

## CHAPTER IV

### FINDING AND DISCUSSION

What has been explained in chapter two is about translation and translation shift. Now in this chapter present the analysis and the result of the study about the shifting of translation process in news text of BBC News article. This analysis and result consisting of findings and discussion of the study, in order to answer the research question previously has been stated in Chapter I

#### 4.1 Findings

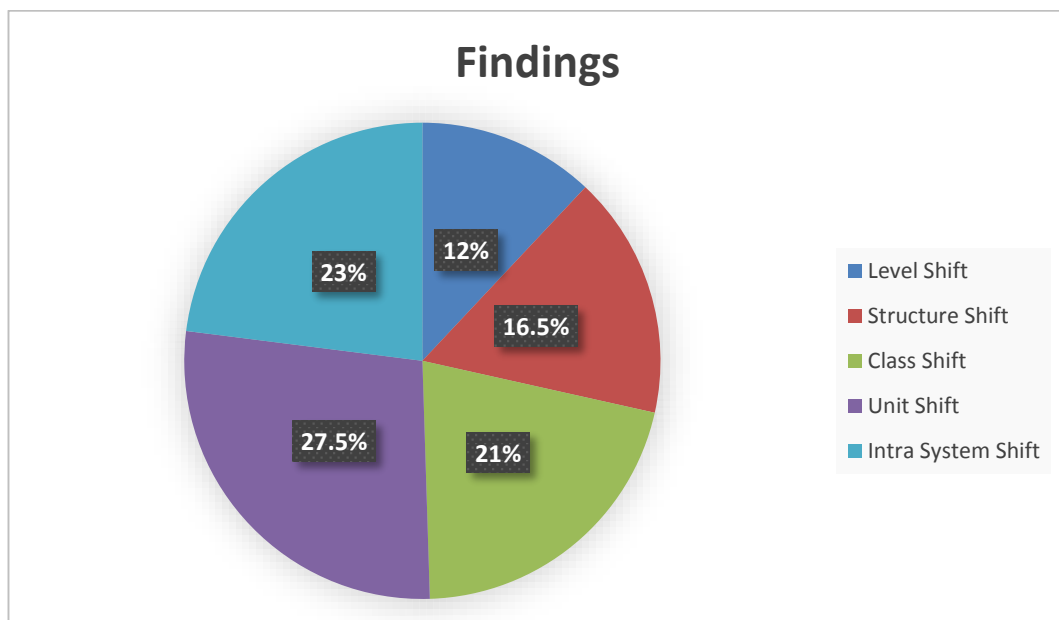
The analysis of the data shows that there are 200 shifts found in 10 news text the translation of shifting into Indonesian in BBC News article which is classified into 5 types of translation shift. The detail of the data is shown in the table below:

No.	Types of translation shift	Frequency	Percentage
1.	Level Shift	24	12%
2.	Structure Shift	33	16,5%
3.	Class Shift	42	21%
4.	Unit Shift	55	27,5%
5.	Intra System Shift	46	23%
Total		200	100

*Table 4.1. The occurences of translation shift in BBC News article*

1	Level Shift	Morpheme		Syntax		Sentence	
	24 frequencies	7		-		17	
2	Structure Shift	Sentence		Clause		Phrase	
	33 frequencies	-		14		19	
3	Class Shift	Sentence		Clause		Phrase	
	42 frequencies	37		-		5	
4	Unit Shift	Sentence		Clause		Phrase	
	55 frequencies	7		20		28	
5	Intra System Shift	Word	Sentence		Phrase		Clause
	46 frequencies	34	12		-		-

*Table 4.2. The occurrences of translation shift in BBC News article*



From the table and chart, it can be seen that five translation shift proposed by (Catford, 1965) which occur in the translation of 200 shifting in 10 news article

BBC News. The shifts are *level shifts, structure shift, class shift, unit shift, and intra – system shift* which consists of 24 text shifting (12%) belong to level shift, 33 text shifting (16.5%) belong to structure shift, 42 text shifting (21%) belong to class shift, 55 text shifting (27.5%) belong to unit shift, 46 text shifting belong to intra system shift. The unit shift become the most dominant, following with intra system shift in second place, class shift in third place, structure shift in fourth place and level shift in the last place.

The translation shift appear in the Bahasa Indonesia translation of the BBC News article. The factors which make differences in translation between English and Bahasa Indonesia; the first factor is the need to get the naturalness so the translation can acceptable to the readers of the target language. The second factor is different grammatical rules between English and Bahasa Indonesia.

## **4.2 Discussion**

This chapter will be discuss each type of translation shift which occur in the process of translating English into Indonesia in BBC News article.

### **4.2.1 Shifting in the Translation of BBC News Article**

Shift represents some changes occurring in a translation process, translation shift occur both at the lower level of language, lexicon grammar, and at the higher thematic level of text and also when source language text is translated into different grammatical or phonological form in target language text. As stated in the previous chapter that shift is departure from formal correspondence in the process of going from source language to the target language (Catford, 1965:73). This finding of this

study shows that there are five types of shifts which occur in the process of translating 200 shifting in 10 News article BBC News. Those are *level shift*, *structure shift*, *class shift*, *unit shift*, and *intra system shift which is the part of category shift*.

#### 4.2.1.1 Level Shift

There are amongst the least frequent level shift found in the article; there are 24 sentences or words found that has a level shift in the process of the translation of the article. Level Shift is that a source language item at one linguistic level has a target language translation equivalent at different level (Catford in Riska, 2014). The following English – Indonesian instance is an example of structure shift found in BBC News article:

##### DATA 1

SL: Russia **has expanded** the number of troops taking part in military exercises across the country.

