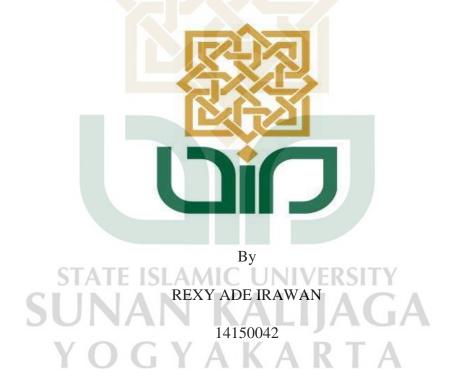# Category Shifts Used in the English – Indonesian Translation of "Facebook and Google Criticised by George Soros" in *BBC News*

A GRADUATING PAPER

Submitted in Partial Fulfillment of the Requirements for Gaining

the Bachelor Degree in English Literature

By

REXY ADE IRAWAN

14150042

ENGLISH DEPARTMENT

FACULTY OF ADAB AND CULTURAL SCIENCES

STATE ISLAMIC UNIVERSITY SUNAN KALIJAGA YOGYAKARTA

2018

A FINAL PROJECT STATEMENT

I certify that this graduating paper is definitely my own work. I am completely responsible for the content of this paper. Other writer's opinion or findings included in the paper quoted or cited in accordance with ethical standards.

Yogyakarta, 11th April 2018

The Writer,

Rexy Ade Irawan

Student No.: 14150042

ii

PENGESAHAN SKRIPSI/TUGAS AKHIR
Nomor: B- 764 /Un.02/DA/PP.00.9/09/ 2018

Skripsi / Tugas Akhir dengan judul:

CATEGORY SHIFTS USED IN THE ENGLISH INDONESIAN TRANSLATION OF "FACEBOOK AND GOOGLE CRITICISED BY GEORGE SOROS" IN BBC NEWS

Yang dipersiapkan dan disusun oleh :

Nama	:	**REXY ADE IRAWAN**
NIM	:	**14150042**
Telah dimunaqosyahkan pada	:	Rabu, 18 April 2018
Nilai Munaqosyah	:	A/B

Dan telah dinyatakan diterima oleh **Fakultas Adab dan Ilmu Budaya** UIN Sunan Kalijaga.

TIM MUNAQOSYAH
Ketua Sidang

Dr. Ubaidillah, SS, M.Hum
NIP 198104162009011006

Penguji I

Bambang Hariyanto, M.A
NIP 19800411 200912 1 003

Penguji II

Ening Herniti, M. Hum
NIP 19731110 200312 2 002

Yogyakarta, 24 Mei 2018
Fakultas Adab dan Ilmu Budaya
Dekan

Prof. Dr. H. Alwan Khoiri, MA
NIP 19600224 198803 1 001

Universitas Islam Negeri Sunan Kalijaga
FAKULTAS ADAB DAN ILMU BUADAYA
JURUSAN SASTRA INGGRIS
Jl. Marsda Adisucipto Yogyakarta 55281 Telp. (0274) 513949,
Fax. 0274-552883

NOTA DINAS

Hal   : Skripsi

a.n. Rexy Ade Irawan

Yth.

Dekan Fakultas Adab dan Ilmu Budaya

UIN Sunan Kalijaga Yogyakarta

di Yogyakarta

Assalamu'alaikum wr. wb.

Setelah memeriksa, meneliti, dan memberikan arahan untuk perbaikan atas skripsi saudara:

Nama   : REXY ADE IRAWAN

NIM   : 14150042

Prodi   : Sastra Inggris

Fakultas   : Adab dan Ilmu Budaya

Judul   : **Category Shifts Used in the English – Indonesian Translation of**

"Facebook and Google Criticised by Gorge Soros" in *BBC News*

Saya menyatakan bahwa skripsi tersebut sudah dapat diajukan pada sidang Munaqosyah untuk memenuhi sebagian syarat memperoleh gelar Sarjana Sastra Inggris.

Atas perhatian yang diberikan, saya ucapkan terimakasih.

Wassalamu'alaikum wr. wrb.

Yogyakarta, 11 April 2018

Pembimbing,

Dr. Ubaidillah, S. S., M. Hum.

NIP 19810416 200901 1 006

iv

CATEGORY SHIFTS USED IN THE ENGLISH – INDONESIAN TRANSLATION OF "FACEBOOK AND GOOGLE CRITICISED BY GEORGE SOROS" IN *BBC NEWS*

Rexy Ade Irawan

Abstract

News is one of writing works that is important for people as a media in delivering information. Nowadays, it is presented not only in a single language but also translated into many languages to fulfil people's demand from all around the world. Thus in translating a news, the prior task that should be done by a translator is preserving the equivalence from source language (SL) into target language (TL). In doing the task, translation shifts theory can be applied in translating a work. This research analyses data of "Facebook and Google Criticised by George Soros" news in *BBC News* and its Indonesian version in the form of morpheme, word, phrase, clause, and sentence by using category shifts theory from Catford. This research belongs to qualitative research. The aims of this research are to figure out the kinds of category shifts used by the translator in translating the news into Indonesian and to uncover how the data are classified into the catagory shifts, in order to achieve equivalence translation. The finding of this research is that there are 77 data found in the TL text. The data are classified into four kinds of category shifts. They are structure shifts in 15 data, class shifts in 11 data, unit shifts in 22 data, and intra-system shifts in 29 data.

