandul lonceng-lonceng mungil.

The datum above shows a downward rank shift between SL was the form constructed of noun phrase 'the conical cap' (complement + noun) into the TL become a noun 'topi'. This shift occurs because of translators' reduced use of words to make reader easier. Things like this are normal in a translation, but one thing that must be considered is the delivery of the meaning of each translation.

Datum 12:

> ST: The fourth was **furnished and lighted** with orange
> TT: Ruangan keempat **berwarna** jingga

Datum 12 above shows another example of a downward rank shift. In the data, the researcher found that a shift in the SL was constructed of 'furnished and lighted' with the structure (adjective + conjunction + adjective) to the TL was only in a verb 'berwarna'. The choice of 'berwarna' in the TL is an easier word rather than 'berperabotan dan bercahaya', it will make the reader think twice. This happens because the translator makes the meaning simpler and more accessible for readers to understand. Likewise, the meaning contained in the adjective phrase is also conveyed in its entirety to the target language.

Datum 13:

> ST: At first, as he spoke, there was a slight …. With deliberate and stately step, **made closer approach** to the speaker
> TT: Pada mulanya, setelah sang pangeran bicara, sejumlah orang …. Tapi disaat itu juga, si orang asing mulai bergerak **mendekati** pangeran

The datum 13 above shows the downward rank shift in the ST. There is a verb phrase that becomes a verb word in the TL. The verb phrase in the ST 'made closer approach' constructed by (adjective + noun + noun) and it becomes only a verb in the TL' mendekati'. However, this shift also does not change the message conveyed in the sentence in the source language. Only the number of units presented is reduced, therefore the shift above is classified into downward rank shift.

Datum 14:

> ST: And so by degrees, very gradually, I made up my mind to **take the life of the old man**
> TT: Dan sedikit demi sedikit, secara amat perlahan, timbul gagasanku untuk **membunuhnya**

The datum 14 above shows an example of downward rank shift. The researcher found a shift between the SL in the adverb phrase 'take the life of the old man' which is structured by (verb + object + complement). However, in the TL, that becomes only a verb 'membunuhnya'. The translator had done this shift because if it is interpreted literally it will have a more extended translation and is not effective in using the word. So, the translator chose that word to make it simpler.

Datum 15:

> ST: **I folded my arms upon my bosom**, and roomed easily to and fro
> TT: Aku mondar – mandir di ruang bawah tanah, **bersedekap**

In the datum 15 above, shows another example of downward rank shift. The shift that occurs in the adverb clause from SL 'I folded my arms upon my bosom' was constructed by (noun + adjective + noun + complement) becoming a

verb in TL' bersedekap'. This shift that ensued was aimed at making it easier for readers and more straightforward. However, this shift does not change the message or meaning contained in the sentence or its translation. There is only change from clause to word between the source language and the target language.

Datum 16:

> ST: The cat followed me down **the steep stairs**, and, nearly throwing me headlong, exasperated me to madness
> TT: Saat kami berjalan, kucing itu menuruni **tangga**. Menyelinap di sela kakiku, ia nyari membuatku terjerembab

Datum 16 shows another example of a downward rank shift. The data identified a shift in the decrease of units in the TL, which made it classified in this type of shift. The shift between SL and TL ensue from noun phrase into noun word. The noun phrase 'the steep stairs' constructed in (complement + noun) becomes the noun word 'tangga' in TL. This phenomenon does not change the meaning of the message in the clause or the translation in the form of words.

4.1.1.3 Class shift

The class shift occurs in the word class from the source language to the target language. This shift occurs due to an increase or decrease in the class of words in the source language and those presented in the target language. This shift is closely related to the word class or usually called parts of speech in English. There are several data for proven existence of class shift in the translation of Poe's short stories:

Datum 17:

> ST: From my infancy I was noted for the **docility** and **humanity** of my disposition

TT: Sejak bayi, aku dikenal karena bertingkah **manis** dan **baik hati**

The datum above shows an example of a class shift. Shifts that occur in word classes, the word class in the source language 'docility' and 'humanity' is a noun, while the word class in the target language 'manis' and 'baik hati' shifts to the adjective. This shift occurs because the translator makes it easier for his readers to enjoy the translation results he presents. This phenomenon also causes Edgar Allan Poe to use figurative language. But this shift does not change the message in the source language or the target language.