TL: Rusia **telah menambah** jumlah pasukan yang ikut serta dalam latihan militer di seluruh negara itu.

It can be stated that level shift occurs in example data 1. The structure of has + past participle in the source language is translated into lexis *telah* in the target language. It means the shift of level happens from grammar to lexis. It occurs because in English, to express present perfect or the activity that has completed before the present time. It can be seen that in English if “has” comes together with past participle of “expand”, then it indicates that the act of “expanding” has begun before the time of speaking and the effect of the action still resumes at the time of

speaking. According to the translation theory of translation proposed by Catford, it is called level shift in which a shift of one source language item translated into the target language which belongs to translation equivalent at a different level. Example of shift linguistic level is the shift from grammar to lexis.

### **Data 2**

SL: The Egyptian authorities **have decided** to allow play to resume in the country's premier football league, ending a suspension imposed after violence at a Cairo stadium.

TL: Pihak berwenang Mesir **telah memutuskan** untuk memberikan izin agar liga primer negara itu dilanjutkan, sehingga mengakhiri penghentian sementara yang diberlakukan setelah terjadi kekerasan di sebuah stadion Kairo.

Level shifts also happens in the data (2) because the form have+ perfect tense (pattern of present perfect tense in English) in the source language is translated into target language by using the lexis *telah*. According to the translation theory of translation proposed by Catford, it is called level shifts in which a shift of one source language item translated into target language which belong to translation equivalent at different level. Grammar to lexis shift is an example shift in linguistic level.

### **Data 3**

SL: The United States government **has expressed** concern over China's apparent blocking of access to Google's popular e-mail service.

TL: Pemerintah Amerika Serikat **telah menyampaikan** kekhawatiran terkait pemblokiran akses layanan surat elektronik populer Google oleh Cina.

It can be stated that level shifts also happens in the data (3) because the form has+ past participle in the source language is translated into lexis *telah* in the target

language. According to translation theory of translation proposed by Catford, shift at one linguistic level (grammar) to different linguistic level (lexis) occurs.

#### **DATA 4**

SL: China's foreign ministry denied **any** knowledge of G-mail being blocked.

TL: Kementerian Luar Negeri Cina membantah **banyak** mengetahui G-mail diblokir.

In the example data (4), “banyak” in target language is a unit morpheme in Bahasa Indonesia grammar translated into “any” a lexis in English. According to translation theory of translation proposed by Catford, types of this shift is level shift that as a shift from gramatical unit in SL to a lexical unit TL. For instance, in case of English and Bahasa Indonesia, a grammatical unit in English (i.e. affix, noun, verb, etc) has a lexical unit in Bahasa Indonesia

#### **Data5**

SL: They were plotting to bomb one of the guard posts at the presidential palace

TL: Mereka sedang merencanakan untuk mengebom salah satu pos jaga di istana kepresidenan.

It can be stated that level shifts occurs in data (5). The structure of were + -ing in the source language is translated into lexis *sedang* in the target language. In the case, the level shifts happens from grammar to lexis, to express a progress or ongoing activity in the past (Past Continuous Tense) is expressed by was/were + -ing. “They were plotting to bomb one of the guard posts at the presidential palace”

means the activity of plotting by the subject “they” was in progress or ongoing. Meanwhile in Indonesian there is not specific form to express such activity. In Indonesian, such activity is expressed by word such as *sedang*. So, it is true that between the source language and the target language there is level shift. In this data, the quality of the translation is good because both source language and the target language carry the same meaning. According to theory translation of translation proposed by Catford, it is called level shift in a which shift of one source language item translated into the target language which belongs to translation equivalent at a different level.

#### **Data6**

SL: The Israeli soldiers were targeted with machine gun fire and mortars but were **unhurt** and fired back.

TL: Para tentara Israel yang menjadi target ditembaki dengan senapan mesin dan mortir tapi mereka **tidak terluka** malahan melakukan serangan balik.

The word **unhurt** adjective which is derived from prefix **un-** + verb **hurt**. Lexically **hurt** means **terluka**. Word **hurt** with attached prefix **un-** translated as **tidak terluka**

Instead of using the translated negative meaning as **tidak**. It means the translation of prefix **un-** is state to reversive or antonym meaning. According to translation theory of translation proposed by Catford, types of this shift is level shift from

grammatical unit in source language to a lexical unit target language. For instance, in case of English and Bahasa Indonesia, a grammatical unit in English (i.e. affix, noun, verb, etc) has a lexical unit in Bahasa Indonesia.

### **Data7**

SL: State governor Udom Emmanuel was also inside when disaster struck, but somehow escaped **unharmed**.

TL: Gubernur Udom Emmanuel juga berada di gereja ketika bencana terjadi, tapi entah bagaimana lolos **tanpa cedera**.

The word “unharmed” adjective which is derived prefix un- + noun harmed + suffix –ed. Lexically harm means membahayakan. Word harm with attached prefix un- + suffix –ed translated as tanpa cedera. Instead of using negative meaning as tidak. It means the translation of prefix un- is state to reversive or antonym meaning. So it is translated into the antonym of the word. Prefix un- in the word unharmed is translated into antonym of the word, so it is translated as tanpa cedera. This data can be said as level shift because that source language level has a target language level in translation equivalent from different level in form word. According to translation theory of translation proposed by Catford, types of this shift is level shift from grammatical unit in source language to a lexical unit target language. For instance, in case of English and Bahasa Indonesia, a grammatical unit in English (i.e. affix, noun, verb, etc) has a lexical unit in Bahasa Indonesia.



#### 4.2.1.2 Category Shifts

According to Catford (1965:76), Category shift refers to some shift which share a particular feature – departures from formal correspondence in translation. It means that category shift is unbound and rank- bound translation, which might be normal of free translation, depending on what rank is appropriate. In the group of Category shift, there are four shifts. They are structure shifts, class-shifts, unit shifts, and intra system shifts.