Keywords*: translation, category shifts, news.*

PERGESERAN KATEGORI YANG DIGUNAKAN DALAM TERJEMAH INGGRIS – INDONESIA PADA BERITA "FACEBOOK AND GOOGLE CRITICISED BY GEORGE SOROS" DALAM *BBC NEWS*

Rexy Ade Irawan

Abstrak

Berita merupakan salah satu laporan tertulis yang penting bagi manusia sebagai media penyampaian informasi. Dewasa ini, berita tidak hanya disajikan dalam satu bahasa saja, melainkan juga diterjemahkan ke dalam berbagai bahasa untuk memenuhi permintaan orang-orang dari berbagai belahan dunia. Oleh karena itu, dalam menerjemahkan berita, tugas utama yang harus dibawakan oleh seorang penerjemah adalah mempertahankan ekuivalensi dari bahasa sumber (Bsu) ke dalam bahasa sasaran (Bsa). Dalam melakukan tugas tersebut, teori pergeseran penerjemahan dapat digunakan. Penelitian ini meneliti data dari berita "Facebook and Google Criticised By George Soros" yang diperoleh dari *BBC News* dan versi bahasa Indonesianya, dalam bentuk morfem, kata, frasa, klausa, dan kalimat dengan menerapkan teori pergeseran penerjemahan dari Catford. Penelitian ini termasuk dalam penelitian kualitatif. Tujuan utama dalam penelitian ini adalah untuk menganalisis jenis-jenis pergeseran kategori terjemah yang termuat dalam terjemahan teks berita berbahasa Indonesia dan untuk merumuskan bagaimana data yang diperoleh dapat dikategorikan ke dalam jenis pergeseran kategori, guna mencapai penerjemahan yang ekuivalen. Penemuan dari penelitian ini adalah terdapat 77 data yang ditemukan dalam terjemahan tersebut. Data-data tersebut diklasifikasikan ke dalam empat jenis pergeseran kategori, yaitu pergeseran struktur diperoleh 15 data, pergeseran kelas diperoleh 11 data, pergeseran unit diperoleh 22 data dan pergeseran intra-sistem diperoleh 29 data.

Kata Kunci: *terjemah, pergeseran kategori, berita*.

MOTTO

You Are A Lot Better Than You Probably Think You Are.

-William Walter-

The Result Never Betrays The Effort

All You Have Done Never Lie What You Sacrifice For

Thus, It Is The Time That Will Show You What Struggle Is

- Rexy Ade Irawan -

Many of Life's Failure Are People Who Did Not Realize How Close They Were to

Success When They Gave Up

-Thomas Edison-

DEDICATION

This final project I dadicate to:

1. My Lovely Mother and Father

2. My Beloved Brother and Realtives

3. English Department of UIN Sunan Kalijaga Yogyakarta

4. All My Friends of English Literature UIN Sunan Kalijaga Yogyakarta

5. My Beloved Close Friends

ACKNOWLEDGMENT

First of all, I would like to thank to Allah, because of the blessing I am able to finish this graduating paper, entitled Category Shifts Used in the English – Indonesian Translation of "Facebook and Google Criticised by Gorge Soros" in *BBC News*. Then, peace be upon our prophet Muhammad SAW who has guided us from the darkness of Jahiliyah era to this very bright Islamiyah era. During writing process of this graduating paper, I would like to thank and appreciate to all people who have helped me; they are:

1. My beloved mother, Ibu Sudarmi, my father, Bp. Sudarto, and my best brother, Reno Gexa Ananda Saputra. You are all the best people I have in this world. Your pray and support are priceless.

2. The Dean of Adab and Cultural Science Faculty, Prof. Dr. Alwan Khoiri, M.A.

3. The Head of English Department of UIN Sunan Kalijaga, Dr. Ubaidillah, S. S., M. Hum.

4. My Academic Advisor, Arif Budiman, S. S., M. A.

5. My Graduating Paper Advisor, Dr. Ubaidillah, S. S., M. Hum.

6. All English Department Lecturers, Fuad Arif Fudiartanto, M. Hum., Danial Hidayatullah, M. Hum., Dr. Witriani, M.Hum., Aninda Aji Siwi, M. Hum., Harsiwi, M. Hum., Ulyati Retno Sari, M. Hum., Bambang Hariyanto, M. A., Almh. Jiah Fauziah, M. Hum, Candra, M. Hum, Rossiana, M. Hum., and Nisa S, M. Hum.

7. My special friends who are always ready to help and to support me whenever I need you all, Deni Kurniawati, Fara Ardiyanti, Izzah Atikah Fauziah, and Wiratama Adi Katon. Thank you very much for all the "college journey" we have passed through together.

8. My loyal close friend, my big brother, who always be next to me in good or bad moments I have, thank you very much for all supports and craziness along my life since I know you, Ignatius Heri Setiawan. Always be my brother, and this is a bless to know you.

9. All my friends of English Literature Ch. 2014. You are the best partners in Bunga Pasir Theater and for my story in having undergraduate title in UIN SUKA, Umi, Fatma, Nurrochmah, Ulvi, Ima, Watik, Alfi, Nory, Izzati, Nisa, Tyas, Rani, Ummu, Umma, Rossi, Nabila, Bella, Daima and all friends whom I cannot mention one by one in my acknowledgemnet.

10. My bastard fellows of *PeSing*, Jati, Aceng, Yusuf, Satria, Bahtiar, Iwan, Baihaqi, Budi, Diki, Rosyid, Minan, Adam, Aji, Arif, Ridwan, Lutfi, Supandee, Bayin, Reza, Al Ghazali, and David.