Datum 18:

ST: The thousand **injuries** of fortunato I had borne as I best could
TT: Fortunato telah **menyerangku** ribuan kali dan aku bersabar sebisa mungkin

The datum 18 above shows another example of the class shift. The shift found in this sentence is from the ST' injuries', which is based on 'injury' by adding (-es). However, in the TT, that word becomes a verb 'menyerangku', which is constructed by 'menyerang' and adds possessive pronoun (-Ku). This shift only changes the part of speech between ST and TT. Although the shifting happened, the meaning of that sentence was delivered clearly to the reader.

Datum 19:

ST: Yes, he was stone, stone **dead**
TT: Ya, ia sudah **mati** kaku

The datum 19 above shows an example of class shift, the shift above is classified as a class shift because the data shows a shift in the word class indicated by the datum in the source language 'dead'**,** which contains the word class adjective and the TT become 'mati' with the word classes verb. However, one

thing that needs to be underlined is that even though there is a word shift between

them, it does not change the meaning of the message contained in each word, only

the word class is shifted, and there is no significant change in the message.

Datum 20:

> ST: Presently I heard a slight **groan**
> TT: Sejenak kemudian, kudengar **rintihan** samar

The datum above shows another example of the class shift. The data

contains elements of a shift between the source and target languages. This shift

occurs in the word 'groan', which is in verb word classes, and in the TT become

'rintihan', the word class shifts to a noun, which causes the data to be classified

into a class shift. However, this shift does not cause a change in the meaning of

the message contained in this word.

Datum 21:

> ST: I not only **neglected**, but ill-used them
> TT: Aku tidak hanya **menelantarkan** mereka, tapi juga memperlakukan
> mereka dengan amat kasar

The datum 21 above shows another example of class shift, the researcher

identified that in the target language, there was a shift. This shift occurs in word

from the ST' neglected', which contains the word class adjective and it shifts to the

TT become 'menelantarkan' which the word class is a verb. Nevertheless, this shift

only shifts the class of words in it but does not change the message's meaning.

4.1.1.4 Intra-system shift

Intra-system shift is a shift that occurs in the internal system of the

sentence itself. In this case, the internal system in question is a shift which in SL

and TL looks formally following the constitution in the source language and target

language. Still, there is a discrepancy in the target language system in the

translation. As with the numeric systems in English and Indonesian, they are not

the same. Sometimes in English, it takes the form of a plural noun, but in the

Indonesian translation, it is in the singular form. There are several data for proven

existence intra-system shift:

Datum 22:

> ST: The second chamber was purple in its **ornaments** and **tapestries**, and
> here the panes were purple
> TT: Ruangan kedua memiliki **perabotan** berwarna ungu dan **hiasan
> dinding** yang juga ungu, diruangan ini kaca jendela juga berwarna ungu

> Based on the datum 22 above shows another example of an intra-system

shift. The shift above occurs in the two words contained in the source language.

The first word for 'ornaments' is plural but is translated into 'perabotan' and its

singular. This shift occurs internally within the word system. Meanwhile, the

second shift occurs in the word 'tapestries', which is plural and is translated into

'hiasan dinding'**,** which is singular. Therefore, the shift in the two data does not

change the meaning of the message contained in it. It's just that there is a shift in

the existing word forms, from plural to singular. Therefore, the shift only occurs

in the internal system of the word, not in the word class or its meaning

significantly.

Datum 23:

> ST: I was especially fond of **animals**, and was indulged by my parents
> with a great variety of pets
> TT: Aku sangat menyukai **binatang** dan orang tuaku mengizinkan
> memeliharanya

The datum 23 above shows another example of an intra-system shift. The shift in the data above is in the form of an intra-system shift between the source language and the target language. This shift occurs in the internal system that exists in the word itself, as in the example above in the source language 'animals'**,** which is plural in the form of translated into 'binatang'**,** which has a singular form. Therefore, even though there is a shift from plural to singular, it does not change the meaning of the message contained in the word.

Datum 24:

ST: Against the new mansory I re-erected the old rampart of **bones**
TT: Terakhir, aku menumpuk **belulang** menutupi dinding baru itu

The datum 24 above shows another example of an intra-system shift. From the data above, it can be seen that there has been a shift between the source language and the target language. Therefore, this causes the researcher to classify this type of data into the intra-system shift type because, as we can see, the shift in the data is in the internal system of the word itself. In-depth, the shift in the target language is the writing of 'belulang' in which the word is singular. Meanwhile, the word 'bones' is plural in the source language. Although there was shifting between the source language and target language, it did not change the meaning of that word.