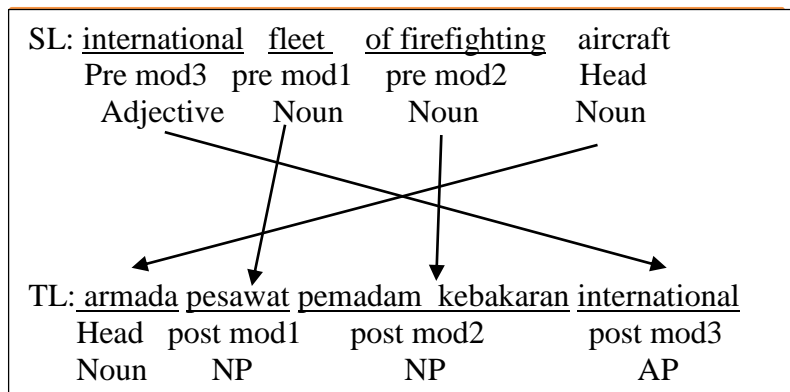
#### 4.2.1.3 Structure Shifts

There are 33 words shifting that has a structure shift in the process of translation of the article BBC News. Structure shift is about the changing of grammatical structure between the source language and the target language, because of the structure of English to Indonesian language is different. The following English – Indonesian instance is an example of structure shift found in BBC News:

#### Data8

SL: The government has also made use of an **international fleet of firefighting aircraft** in a desperate bid to end the disaster.

TL: Pemerintah juga telah menggunakan **armada pesawat pemadam kebakaran international** dalam upaya mengakhiri kebakaran besar tersebut.



The example above show us that the target language has different phrase structure from the target language. In data (8), there is structure shift because the structure or grammatical systems of English and Bahasa Indonesia are different. It is the grammatical change between the structure of the source language and that of the target language. The change of the position structures in both languages can be seen from the example drawn using the arrows. The Noun phrase structure “international fleet of firefighting aircraft” by pre-modifier international, pre-modifier *fleet*, pre-modifier *of firefighting* and head *aircraft* is translated into *armada pesawat pemadam kebakaran internasional* in Indonesian. The phrase *armada pesawat pemadam kebakaran itu* is formed by the head *armada*, post-modifier pesawat, post-modifier pemadam kebakaran and post-modifier internasional. Considering the different structure between the phrase of the source language and the phrase of the target language, it can be stated that there is structure shift in phrase level. It happens because the basic structure of the source language noun phrase is the inverse of the target language noun phrase structure. The structure of English noun phrase above is pre modifier - pre modifier – premodifier – head meanwhile Indonesian noun phrase structure is head – post modifier – post modifier – post modifier. There is not lost meaning on the result.

**Data9**

SL: While one user wrote: 'This photo should be made into **a warning poster**.

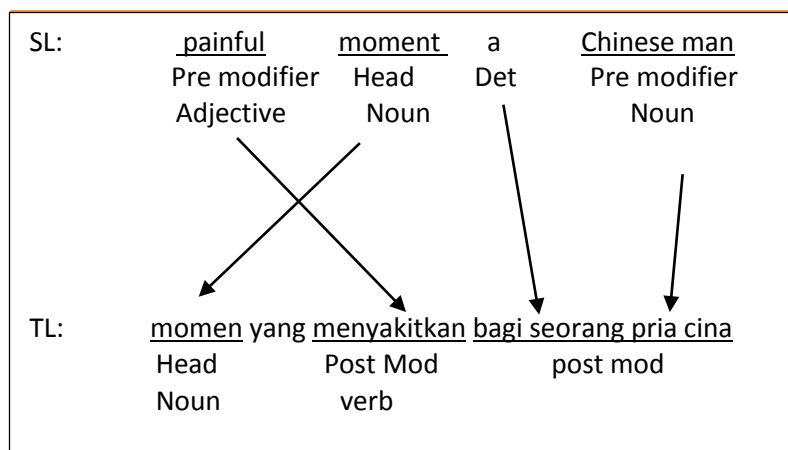
TL: Sementara satu pengguna menulis: 'Foto ini harus dibuat menjadi **poster peringatan**.

As we seen from the example above, show us that there is a level shifts. The noun phrase structure “a warning poster” in the source language is composed by pre modifier *a*, pre modifier *warning* and head *poster*. It is translated into *poster peringatan*, which has a different phrase structure. The phrase in the target language consists of the head *poster* and post modifier *peringatan*. Considering the different structure between the phrase of the source language and the phrase of the target language, it can be stated that there is structure shift in phrase level. This happen because the noun phrase structure of the source language above is the inverse of the target language noun phrase structure. English noun phrase is pre modifier – head meanwhile Indonesian noun phrase structure is head – post modifier. Seeing this translation, we can conclude that the translation from the phrase a warning poster into *poster peringatan* is adequate is not lost meaning on the result. Therefore, according based on theory of translation proposed by Catford, the type shift of this data is structure shift that change grammatically between the structure of the source language and the target language and the structure or grammatical system of English and Bahasa Indonesia are different.