11. My relatives, my grandmas, Mbah Wagini, Mbah Maenah, and grandpas, Alm. Mbah Sukardi, Mbah Darmo Sukaryo, my uncles, Pakdhe Bambang, Pakdhe Heru, Om Baen, Om Pur, Om Dedi, Om Teguh, and my aunts, Budhe Rumini, Budhe Daryati, Tante Ndari, Tante Nila, Tante Evi, and all my nieces, Mas Jefri, Mas Andy, Mas Aldi, Ayu, Tiara, Ivan, Zendy, Bian, and Athfal.

12. My friends from Vocational School Muhammdiyah 1 Klaten Utara, Rasyid, Doni, Aji a.k.a. Sindek, Aan, Agung a.k.a Cimex, and many of you guys I could not mention one by one.

I do realize that my graduating paper is not close to a perfect work. I invite all the readers who read my graduating paper to give any suggestion, comments, and critics to make it better.

Wassalamu'alaikum wr. wb.

Yogyakarta, 11 April 2018

Rexy Ade Irawan

TABLE OF CONTENTS

xv

LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS

1. SL = Source Language
2. TL = Target Language
3. S = Subject
4. P = Predicate
5. O = Object
6. Comp = Complement
7. M = Morpheme
8. BM = Bound Morpheme
9. FM = Free Morpheme
10. N = Noun
11. Pron = Pronoun
12. V = Verb
13. Adj = Adjective
14. Art = Article
15. Adv = Adverb
16. Prep = Preposition
17. Conj = Conjuntion
18. Ph = Phrase
19. NPh = Noun Phrase
20. Det = Determiner
21. PreM = Premodifier
22. PostM = Post-modifier
23. H = Headword
24. Mod = Modifier
25. VPh = Verb Phrase
26. Aux = Auxiliary
27. AdjPh = Adjective Phrase
28. AdvPh = Adverb Phrase
29. PrepPh = Prepositional Phrase
30. PhV = Phrasal Verb
31. C = Clause
32. IndC = Independent Clause
33. DepC = Dependent Clause
34. NC = Noun Clause
35. AdjC = Adjective Clause
36. AdvC = Adverb Clause
37. Sen = Sentence
38. SSen = Simple Sentence
39. CpdSen = Compound Sentence
40. CpxSen = Complex Sentence

CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

1.1. Background of Study

In this world, language becomes one of basic elements in communication. There are various languages that are still preserved in the world. Language itself, according to *Oxford Advanced Learner's Dictionary* (1995: 662), is sound and words system that men use in particular country as the expression of what they feel and think about. In order to gain any information from one country to another country, language becomes basic component since its function as delivering media. To understand and to gain the meaning of the information from one language to another language, translation is needed. Translation, according to Catford (1965: 1), is "a process of substituting a text in one language for a text in another". There are several kinds of text that can be translated, one of them is news.

By translating news from one language to another language, it helps people to broaden their knowledge. News, in the form of writing, contains formal discussion matter, conviencing people toward certain information, expression of the author's point of view, or simply a consolation entertainment (Abrams, 2009: 103). Nowadays, news can be read not only in the hard file or printed form, but also in the digital file or uploaded via website. Besides that, it also contains various information that can be used as source media. It also informs a lot of recent

phenomena and up to date report about what is happening. Indeed news becomes common text to be analysed in the academic writing.

Furthermore, in social life, news has its characteristic in giving trusted information to readers. As people are created in the cultural diversity and different languages, news can report many differences as a set of phenomena which is wrapped into readable form. The differences of social phenomena from the society provided in the news can be a good knowledge and experience in reading. This also goes along with the Quran verse at surah Ar-Rum 22

وَمِنْ ءَايَٰتِهِۦ خَلْقُ ٱلسَّمَٰوَٰتِ وَٱلْأَرْضِ وَٱخْتِلَٰفُ أَلْسِنَتِكُمْ وَأَلْوَٰنِكُمْ إِنَّ فِى ذَٰلِكَ لَءَايَٰتٍ لِّلْعَٰلِمِينَ ۝

*"*and of His signs is the creation of the heavens and the earth and the diversity of your languages and your colors. Indeed in that are signs for those of knowledge*"*.

(https://quran.com/30/22)

From the verse of the Quran above, it can be realized that indeed people are created in various tribes, nations, languages, cultures, etc. These conditions should be a bridge to gain as much as knowledge from all these differences. Here news has its way as the bridge to perform all the diversification of social phenomena around the world into an interesting form that people can understand by reading it. As its importance of news, it will be better if a language used in a news can also be translated into another language. Thus people who speak in particular language can understand the information which is written in another language. Above all, the translation process has tangible role in this domain.

This research mainly focuses on analysing news as the research object. The news that the researcher intends to analyse is couple of news taken from *BBC News* website, International *BBC News* and Indonesian *BBC News*, entitled "Facebook and Google Criticised by George Soros" as the English news, and "Soros: 'Facebook dan Google Ancaman Bagi Demokrasi,'Trump Ancaman Bagi Dunia" as Indonesian translation. The news are published in 25th and 26th of January 2018 by Joe Miller. The news tells about the speech and ideas of George Soros that is delivered in the World Economic Forum in Davos 2018. He declares his words about the recent condition of democracy in the world, especially in the digital era that is influenced by tech monopolies, such as Google and Facebook.