Datum 25:

ST: Stood together upon **the damp ground** of the catacombs of the Montresors
TT: Kami berdiri bersama diatas **lantai lembab** kuburan bawah tanah keluarga Montresor

Another example of intra-system shifts in article shifting is in datum 25 above. The English system has an article 'the' in its language system, but in Indonesian does not. However, in the ST above, the noun phrase 'the damp ground' is structured by (determiner + adjective + noun). Hence, it translated into Indonesian as TT as 'lantai lembab' is structured by (noun + adjective). This phenomenon is called an intra-system shift in article shift. The meaning is conveyed from the source to the target language.

Datum 26:

> ST: We are below **the river's bed**
> TT: Kita dibawah **aliran sungai** kini

Here is another example of an article shifting from datum 26. The difference with the language system in English, which has articles a, an, and the. There was a source text in the noun phrase has an article 'the' in that noun phrase 'the river's bed' which is structured in (determiner + noun + noun) and its translated into TT as noun phrase 'aliran sungai' which is it structured by (noun + noun). Therefore, it is called as shifting in an intra-system shift as article shift. Might the shifting in the article system appears in this data, but the meaning is still conveyed clearly.

Datum 27:

> ST: **A huge human foot** d'or, in a field azure
> TT: **Kaki manusia berukuran besar** terbuat dari emas dengan latar belakang berwarna biru

The datum 27 above is another example of shifting from an intra-system shift in the article. Different from the example before, the article used in this ST is 'a' in the noun phrase 'a huge human foot', which is structured by (determiner +

adjective + noun). However, in TT, that becomes 'kaki manusia berukuran besar' as noun phrase without a determiner 'a'. This phenomenon is included in the intra-system shift as shifting in the article. The translator does the shifting to make the reading more accessible, and the meaning still conveyed.

Datum 28:

> ST: The socket eye of the lost eye presented, it is true, **a frightful appearance**, but he no longer appeared to suffer any pain
> TT: Rongga matanya yang bolong **tampak mengerikan**, tapi ia tak kelihatan kesakitan

The example in the datum 28 above shows the shifting in article shift. Here the shifting is in the ST as adjective phrase 'a frightful appearance' with the structured is (determiner + adjective + noun). That ST translated into TT as verb phrase 'tampak mengerikan', structured by (verb + verb). From the datum above, we know that different systems from each language can rush up the shifting between the system of each language from ST and TT. Hence, In the translation of the target text, there is no change in the meaning

4.1.2 The factors that caused translation shifts

Based on the story and the identification results above, a factor causes the translation shift, especially in the category shift in the translation by Anton Kurnia. The cause of the shift in the story is due to the characteristics of language which affect the translation, according to Larson (1998). Therefore, after going through several data classifications, the researcher has determined some data as examples of evidence that this factor can indeed be one of the causes of the shift

in translation between the source language and the target language in Edgar Allan

Poe's short stories.

4.1.2.1 Single meaning may be expressed in various forms

The first characteristic which can affect translation is that a single meaning

may be expressed in various forms. It can be concluded that language is flexible.

One meaning is defined in one way and can be expressed differently. This

phenomenon is similar to several kinds of shifts in the examples above. The first

type closely associated with this characteristic is the unit shift. This type is a type

of shift that powerfully describes the features of this first language. The following

data can be used as an example as follow:

Datum 29:

> ST: I must not only punish but punish with **impunity**
> TT: Tak ada asyiknya **membalas dendam jika kau sendiri menanggung hukuman setelahnya**

In the identification of the sentence, the researcher marks an upward rank

shift in the word "impunity" which is translated into a sentence "tak ada asyiknya

membalas dendam jika kau sendiri menanggung hukuman setelahnya". As already

explained that one meaning can be expressed in many ways. The word "impunity"

here might be translated as 'they do not get punished for what they have done' but

the translator packaged it into a sentence with the same meaning but in different

packaging. Another example of this characteristic can be provided from the data

below.