**Data10**

SL: This is the **painful moment a Chinese man** got his head stuck between train doors on September 3

TL: Ini adalah **momen yang menyakitkan bagi seorang pria Cina** ketika kepalanya terjepit di antara pintu kereta pada 3 September



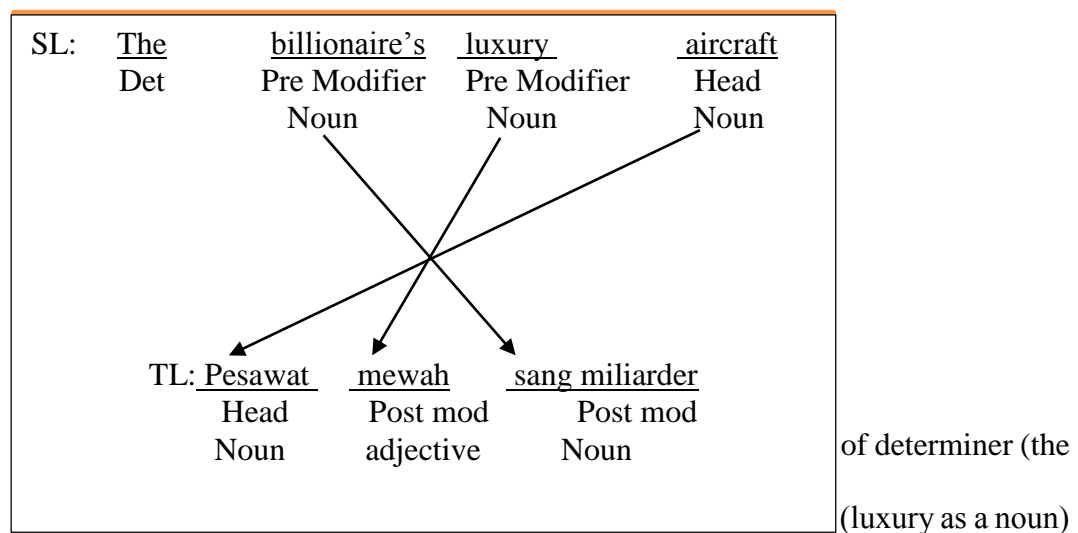
As viewed in the example above, the English noun phrase in the source language has constituents of a pre modifier (painful), head (moment as a noun), determiner (a), pre modifier (Chinese man as a noun). The noun phrase in target language consist of head (momen), post modifier (menyakitkan), and post modifier (bagi seorang pria cina). Considering the different structure between the phrase of the source language and the phrase of the target language, it can be concluded that there is structure shift in phrase level. The word painful in source language is translated into lexis *yang menyakitkan*, the structure of English noun phrase above consists pre modifier – head – pre modifier – determine- pre modifier meanwhile Indonesian noun phrase structure consists head – post modifier – post modifier – post modifier. Based on this translation, we can conclude that the translation from the phrase (painful moment a Chinese man) translated into *momen yang menyakitkan bagi*

*seorang Cina* is good, there is not lost meaning on the result but just add lexis *yang* in target language.

### Data11

SL: Dubbed Trump Force One, **the billionaire's luxury aircraft**, which has "TRUMP" on its side

TL: Dijuluki Trump Force One, **pesawat mewah sang miliarder**, yang dilabeli "TRUMP" di badan pesawat



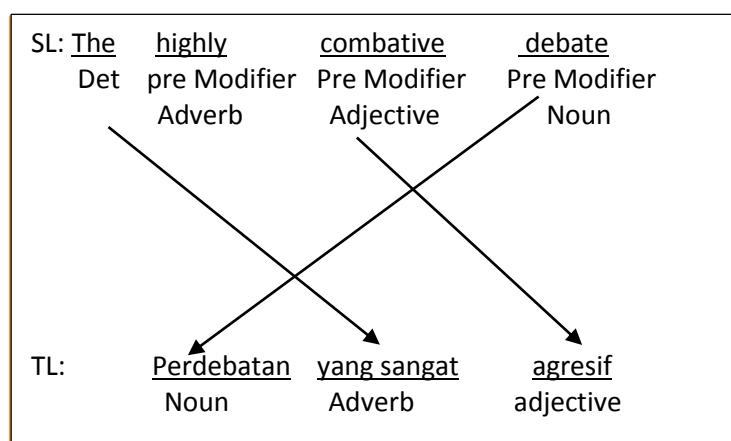
and the head (aircraft as a noun). This phrase is translated into Indonesian, pesawat mewah sang milliarder, which can be categorized into a noun phrase too with a head (pesawat as a noun), post modifier 1 (mewah as a noun) and post modifier 2 (milliarder as a noun). Based on the explanation above, grammatical structure in the source language is changed in the target language as an occurrence of translation shift. It can be seen the example drawn using the arrows that position structures in both languages is changed. It can be drawn using the number, then source language

is the (1), billionaire's (2), luxury(3), aircraft (4), meanwhile in target language, it can be drawn like pesawat(4), mewah(3), miliarder (2). That the position of words are not the same between the source language and the target language. In the source language, the word (aircraft) is placed in front of the modifier. Based on theory of translation proposed by Catford (1965), the type of translation shift in the data11 is namely structure shift that is the change of the position of word structure in both languages without changing meaning of the message of the source language. The data11 namely structure shift because the grammatical systems or structure of English and Bahasa Indonesia are different.

### Data12

SL: **The highly combative debate** began with the presidential hopefuls refusing to shake hands - but did end with a handshake following a final debate question which saw the pair identify traits they admire in one another.

TL: **Perdebatan yang sangat agresif** dimulai ketika kedua calon presiden menolak untuk berjabat tangan - tapi berakhir dengan jabat tangan setelah pertanyaan terakhir yang menyebut keduanya sebagai sosok yang dikagumi.