The interesting part of the news is about the familiarity of the news media, *BBC News* as the credible international newspapers whose the news are translated into many different languages all around the world. The news taken by the researcher also has interesting content. It contains the issues about Jewish, America, and social media that are on the trending topic recently. The news talk about a Jewish billionaire, George Soros, who criticised Facebook, Google, and America's president about their bad influence toward the society all around the world in politics and freedom aspect. It gives contradiction toward the social issues that there is still a famous Jewish figure who are brave to against them and concerns about the people's sake.

However, this research does not analyse about the interesting information, but it analyses the translation equivalence of the TL text based on the data gotten from the news as the object of this research. According to the research object, there

are two languages of the news that will be analysed by the researcher, they are English and Indonesian. Since figuring out the equivalence of translation becomes the main goal, the researcher enlightens some theories related to the translation and equivalence to strengthen the analysis.

Translation, as the way of transforming one language into another language, has several things that should be upholded mainly in having this study. The prior focus that should be delivered by a translator in translating a text is the shifted message from source languge to the translated receptor (Nida & Taber, 1982: 1). The shifted message should be as equivalent as possible or similarly close to the target language or the target text. In creating a good equivalence, one of some techniques that can be done by a translator in bringing the meaning and sense of a source language (SL) into a target language (TL) is by identifying the shifts used in TL text.

Related to the explanation above, as the essential goal of translation, the equivalence needs comprehensive understanding of a translator. According to Baker (1992: 5) equivalence is "sake of convenience and it is variously regarded as a necessary condition for translations, an obstacle to a progress in translation studies, or a useful category for describing translation". Nida states in his book, *The Theory and Practice of Translation,* that equivalence is the similarity in meaning but different in the form of translation (1982: 200). While Catford identifies equivalence, in the way it is analysed, as the empirical phenomenon and in the way it is determined, as the interchangable grammatical unit in a given situation (1965: 27, 49). Thus, the equivalence of translation relates to the preserving meaning and

style from one language into another language based on someone's empirical experiences.

In relation with the equivalence meaning, the analysis of meaning can be achieved by textual and contextual understanding. While for the form or style can be determined by the changing of grammatical unit, such as morpheme, word, phrase, clause, and sentence in a given TL text. Here, the explanation goes along with the way how Catford catagorises the equivalence. According to him, the equivalence of a translation can be analysed by textual equivalence or formal correspondence (1965: 27). Textual equivalence deals with the TL text analysis that is compared with the SL text based on competent billingual informant or translator. While the formal correspondence means the equivalent shifting in grammatical unit parts of the TL text from the given SL part (Catford, 1965: 27).

Based on the explanation of equivalence and how it can be analysed, the researcher analyses the equivalence of choosen news through the formal correspondence by Catford. The formal correspondence deals with the shifts of translation in grammatical unit. The meaning of shifts, according to Catford (1965: 73), is "departures from formal correspondence in the process of going from the SL to the TL". Shifts is divided into two kinds. They are level shifts and category shifts. Category shifts also divided into four kinds. They are structure shifts, class shifts, unit shifts, and intra-system shifts. Basically, shifts can be a tool to look for the naturalness in the target text. So, the translation text will have natural writing and reading style as what it supposes to be in the TL.

The considerations towards the choices above are based on several reasons. First, the news, according to Newmark, is catagorised into vocative or informative text that commonly will be translated too literally (1988: 50). It means that the meaning of news, since it is formal written text and informative report, will be translated as close as possible in the form of lexical meaning to keep its importance. Secondly, it is based on the form of the news itself. The formal text is commonly written in well-grammared. Thus, the use of formal correspondence that will analyse the grammatical unit is appropriate to be applied. The last reason is because the main characteristic of the formal correspondence analysis mentions that the SL and TL should have similar grammatical unit. In this part, English and Indonesian news as the object of analysis have the similar grammatical unit.

Regarding to the reasons mentioned in the previous paragraphs, the researcher has done some comparisons from both news and has found some cases that are appropriate to be analysed related to the theories used in the research, type of shifts. For example:

SL   : "The power to shape people's attention is increasingly concentrated in

          the hands of a few compenies," Mr Soros told assembled guests.

TL   : "*Kekuasaan untuk membentuk perhatian masyarakat semakin*

          terkonsentrasi di tangan segelintir perusahaan," kata Soros kepada para

          tamu di acara itu.

In shift, the example above can be analysed by structure shifts. Structure shifts, according to Catford (1965: 78), is "the existance of the structure type in two languages and the realization of a structure which similar". The given example, contains several kinds of category shifts, they are structure shifts, class shifts, unit shifts, and intra-system shifts.

The stucture shifts occur in the SL phrase of *people's attention* which is translated into *perhatian orang* in TL. The phrase of *people's attention* consists of modifier and headword, the modifier is the word of *people's* and the headword is *attention*. In TL translation, the phrase of *perhatian orang* consists of the word of *perhatian* as the headword and the word of *orang* as the modifier. The shifts occur in the sequence of the grammatical syntagmatic called as structure shifts.

The class shifts occur in the SL word of *assembled* which is translated into the words of *di acara itu*. Class shifts occurs when there is a shift in the word classes between SL and TL. The word class of *assembled* is verb, while the word class of *di acara itu* is adverb. So, it can be catagorized as class shifts.

Unit shifts occur in the higher level of grammatical unit, among morpheme, word, phrase, clause, and sentence of SL to TL. From the example above, the unit shift occurs between the SL word of *guests* which is translated into TL phrase of *para tamu*. The shifting between word to phrase is called as unit shifts.

