



**THE TRANSLATION SHIFTS OF ENGLISH INTO
INDONESIAN IN THE FIRST CHAPTER
OF *IN COLD BLOOD***

THESIS

Written by

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**ENGLISH DEPARTMENT
FACULTY OF LETTERS
JEMBER UNIVERSITY
2015**



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THESIS

Presented to the English Department,
Faculty of Letters, Jember University,
as One of the Requirements to Obtain
the Award of Sarjana Degree
in English Studies

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DEDICATION

With the sincerity of my love and respect, I proudly dedicate this thesis to:

1. my beloved mother, Sriwigati, thank you very much for the wholeheartedness, love, support and never-ending prayer;
2. my dearest father, Firmanudyo, thank you for the struggle, love and never-ending prayer;
3. my teachers and lecturers;
4. my Alma Mater of Faculty of Letters, Jember University.

MOTTO

Translation is not a matter of words only:
it is a matter of making intelligible a whole culture.
(Burgess. A, 2007)



DECLARATION

I hereby state that the thesis entitled “The Translation Shifts of English into Indonesian in the First Chapter of *In Cold Blood*” is an original piece of writing. I declare that the analysis and the research in this thesis have never been submitted for any other degree or any publication.

I certainly certify to the best of my knowledge that all sources used and any help received in the preparation of this thesis have been acknowledged.

Jember, October 2015

The Candidate,

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5. all of English Department staff who help me in completing all requirements.
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Jember, October 2015

O Mega Dayu Sabatini

SUMMARY

The Translation Shifts of English into Indonesian in The First Chapter of *In Cold Blood*; O Mega Dayu Sabatini, 100110101135; 2015: 91 pages; English Department, Faculty of Letters, Jember University.

This study concerns with translation analysis, especially translation shift in the first chapter of *In Cold Blood*. *In Cold Blood* is one of the best novels in modern library. The first chapter is chosen because it represents the category of translation shift found in the novel. The category shifts proposed by J.C Catford are applied in the first chapter of *In Cold Blood*. They are structure shift, class shift, unit shift and intra-system shift.

This study applies qualitative research as the type of research. The data were taken from the first chapter of *In Cold Blood*. They are collected through documentary research since the data are found in written sources. The data are taken 10% randomly from the total sentences in the first chapter. There are 1071 sentences in the first chapter of *In Cold Blood*. 100 sentences are selected randomly. Then, the data in this study are analyzed in the form of words, phrases, clauses or sentences found in the first chapter of *In Cold Blood*.

The results in this study show that four category shift are applied in the data. Unit shift is the highest shift with 61, 69 %. The inappropriateness also found in the category shift. There are 13 inappropriateness of meanings. From the data, the appropriateness of data are found much more than the inappropriateness. Thus, it can be concluded that the translation results are classified as good translation.