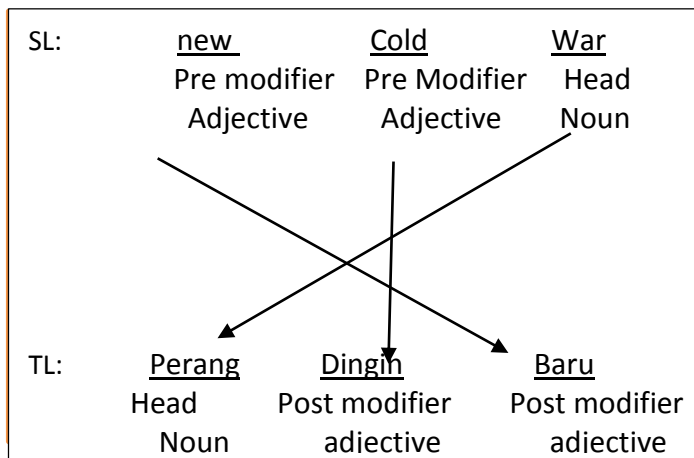


In the example above, the English noun phrase the highly combative debate is translated into the Indonesian noun phrase “perdebatan yang sangat agresif”, thus there is a shift occurring in the process of translation, namely, structure shifts. The structure between of the source language and target language that grammatical is changed. This translation has the same technique as the previous example. The Noun phrase structure can be classified such as Determine (the), pre modifier (highly), pre modifier (combative), and head (debate). The position of these classified in the target language are changed that translated into *perdebatan yang sangat agresif* in Bahasa Indonesian. The change of the position structure in both languages can be seen from example drawn using the arrows. According theory of translation proposed by Catford, Structure shift is the structure between of the source language and target language that grammatically is changed, and also the structure or grammatical systems of English and Bahasa Indonesia are different.

### **DATA13**

SL: VLADIMIR Putin has brushed off fears of a **new Cold War** between Moscow and the West by releasing a cringe-worthy calendar.

TL: VLADIMIR Putin berupaya menepis kekhawatiran **Perang Dingin baru** antara Moskow dan Barat - dengan merilis kalender yang disebut media Barat sebagai 'ngeri-ngeri lucu'.



By looking the example above, the English noun phrase “new cold war” is translated into Indonesian noun phrase “perang dingin baru”, thus, there is a shift always happening in the process of translation, namely, structure shift. It is the structure between the source language and the target language that the grammatical is changed. This translation has the same technique as the previous example. English noun phrase can be categorize using numbers, namely, new(1), cold (2), war(3). The position of these numbers in target language are changed, such as perang(3), dingin(2), baru(2). The noun phrase structure “new cold war” which is composed by pre modifier (new), pre modifier (cold), and head (war) is translated into perang dingin baru in Indonesian. The phrase *perang dingin baru* is formed by the head *perang*, post modifier *dingin*, and post modifier *baru*. The head in the SL are after the modifier, while the in the SL are before the modifier. Based on it is translation, we can conclude that the translation is good there is not lost meaning on the result but only grammatical is changed. According to the translation theory of translation proposed by Catford, the type shift of this example is structure shift that the structure or grammatical system of English and Bahasa Indonesia are

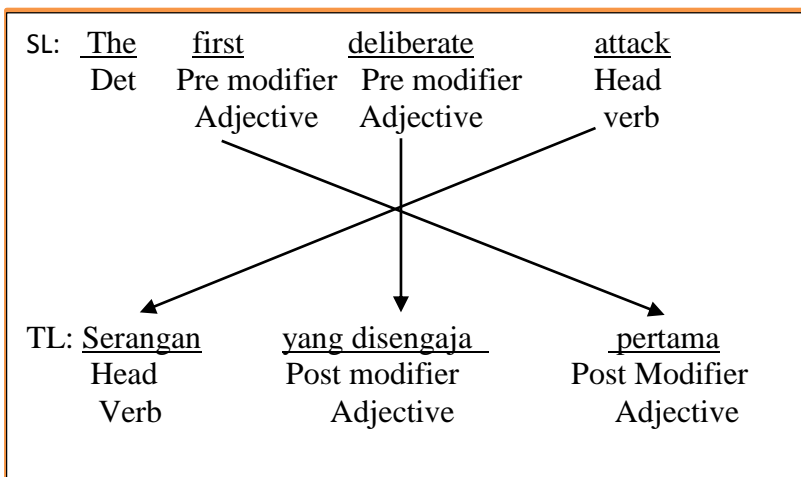


different and that changes grammatically between the structure of the source language and the target language.

#### Data14

SL: Stray shells have hit Israel but today was **the first deliberate attack** on Israeli forces.

TL: Sejumlah serangan telah menghantam Israel tapi hari adalah **serangan yang disengaja pertama** mengarah pada pasukan Israel.



As viewed from the example above, it can be seen that the verb phrase in the source language has constituents of a determiner (the), pre modifier (first), pre modifier (deliberate) and a head (attack as a verb) is translated into *serangan yang disengaja pertama* in Indonesian. The phrase *serangan yang disengaja pertama* is formed by the head *serangan*, post modifier *yang disengaja*, post modifier *pertama*. The English verb phrase is translated into the Indonesian verb which has which has the constituent of head (*serangan* as a verb). It can be conclude that there is structure shift in phrase level. Based on this translation is good, because there is not lost

meaning but just add lexis *yang*. According to the theory of translation proposed by Catford, the type shifts of this example is structure shift that changes grammatical between the structures of the source language.