The last explanation of category shifts from the given example above is intra-system shifts. It deals with shifting from the different system of grammar from both SL and TL. In this case, the determiner of *The power* in English is translated

into zero article of *Kekuasaan* in Indonesian. It is because in Indonesian there is less common usage to determine a general thing, such as determiner *the* in English.

The examples above show that shifts in translation can affect the equivalence of TL text. Adding that, it helps a translator to look for naturalness of SL text parts that should be translated into TL text. Overall, translation is needed in bridging the information from one language into another language. The equivalence that has to be brought from SL to TL is important to be concerned. It relates to the quality that has to be served to the TL readers. In this case, the news of *BBC News* website, International *BBC News* and Indonesian *BBC News*, entitled "Facebook and Google Criticised by George Soros" as the English news, and "Soros: 'Facebook dan Google Ancaman Bagi Demokrasi,'Trump Ancaman Bagi Dunia" as Indonesian translation are interesting object to be observed by shifts theory because it conducts the analysis from the smallest unit of grammar. It helps the translator to achieve equivalence and naturalness in translation.

1.2. Problem Statements

Regarding to the background and the limitation of the discussion, the researcher intends to figure out the problem faced in the International *BBC News* and Indonesian *BBC News*, entitled "Facebook and Google Criticised by George Soros" as the English news, and "Soros: 'Facebook dan Google Ancaman Bagi Demokrasi,'Trump Ancaman Bagi Dunia" as Indonesian translation. They are:

1. What kind of the category shifts are used in the translation of "Facebook and Google Criticised by George Soros" and "Soros: 'Facebook dan Google Ancaman Bagi Demokrasi,'Trump Ancaman Bagi Dunia" news?

2. How are the category shifts classified in the translation of the translation of "Facebook and Google Criticised by George Soros" and "Soros: 'Facebook dan Google Ancaman Bagi Demokrasi,'Trump Ancaman Bagi Dunia" news?

1.3. Objective of Study

It goes along with the problems mentioned above that the researcher aims to discuss this research by exposing the shifts. Here are the objective of this research:

1. To find out what are category shifts used in the translation of "Facebook and Google Criticised by George Soros" and "Soros: 'Facebook dan Google Ancaman Bagi Demokrasi,'Trump Ancaman Bagi Dunia" news; and

2. To analyse and to determine how are category shifts classified in the translation of "Facebook and Google Criticised by George Soros" and "Soros: 'Facebook dan Google Ancaman Bagi Demokrasi,'Trump Ancaman Bagi Dunia" news.

1.4. Scope of Study

The researcher focuses the discussion only to figure out the category shifts used in TL text and how the finding data can be classified into category shifts. There are several explorations from shifts which are expanded by some figures. In this part, the researcher puts the analysis in the shifts theory by Catford as the main theory. The theory of grammatical unit also used by the researcher as the supporting theory to help the researcher in classifying the morpheme, word, phrase, clause, and sentence of the object.

1.5. Significances of Study

The research has some significances in giving the way to analyse the shifts in the translation. This research is purposed to expose and to give clear information about the analysis of category shifts used in the news from International *BBC News* and Indonesian *BBC News*, entitled "Facebook and Google Criticised by George Soros" as the English news, and "Soros: 'Facebook dan Google Ancaman Bagi Demokrasi,'Trump Ancaman Bagi Dunia" as Indonesian translation. Thus the readers are intended to get more understanding in determining which shifts used by the translator to transform a text into another form of language in order to get an equivalence translation.

Then, the result of this study could be useful for the other researchers in gaining the information about the shifts used in a translation. Significances of this study is aimed to be useful in applying the result of this discussion in the real practice; especially for those who are newly know about translation or those who

are learning about shifts. The researcher also hopes that this reasearch can be a good reference for the next researchers who are about to take the similar data and analysis methods.

In brief, the significances of this research might be the consideration research for the readers, especially for the translator and another researcher, in analysing the shifts of literary works. The equivalence of the SL into TL should be brought as well as possible. By analysing the shifts, it will help much in concerning the equivalence that should be transformed from one languange into another language.

1.6. Literature Review

This study has similar discussion with other previous studies that take resemble analysis about translation study. The first research is written by Herman, M.Pd. in his journal of "Category Shifts in the English Translation of *Harry Potter and the Philosopher's Stone* Movie Subtitle into Indonesia (An Applied Linguistics Study)" written in December 2014. The methods used in the journal are descriptive qualitative and quanitative approach. The data source is from the subtitles of *Harry Potter and the Philosopher"s Stone* movie, English (source language) to Indonesian (target language). The questions of the journal goes to, first, what kind of category shifts found in the movie of Harry Potter and the Philosopher"s stone into Indonesia subtitle? The second, what is the dominant category shift found in the movie of Harry Potter and the Philosopher"s stone into Indonesia subtitle? The limitation of the discussion is only analyzing the category shifts which cover unit, structure,

class, and intra-system shift. The theory used by the researcher to bold up his research is first, about the general translation of Munday (2004), Catford (1965), and Newmark (1988). The analysis of the researcher shows that there are 4 category shift used in the subtitle and the unit shift becomes the most often shift used in the subtitle.