Datum 30:

> ST: One night as I sat, half stupefied, **in a den of more than infamy**, my
> attention was suddenly drawn to some black object

TT: Suatu malam aku pergi ke sebuah **bar**, aku melihat sesosok benda hitam di sudut ruangan

In the data above, there is a clause that explains or describes a word. This certainly related to the second characteristic of language. Therefore, the researcher marks in a clause 'in a den of more than infamy' in which the clause is translated into TT as a word 'bar'. This phenomenon shows the relationship between these characteristics and the type of shift, specifically the downward rank shift. This data can prove that the relationship between language characteristics and translation shift exists.

4.1.2.2 The same meaning components will occur in several surface lexical items

The second characteristic is based on Larson's theory, namely the same meaning components will occur in several surface structure lexical items (forms). As exemplified in the previous chapter, the sentence's meaning is the exact words with the same meaning but occur on several surfaces. In the identification results above, this is one example that illustrates the relationship between these characteristics and one type of translation shift, as follow:

Datum 31:

ST: "But I have received a pipe of what passes for **amontillado**, and I have my doubts"
TL: "Dengar, aku baru membeli satu tong anggur **amontillado** yang terkenal enak, tapi aku ragu"

In the data above, there is a clause that explains or describes a word. This, of course, will be closely related to the second characteristic of language. Therefore, the researcher marks in a clause' amontillado' where that word has the

same meaning as 'sherry' in the data below. Amontillado is a famous wine, and

sherry is unfamous wine.

> ST: "Luchesi cannot tell Amontillado from **Sherry**"
> TT: "Luchesi tak tahu perbedaan amontillado dengan **anggur merah biasa**"

The data above shows that not all language characteristics cause the

translation shift.

4.1.2.3 One form meaning will be used to represent several alternative meanings

The third characteristic is about one form meaning will be used to

represent several alternative meanings. Additional explanations regarding this

matter, Larson also stated in the primary meaning, usually comes to mind when

the word is said in isolation. Secondary meaning is the additional meaning that a

word has in context with other words. From this understanding, it can be

concluded that the purpose of this characteristic is one word that can be

interpreted into several meanings depending on the use and context of the

sentence. This characteristic can be related to the type of upward rank shift, where

this shift is about increasing the number of units rather than the form of the source

language. The following is an example of data on the type of upward rank shift

that also illustrates this type of characteristic:

Datum 32:

> SL: "To your **vaults**"
> TL: "Tentu saja ke **ruang bawah tanah**mu"

In this phrase, we can see that the word "vaults" is translated into "ruang bawah tanah" on the other hand, the researcher also found different meanings of the word vaults, where the meaning is obtained by adjusting the context of the surrounding sentence.

> SL: "These **vaults**," he said, "are extensive."
> TL: "**Ruang pemakaman** ini memakan banyak tempat," ujarnya

In this second example, the researcher finds evidence of a relationship between the characteristics of this language and the type of upward rank shift, which indicates that one word can have various meanings. Meanwhile, upward rank shift is a type of shift in which the number of units in the translation results occurs.

4.2   Discussion

The researcher presents this section to focus on the research results that have been introduced in the findings above. This research focuses on the category shift which appears in the translation of short stories by Edgar Allan Poe. The researcher uses the translation from Anton Kurnia to analyze the translation shift. The researcher has answered the first research question: there are four types of shifts in the category shift that she found in the translation of short stories by Edgar Allan Poe, namely structure shifts, unit shifts which are divided into upward rank shifts and downward rank shifts, class shifts, and intra-system shifts. Based on the research results above, the most common shift is a downward rank shift. 22 data findings are included in the type of downward rank shift.

The upward rank shift is the second most common shift after the downward rank shift in the translation of Edgar Allan Poe's short stories. There are 17 shifts found in the translation of the story. Therefore, this upward rank shift is a shift that causes an increase in the number of units in translation rather than source language. Many of these shifts are caused by translators who adapt to the source language or the original story of Edgar Allan Poe, who uses a lot of figurative languages. However, this shift also does not change the meaning of the message conveyed in the story.

The class shift is the third most common shift that occurs most often in the translation of Edgar Allan Poe's short stories. This shift occurs when the word classes in the target language are different from those in the source language. There are 11 shifts found in the translation of the story. In the translation carried out by Anton Kurnia, there were many shifts because the translator made adjustments between the source text and the target text, which resulted in many changes in the word classes in it. Furthermore, the fourth most common type of shift that appears in the translation of this story is the intra-system shift.