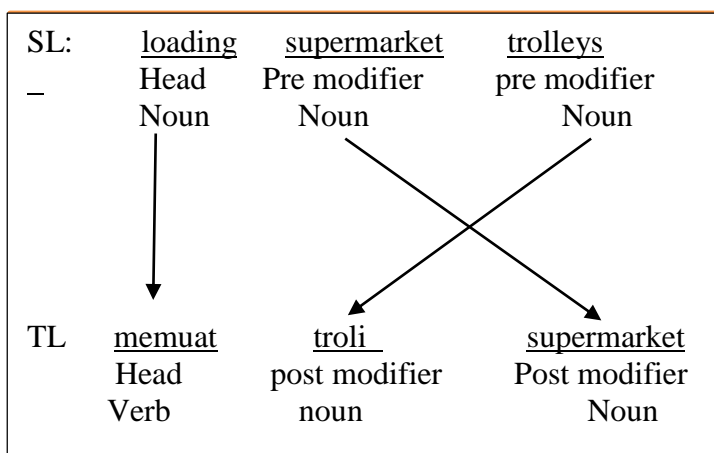
#### 4.2.1.4 Class Shift

A class is the structure of a particular unit that having the same possibilities of operation. Class Shift occurs when the translation equivalence of a source language item is a member of a different class from the original item (Catford, 1965:78). It means change in word class. There are 42 of translation shifting which belong to class shift in BBC News article here are some examples:

##### Data15

SL: Locals could be seen **loading supermarket trolleys** with their personal belongings as they rushed to flee their homes

TL: Penduduk setempat terlihat **memuat troli supermarket** dengan barang-barang pribadi saat mereka bergegas meninggalkan rumah mereka

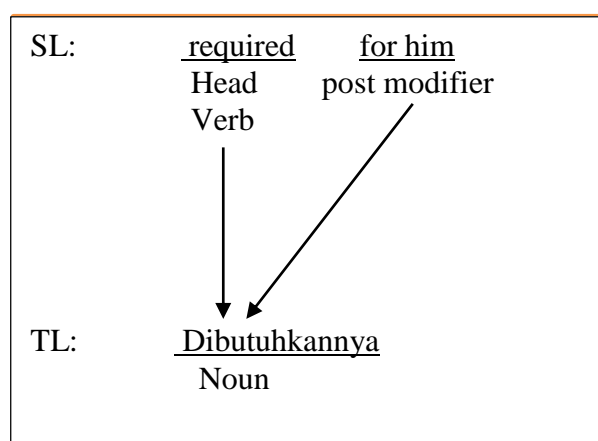


As viewed from the example above, it can be seen that source language has constituents of head (loading as a verb), post modifier (trolley) and post modifier (supermarket). The English Noun phrase is translated into the Indonesian verb phrase which has the constituents of head (loading as a verb), modifier (troli as a noun) and modifier (supermarket as noun). In the example, we can conclude that the noun phrase is an object, meanwhile, it is Indonesian translation is the predicate that a function as a verb phrase. Based on this translation, there is change in grammatical class and it occurs when the equivalent of the source language item is a component of a different class in the target language head (noun to verb).

#### Data16

SL: Figo says he has the backing of five national football associations which is **required (verb)** for him to enter the race.

TL: Figo mengatakan mendapat dukungan dari lima asosiasi sepak bola nasional, yang **dibutuhkannya** (noun) untuk mengikuti persaingan.



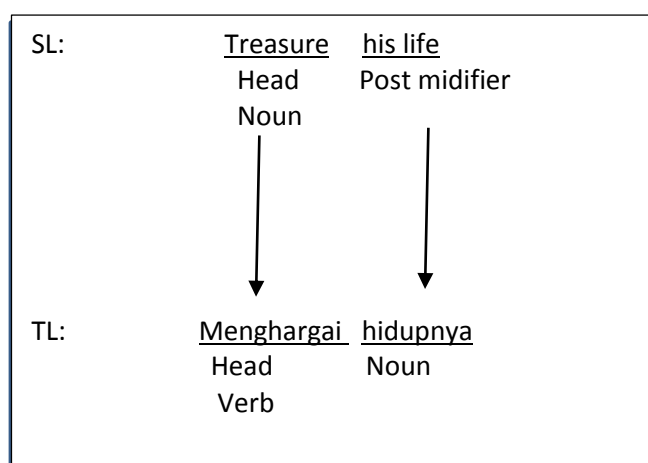
Class shift which occurs here. The word “required” in the source language is a member of verb and it is translated into *dibutuhkan* which is noun in target

language. Based on that we can be seen that the class shift happen from verb in the source language into noun in the target language. We can be seen that the verb phrase in the source language has constituents of head (required as a verb) and post modifier (for him). The English verb phrase is translated into the Indonesian noun phrase which has the constituents only of head (*dibutuhkannya* as a noun). We can conclude at the categorization above, this shift mostly happens because the translator does not want to lose the context meaning of the source target and then decides to make class shift. There is the source language item is a component of a different class in target language, so grammatical class is changed. Based on it is translation, we can state that translation is good because the source language and the target language carry the same meaning and the necessity to get naturalness . According to the theory of translation propose by Catford, it is namely class shift in which a shift of one source language item translated into the target language which belong to a different grammatical class.

### Data17

SL: And another said: 'He does not **treasure (noun) his life**'.

TL: Dan yang lain mengatakan: "Dia tidak **menghargai** verb hidupnya."