The second journal is legally had by Faldy Rasyidie, Octavia Aryananta Chikita, and Fridolini entitled "Translation Shifts in The Novel *Mansfield Park* By Jane Austen Translated By Berliani Mantili Nugrahani" written in August 2013. The researcher uses Newmark's theory, written in *A Textbook of Translation*. They are word to word translation, literal translation, faithful translation, semantic translation, adaptation, free translation, idiomaic translation, communicative translation. The aim of the researcher in writing the journal is to find out the level shifts, structure shifts, and rank shifts in the novel and also to describe the problems that may occur in the translation of each categories. In conclusion, translating a work, the things that may happen from SL to TL is about the changes of based on grammar and lexical meaning. By using translation strategies, grammar, lexical meaning, linguistic strategy, these can be guidance to make a good translation. Then to strengthen these all components, the ability of the translator in mastering the both SL and TL can be the main key to create a good translation.

The third prior research is a graduating paper created by Ida Nurrokhimah from State Islamic University Sunan Kalijaga Yogyakarta in 2014 entitled *Unit Shifts in The Translation of Jane Austen's Pride and Prejudice*. The problems taken by the researcher are figuring out the types of unit shift and characteristics of

language which affect the translation found in the novel of *Pride and Prejudice* and its translation version by Berliani Manthili Nugrahani. Then, the methods used in the research is descriptive-qualitative method. The result shows that there are 460 items for unit shifts. They are bound morpheme to free morpheme (6), free morpheme to bound morpheme (8), word to compound (43), word to reduplication (5), compound to word (2), word to phrase (305), word to clause (1), phrase to word (64), clause to word (3), clause to phrase (6), and phrasal verb to word (17). Then from the analysis, the researcher found several possible reasons for the translator to do shifting. The result shows that the characteristics of language whict affects to translation impacts to the occurance in unit shifts.

The fourth review is from Ni Ketut Riska Dewi Pratiwi from Udayana University in 2014 with the title of her thesis is *Shifts in Translation of Complex Noun Phrase from English into Indonesian in Oprah*. The problem emerges in the thesis are types of shifts of complex noun phrase occur in the translation of Oprah from English into Indonesian, factors causing shifts to occur in translation of Oprah from English into Indonesian, and types of loss, gain and skewing of information are found in the translation of Oprah from English into Indonesian. The methods used in the thesis is qualitative descriptive method.The result of this thesis indicates that complex noun phrase in English can be translated into Indonesian in two forms; they are complex noun phrase and non-complex noun phrase. Level shifts, structure shifts, and intra system shifts consist of complex noun phrases in translation. Meanwhile, class shifts and unit shifts consist of noncomplex noun phrases in the translation. The factors causing shifts to occur in the data were linguistic factors

and cultural factors. Moreover, the occurrence of loss, gain, and skewing of information cannot be avoided.

The fifth review is from the journal of Mutiar Fitri Dewi , Lia Maulia Indrayani, Elvi Citraresmana in 2014 with the title of the journal is "The Equivalence and Shift in the Indonesian Translation of English Adjective Phrases". The method used in the journal is qualitative descriptive study. This research concludes that in the translation of National Geography magazine into Indonesian is dominant with the equivalence more than the shift. It is because there are similarities of function of the phrase both in English and in Indonesian. Both in English and Indonesian, the AP can function as subject predicative and postmodifier of a noun. However, in gaining the naturalness of translation, the translator uses shift that is acceptable for the translation because it doesn't change the meaning from SL to TL.

In relation with the previous literature review, this research has its own characteristics from the different object and data used in analysis. The distinctive result, goal, and the analysis way of this research also differ from the previous researches. Also by using the shifts theory of Catford, the researcher already can figure out the equivalence of the TL text news.

1.7. Theoretical Approach

The main theory that firstly explained by the researcher is about the meaning of translation. Translation is basically understood as the process of transforming one language into another language in order to transfer the sense and meaning.

Translation, according to Nida & Taber, is recreating an equivalence of SL message into TL language in both term of meaning and style (1982: 12). In addition, translation according to Peter Newmark, in his book entitled *A Text Book of Translation,* is "rendering the meaning of a text into another language in the way that the author intended the text (1988: 5). Thus, it can be concluded that the main task that should be performed by a translator is bringing the meaning and form of source text to target text in order to create equivalence and naturalness in meaning and sense of translation result.

In the second theoretical approach the researcher intends to use the theory of translation shifts based on Catford (1965) to analyse what kind of shifts used in news translation. The shifts, according to Cartford, are defined as "departures from formal correspondence in the process of going from the SL to the TL" (1965: 73). He proposes two major types of shift, namely level shift and category shift. The category shifts is divided into four parts, they are structure shifts, unit shifts, level shifts, and intra-system shifts (1965: 73-80). While to perform the analysis of shifts according to the theory mentioned above, the researcher also uses grammatical unit theory of English and Indonesian.

1. Level shifts

    Level shifts are the shifts from grammar to lexis. It means that a grammatical unit in one language, such as the tenses of time reference and the passive meaning in a sentence, has a lexical unit in another language as its translation equivalent.

2. Category shifts

Category shifts are departures from formal correspondence in translation. Formal correspondence is any grammatical category in the target language which can be said to occupy the same position in the system of target language as the given source of language category in the source language system. The category shifts include structure shifts, class shifts, unit shifts, and intra-system shifts.

a) Structure shifts

It deals with a change in grammatical structure sequence between the SL and TL. Grammatically, a structure shifts can occur in all grammatical unit.

b) Class Shifts

Class shift occurs when the translation equivalent of SL item is the member of a different class (part of speech) from the original item in TL language.

c) Unit Shifts

Unit shift is a changing between rank of SL to TL, that is, departures from formal correspondence in which the translation equivalent of a unit at one rank in the SL is translated into a unit at a different rank. The language ranks may change among the morpheme, word, phrase, clause, and sentence.

d) Intra-system shifts

Intra-system shift means a departure from formal correspondence in which one system in the SL has a different (non-corresponding) system in the TL. Intra system shift is used to indicate that the shift occurs internally within the system of the languages, differences from grammatical system.