Intra-system shift is the fourth most common shift after downward, upward, and class shifts. This shift is the type of shift that usually appears in the internal system of the word itself. Constitutionally, the source language and target language look the same, but there are differences in the target system in translation. As the example mentioned in the previous chapter, there is a numerical system and articles system between English as a source language. That system is different from Indonesian as the target language. It can be written in

English in the plural form but translated into a singular form. On the other hand, the articles system in English exists the, a, an, but Indonesian does not have that system. This happens because there is a difference in the system between the source language and the target language.

Structure shift occurs in the structure of words composed into a phrase, clause, or sentence. This shift usually occurs when the word structure shifts between the source and target languages. Shifts in this type typically appear in passive-active voice and word order. This shift focuses on the occurrence of displacement of word order in the structure of a sentence.

The researcher has also answered the second research question about the translation results. The causes of some of these translation shifts in the presence of language characteristics that impact the translation results. The researcher uses the theory from Larson (1998), which explains three language characteristics that affect the translation result. The first characteristic is that single meaning may be expressed in various forms. The purpose of this understanding is the one meaning of a word or a clause it can be defined and packaged in several ways.

The second characteristic described in Larson's theory is that the same meaning components will occur in several surface structure lexical items (forms). The meaning of this understanding is that although it has several types or various surfaces, the meaning of the translation only refers to one object. Whereas the third characteristic is that one form will represent several alternative meanings. This understanding explains that one word in a language, specifically in English,

refers to one meaning and can also be interpreted in various meanings. It is based on the use of the word based on the context in the sentence.

Moreover, concerning previous studies, the findings that have been presented in the previous section show that there is a difference in the finding with previous studies. In this study, the researcher found all category shifts, and unit shifts is the most dominant category shifts found in Edgar Allan Poe's short stories. Several previous studies that used the same theory by Catford show a different result. Research conducted by (Solekhah, 2019; Mizani, 2019) shows that structure shifts is the most dominant category shifts in their research.

This study also supports the fact that short stories translation contains many category shifts. The researcher found 68 category shifts in Edgar Allan Poe's short stories. In the previous study conducted by Solekhah (2019), she founds 320 category shifts occur in comic translation from English to Indonesian. At the same time, Mizani (2019) found 233 category shifts in bilingual comics. And also, Milaqmar (2016), who analyzed the novel translation "Woman at Point Zero" by using theory from Catford, found 50 data that has a shifting.

The contribution of this research is in terms of the use of data which in previous research has never used a short story as the object of their analysis. Moreover, in previous research, no one has used translation shift theory focusing on category shifts combined with Larson's theory which raises language characteristics that cause shifts in translation.

CHAPTER V

CONCLUSIONS AND SUGGESTION

This part is the last chapter of this research. In this chapter, the researcher presents the conclusions from the analysis results that the researcher has carried out. Researchers also provide suggestions for future researchers who will present theories about translation shifts or the causes of translation shifts.

5.1 Conclusions

This study focuses on finding category shifts that appear in the translation of short stories by Edgar Allan Poe. Based on the study results, the researchers concluded that translation shifts are natural because of the differences in systems between the two languages. The results of identifying the data in the previous chapter, the researcher wrote several conclusions to answer the two research questions provided by the researcher.

By using the theory from Catford (1965), the research results and the researchers found five types of shifts that appeared in Anton Kurnia's translation of short stories written by Poe. The shift that occurs in the translation by Anton Kurnia is structure shift, class shift, unit shift (downward rank shift and upward rank shift), and intra-system shift. The structure shift appears in 7 data in the translation. The second is a class shift that occurs in the translation for11 data. The third is a unit shift divided into a downward rank shift in 23 data and an upward rank shift in 17 data. The fourth is intra-system shift is appeared 10 data.

Meanwhile, from the following analysis that focuses on analyzing the causes of the translation shift in several stories that are used as objects above, it is

because of the characteristics of language that can affect the results of a translation. Therefore, the researcher relates the theory provided by Larson (1998) as reinforcing evidence that language characteristics can affect the outcome of a translation, which is referred to as translation shift.

5.2 Suggestions

The researcher suggests that if future researchers will also use the theory of continuous translation shift with the approach in this study, the researcher suggests making it more exploratory, both in terms of a more clarified theory or the object to be used. For example, they are conducting analysis using translation shift theory but using the object of interviews conducted by Voice of America (VOA) or several other objects that other researchers rarely use. Finally, the researcher also hopes that this research can be used as a reference and contribute to translation shift especially in category shift research in the future.

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