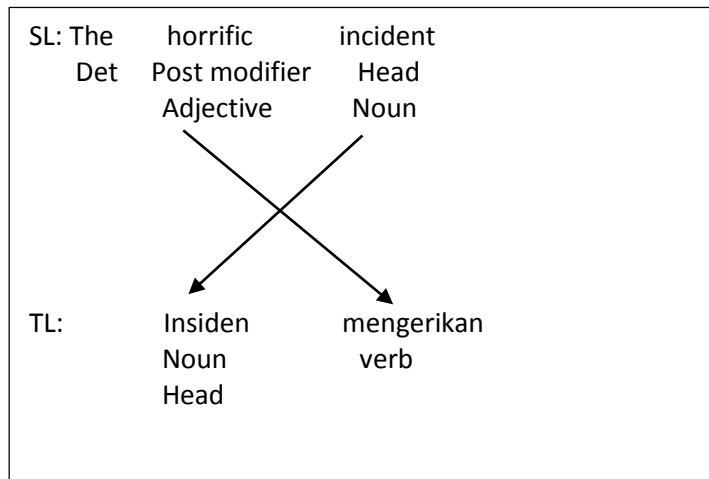
There is a class shift in example data17. The word “treasure” in the source language belong to noun and it is translated into *menghargai* which is verb in target language. So, class shift happens from noun in the source language into verb in the target language. We can be seen that the noun phrase in the source language consists of head (treasure as a noun) and post modifier (his life). The English noun phrase is translated into the Indonesian verb phrase which has the constituents of head (*menghargai* as a verb) and modifier (*hidupnya*). Like the previous example, we can conclude this shift mostly happens because the translator does not want to lose the context meaning of the source language and then decides to make class shift. Seeing at the categorization above, the equivalent translation of the source language item is a component a different class in the target language *treasure into menghargai* (noun into verb) is changed in grammatical class. Based on it is translation, the factor causing the shift is the necessity to get the naturalness so translation can acceptable to the readers of target language and this translation is pretty good because both language carry the same meaning. According to the theory of translation proposed by Catford, it is called shift which a shift of one source language item translated into the target language which belongs to a different grammatical class.

### **Data18**

SL: AT LEAST 160 worshippers have been killed after a church roof collapsed in Nigeria. **The horrific (adj) incident** happened yesterday in the town of Uyo

TL: SEDIKITNYA 160 jemaat tewas setelah atap gereja runtuh di Nigeria.

**Insiden mengerikan** (v) terjadi kemarin di kota Uyo.



As we can see in data18, this types of shift is called class shift. It can be seen that adjective phrase in the source language has the constituents of determiner (the as the article), post modifier (horrific as an adjective) and head (incident as a noun). The adjective phrase is translated into the Indonesian Noun phrase which has the constituents of head (insiden as a noun) and modifier (mengerikan as verb phrase). Based on the example, it can be seen that the adjective phrase is predicate, meanwhile, it is Indonesian translation is the subject that has function as a noun phrase. We can conclude that the class shift happens from an adjective in the source language into verb in the target language. By seeing at the categorization above, this shift mostly happens because there is a different class between the source language and in the target language **horrific into mengerikan (adjective into verb)** and there is also a change in grammatical. Based on it is translation, it can be stated that the translation is good because the same meaning and get naturalness is carried by the source language and the target language so the translation can acceptable to the readers of the target language. According to the theory of

translation proposed by Catford, it is named class shift in which a shift of one source language item translated into the target language which belongs to a different grammatical class.

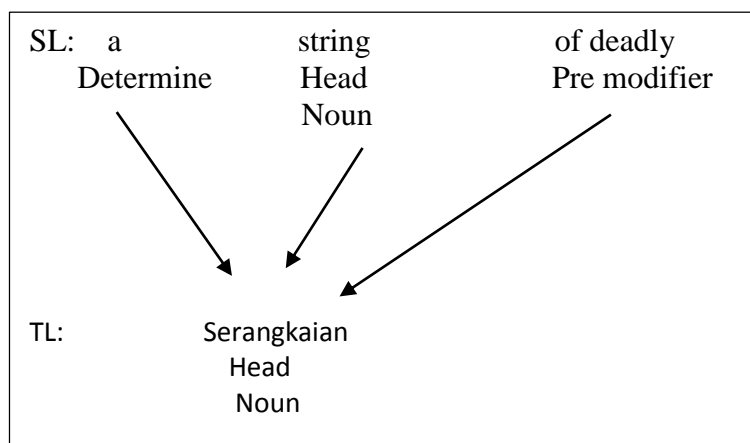
#### 4.2.1.5 Unit Shift

A Unit shift is change of rank, when the translation equivalent of a unit at one rank in the source language is a unit at a different rank in the target language. It means unit shift as a change of rank may happen from word to phrase, phrase to word or phrase to clause. Unit shift consists from morpheme to a word, word to phrase, clause to sentence, and vice versa. In this study, the finding show that there are 55 translation shifting belongs to unit shift. The following are some examples of unit shift found in the translation BBC News article:

##### Data19

SL: Indonesia suffered **a string of deadly** homegrown attacks during the 2000s including the 2002 Bali bombing which killed over 200 people.

TL: Indonesia mengalami **serangkaian** serangan bom selama tahun 2000-an termasuk bom Bali pada 2002 yang menewaskan lebih dari 200 orang

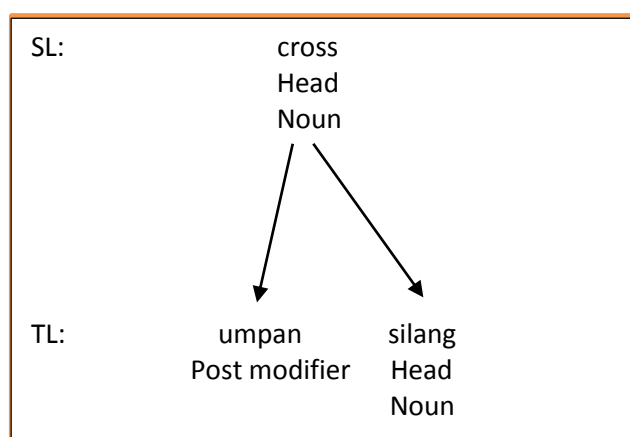


As viewed in the example above, the English noun phrase in the source language consists of a determiner (the), a head (string as a noun) pre modifier (deadly as a noun). Meanwhile in the target language, it consists of a word (*serangkaian* as a noun). The translator did not translate the determiner (a) and the pre modifier (of deadly). We can conclude the process of translation, there is a change in rank. It is change from **a phrase to word**.