1.8. Method of Research

In doing a research, a researcher needs to use certain methods in order to define what kind of research type, data collection technique, and analysis way that are appropriate to be applied. Method in research can be understood as the all techniques or ways that are used to lead in finding research result (Kothari, 2004: 7). In this way, the researcher decides to have the analysis through the written text, regarding to the data collection had by the researcher. In researching the data, there are several methods that has been done by the researcher.

1.8.1. Type of Study

This research belongs to qualitative research. According to Kothari, qualitative research is a research that focuses on the qualitative phenomenon involving quality or kind (2004: 5). It means that the research emphasizes to the analysis based on the depth insight and impressions of the researcher toward certain theory and data analysis. It is an opposite type form of the quantitative research that focuses on the numerical measurement. In the form of words, sentences, or pictures, qualitative

research also focuses on the proccess as well as the result. This study analyses the equivalence of category shifts used in the translated news. In doing a research, beside the data that should emerge, methods is also important to process and to analyse the data of research.

1.8.2. Source of The Data

Data is a fundamental attribute to create a research. Data, according *Cambridge Advance Learner's Dictionary,* is "information, especially facts or numbers, collected to be examined and considered and used to help decision-making, or information in an electronic form that can be stored and processed by a computer" (2008). The data source of this research is International *BBC News* and Indonesian *BBC News*, entitled "Facebook and Google Criticised by George Soros" as the English news, and "Soros: 'Facebook dan Google Ancaman Bagi Demokrasi,'Trump Ancaman Bagi Dunia" as Indonesian translation.

The news is published in 25th and 26th January 2018 by Joe Miller in English and Indonesian in the *BBC News* website. The data are in the form of linguistic units; they are sentence, clause, phrase, word, and morpheme. The reason of choosing this data is because the researcher finds some interesting parts in analysing the news by shifts theory.

1.8.3. Data Collection Procedures

As it belongs to the qualitative research, here are the folowing data collection procedures that the researcher has been done in collecting data:

1. Deciding the source of site of the data, that is *BBC News.*

2. Determining the type of the data; that is public document, online newspapers.

The public document data has adventages in having easy access at a time convenient for the researcher. It also saves the researcher's time to transcribe of the data because it is in the form of written evidence. While for the lacks of this type are only some people who are equally articulate to access this data and the data may be unavailable to public access.

1.8.4. Data Analysis Steps

The analysis of the data gotten from the object conducts several steps to be done by the researcher. They are:

1. Organizing and preparing the data for analysis.

2. Reading all the two news.

3. Segmenting both news into sentences, clauses, phrases, words, and morphemes.

4. Applying the shifts the theory toward the data.

5. Categorising the data into category shifts.

6. Taking conclusion of the result.

7. Giving suggestion to the next researchers.

1.9.   Paper Organization

This research consists of four chapters. The first chapter talks about the introduction. The researcher tells about the reasons, data, the way in analysing the data, the theories used, and so on. It contains a glance of the researcher's purpose toward this research. The second chapter is about the theoretical framework used in the reasearch. The definition about the whole theory and data components are explained in this part. The third chapter is about the data analysis and findings. In this chapter, the researcher analyses the data and exposes in which kind of shifts the data belong to. The last chapter of this research is about conclusion and suggestions.

CHAPTER IV

CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTION

4.1.   Conclusion

This research has reached the end section. The researcher concludes that the data found by the researcher from the news of *BBC News* website, International *BBC News* and Indonesian *BBC News*, entitled "Facebook and Google Criticised by Gorge Soros" as the English news, and "Soros: 'Facebook dan Google Ancaman Bagi Demokrasi,'Trump Ancaman Bagi Dunia" as Indonesian translation, are 77 data. The data cover the category shifts analysis. They are structure shifts, class shifts, unit shifts, and intra-system shifts.

The structure shifts occur in 15 data. They are in the shifting of the sequence of subject-predicate (2 data) and the sequence of noun phrase components (13 data). The sequence of noun phrase components involves the reversing of determiner-headword into headword-modifier (2 data), determiner-premodifier-headword into headword-modifier (1 data), and premodifier-headword into headword-modifier (10 data).

The class shifts found in the TL translation are in 11 data. The data are in the form of noun to verb (1 data), adjective to verb (1 data), adjective to pronoun (1 data), adjective to noun (3 data), adjective to adverb (2 data), and verb to adverb (3 data).

The unit shifts found by the researcher are in 22 data. They deal with shifting of bound morpheme to free morpheme (1 data), free morpheme to bound morpheme (2

data), word to verb phrase (1 data), word to noun phrase (8 data), word to prepositional phrase (1 data), adjective clause to independent clause (1 data), adjective phrase to word (1 data), verb phrase to word (2 data), phrasal verb to word (3 data), and simple sentence to compound sentence (2 data).

The intra-system shifts occur in the translation of news are in 29 data. There are four kinds of intra-system shifts that found by the researcher. They are in the form of plural noun form (3 data), difference of tense (17 data), indefinite article to zero article (3 data), and definite article to zero article (6 data).