### Data20

SL: Diego Costa opened the scoring for Chelsea in the 43rd minute after heading in Cesar Azpilicueta's **cross**.

TL: Diego Costa membuka skor untuk Chelsea di menit ke-43 setelah memanfaatkan **umpan silang** Cesar Azpilicueta.



Example data20 shows an example of unit shift. The word cross in the source language has the constituents of a head (cross as noun). It is translated into

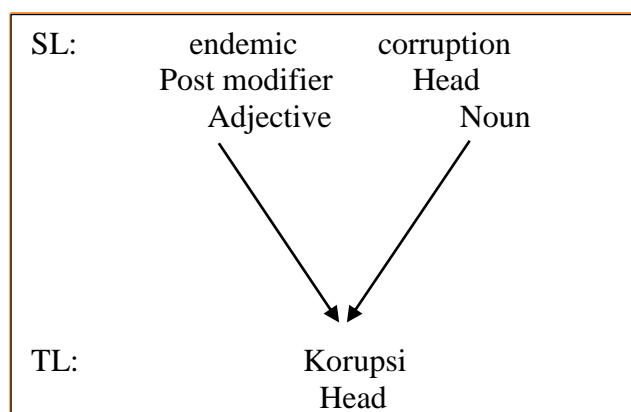


*umpan silang* which is ranked as a (noun) phrase in the source language. So we can conclude the departure happens from a word to a noun phrase. This happens because the word *cross* in the source language cannot be represented by a single word in the source language. Furthermore, the nearest meaning of the word is noun phrase *umpan silang*. It can be seen that there is change in rank, that is, a change in lower rank occurs. It is the change from **word into phrase**. Therefore, according to theory of translation proposed by Catford, it is an example of unit shift that occurs when the translation equivalent of a unit at one rank is a unit at different rank in the target language.

### Data 21

SL: Buildings often collapse in Nigeria because of **endemic corruption** with contractors using sub-standard materials and bribing inspectors to ignore shoddy work or a lack of building permits.

TL: Bangunan kerap runtuh di Nigeria karena **korupsi** dengan kontraktor menggunakan bahan sub-standar dan menyuap inspektur untuk mengabaikan standar gedung dan suap untuk mendapatkan izin mendirikan bangunan.



In the example above, it can be seen that the English adjective phrase in the source language has the constituents of pre modifier (endemic as an adjective phrase) and head (corruption as a noun). Meanwhile, the adjective phrase is translated into a word korupsi as a noun in the target language. We can state that the translation departure happens from the phrase “endemic corruption” to a word korupsi. It happens because a single word korupsi in the target language represents the phrase “endemic corruption” in the source language. Furthermore, we can state that the translation from the phrase endemic corruption into word korupsi is good because there is no lost meaning in the result and gets the naturalness in the result although the phrase in the source language is represented as a single word in the target language and the translation can be acceptable to the readers of the target language. According to the theory proposed by Catford, this type of translation shift is named a unit shift that involves a change in rank.

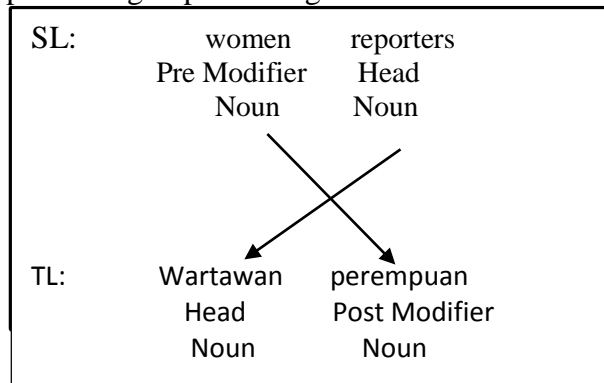
#### **4.2.1.6 Intra system shift**

Intra system shift is the shift that occurs internally within a system. Where the source language and the target language possess systems which approximately correspond formally as to their constitution, it means that the translation equivalence to occur at a non-corresponding term in the target language system (Catford, 1965:80). Intra system happens when a term is singular in the source text and its textual equivalent is plural, or vice versa.

#### **Data22**

SL: Iranian media says that **women reporters** are to be allowed to attend volleyball matches.

TL: Media Iran mengatakan **wartawan perempuan** akan diizinkan menghadiri pertandingan-pertandingan voli.



As we can see, the example above is noun phrase consists of a pre modifier (woman as a noun), and head (reporters as a noun) meanwhile the noun phrase Indonesia target language is made up of, a head (*wartawan* as a noun) and post modifier (*perempuan* as a noun). There is a corresponding plural form for *wartawan* through a repetition of the word *wartawan* (*wartawan –wartawan*) in Indonesia, but the Indonesia language system shows it in singular form *wartawan*. It means *wartawan* which is categorized as singular noun in target language. It happens because English language constantly requires a clear form of written or spoken plural nouns, but Indonesian language does not do that.

### Data24

SL: Japan says it's doing everything it can to secure the release of **hostages** held by the Islamic State group, following a ransom demand on Tuesday for US\$200 million.

TL: Jepang mengatakan akan melakukan semua hal yang bisa untuk menjamin pembebasan **sandera** yang ditahan kelompok Negara Islam, setelah permintaan tebusan pada hari Selasa sebesar US\$200 juta

Seen from translation shift, example *Data24* shows intra-system shift. It can be found that there are departures from the source language. There is corresponding plural form for *sandera* through a repetition of the word *sandera* (*sandera-sandera*) in Indonesian, but the Indonesian language system shows it in a singular form *sandera*. It means the words hostages in the source language is categorized as plural nouns. But, the word “hostages” is translated into *sandera* which is categorized as singular nouns in the target language.