In translation, shifts become one of major phenomena in transforming one language into another language. The emergence of shifts is actually helpful to the translator to create an equivalent meaning from SL into TL text. By applying shifts theory in transforming a translation work, it demands a translator to master the SL and TL language as well, especially for the grammatical and lexical meaning area. Thus, it is not an easy job to be a translator. The meaning and sense of the SL should be brought into TL, but the characteristic of writing of an author also should be concerned.

4.2. Suggestion

Regarding to this paper, the researcher believes that this paper is far from the perfect work. Critics and comments are needed by the researcher. Then, the researcher gives some suggestions for the next researchers or those who are interested in analysing translation, especially in the shifts theory as that they can use the shifts theory to

analyse another kind of works, such as magazine, kids story book, product label of public commercial stuff, and so on. They can use shifts in translation as a way to look for the data only, in order to be analysed by using another theory of equivalence in translation. Also they can combine shifts theory with another theory related to translation equivalence study to look for new analysis based on other objects. Thus, the academic paper, in relation with the shifts theory is hoped to be more comprehensive in its contribution to the knowledge.

REFERENCES

Abrams, M. H. 2009. *A Glosary of Literary Term.* USA: Michael Rosenberg.

Baker, Mona. 2011. *In The Other Words: A Coursebook on Translation.* New York: Routledge.

Bassnet, Susan. 2002. *Translation Studies.* New York: Routledge.

Carstairs, A., and McCharty. 2002. *An Introduction to English Morphology: Word and Their Structure.* Edinburgh: Edinburgh University Press.

Catford, J. C. 1978. *A Linguistic Theory of Translation: An Essay in Applied Linguistics.* Oxford: Oxford University Press.

Chaer, Abdul. 2008. *Morfologi Bahasa Indonesia (Pendekatan Proses).* Jakarta: Rineka Cipta.

Chaer, Abdul. 2009. *Sintaksis Bahasa Indonesia: Pendekatan Proses*. Jakarta: Rineka Cipta.

Chaer, Abdul. 2011. *Tata Bahasa Praktis Bahasa Indonesia.* Jakarta: Rineka Cipta.

Chaer, Abdul. 2012. *Linguistic Umum*. Jakarta: Rineka Cipta.

Cover Images, access from
https://www.google.co.id/search?q=translation&source=lnms&tbm=isch
&sa=X&ved=0ahUKEwjukprczafbAhVFppQKHay_C90Q_AUICigB#i
mgrc=_ on Sunday, 28th May 2018.

Creswell, John W. 2009. *Research Design: Qualitative, Quantitative, and Mixed Methods Approach.* USA: SAGE Publication, Inc.

Dewi, Mutiar Fitri, Lia M. I., and Elvi C. 2014. "The Equivalence and Shifts in the Indonesian Translation of English Adjective Phrases." IISTE 4. 11: 109-113.

Emilia, Emi. 2014. *Introducting Functional Grammar.* Bandung: Dunia Pustaka Jaya.

Fridolini, Faldi Rasyidi, Octavia Aryanta. 2013. "Translation Shifts In The Novel "Mansfield Park" By Jane Austen Translated By Berliani Mantili Nugrahani". Ilmu dan Budaya. 3: 63-84.

Herman. 2014. "Category Shift in the English Translation of Harry Potter and the Philosopher's Stone Movie Subtitle into Indonesia (an applied Linguistic Study)." JHSS 19. 12: 31-38.

Hogue, Ann. 2003. *The Essentials of English: A Writer's Handbook.* America: Longman.

Kardimin. 2013. *Pintar Menerjemah: Wawasan Teoritik dan Praktek.* Yogyakarta: Pustaka Pelajar.

Khatori, C. R. 2004. *Research Methodology: Methods and Techniques.* India: New Age International.

Larson, L. Mildred. 1998. *Meaning-Based Translation: A Guide Book to Cross-Language Equivalence.* New York: University Press of America.

Mahallawy, Mohamed El. eds. *The Noble Qur'an.* Github., 2016. accessed on January 16 2018. https://quran.com/30/22.

Moeljadi, D., Randy S. Jaya S. H., Kenny H. 2016. *Kamus Besar Bahasa Indonesia Edisi Kelima.* Jakarta: Balai Bahasa.

Munday, Jeremy. 2001. *Introducing Translation Studies: Theory and Application.* London: Routledge.

Newmark, Peter. 1988. *A Textbook of Ttranslation.* United State: Prentice Hall.

Nida, Eugene A., and Charles R. Taber. 1982. *The Theory And Practice of Translation.* Leiden: E. J. Brill.

Nurrokhimah, Ida. 2014. *Unit Shifts in The Translation of Jane Austen's Pride and Prejudice.* Yogyakarta: Universitas Islam Negeri Sunan Kalijaga.

Plag, Ingo. 2002. *Word-Formation In English.* England: Cambridge.

Pratiwi, Ni Ketut Riska Dewi. 2014. *Shifts In Translation Of Complex Noun Phrase From English Into Indonesian In Oprah.* Bali: Univesitas Udayana.

Ramlan, M. 1987. *Sintaksis.* Yogyakarta: C.V. Karyono.

Verhaar, J. W. M. 2012. *Asas-Asas Linguistik Umum.* Yogyakarta: Gajah Mada University Press.

Verspoor, M, and Kim Sauter. 2000. *English Sentence Analysis: An Introductory Course.* Amsterdam Philadelphia: J. Benjamins.

Walter, Elizabeth. 2008. *Cambridge Advance Learners Dictionary.* Cambridge: Cambridge University Press.