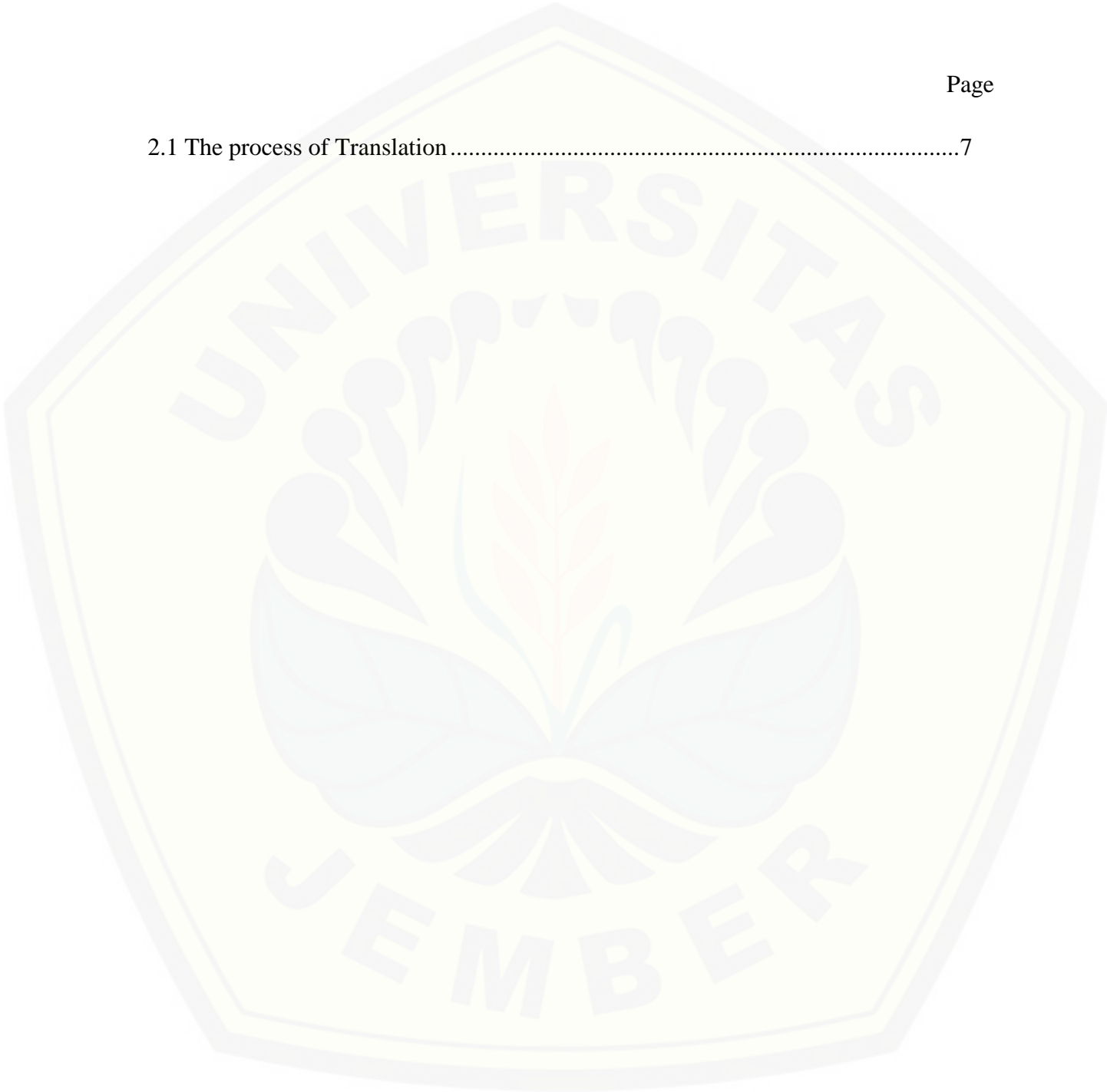
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CHAPTER 1. INTRODUCTION

This chapter provides the basic idea of conducting the research. It contains the background of the study as a reason and the importance of the research. It shows the problem to discuss, the research questions, the scope of the study, the goals of the study, the significance of the study and the organization of the study. Each point will be presented as follows:

1.1 The Background of the Study

Translation plays an important role in exchanging information among languages. It is a process of transferring the meaning of words, phrase, clauses, sentences, and paragraphs from Source Language (SL) into Target Language (TL). Moreover, Nida adds that translation is a transferring equivalent message of grammatical and lexical adjustment of SL to TL (1982:12).

Nowadays, translation is found in books, news, magazines and literary works. There are many books and English literary work that are translated into Indonesian. To get the correct understanding, the meaning should be translated naturally and equivalently. Natural means that the forms of TL should follow the TL rules. Meanwhile, equivalent means that the meaning of the translation should be equal with that of the SL. Therefore, the readers understand the translation well. The meaning of SL into TL can be transferred using formal correspondence or textual equivalence. According to Catford (1965:27), a formal correspondence is “any TL which can be said to occupy, as nearly as possible, the same place in the economy of TL as the given SL”. On the other hand, textual equivalence is TL text that is observed to be equivalence of a given SL text.

Moreover, every language is different. It has its own characteristic. The language has difference in the form of grammatical structure. Therefore, the

difference of place of SL into TL cannot be avoided in transferring the meaning. It is called shifts. According to Catford (1965:73), there are two types of shifts. They are level shift (occurring between levels of lexis and grammar) and category shift (occurring between levels of unbounded rank and bounded rank). The category shifts is divided into four types. They are structure shift, class shift, unit shift and intra system shift.

This study will analyze the selected sentences in the first chapter of *In Cold Blood* and its translation. The first chapter is chosen because it represents the category of translation shift found in the novel. Therefore, there are enough data to be analyzed in the first chapter of *In Cold Blood*. *In Cold Blood* is one of English novels written by Truman Capote. It is one of the best novels in modern library. In April 1996, it was called as a brilliant insight of criminal mind. *In Cold Blood* has been translated into Indonesian by Santi Indra Astuti. The following is the example of shift found in the first chapter of *In Cold Blood* and its translation.

SL (English): The land is flat.

TL (Indonesian): Padang datar.

On the example above, shift occurs in the form of unit shifts. The unit shift occurs because the form of SL is a sentence and it is translated into TL in the form of phrase. Moreover, to know the quality of translation, the evaluation should be done. Therefore, this study also will evaluate the translation results based on referential meaning by Nida and Taber (1982).

Based on the ideas, this study will analyze the selected sentences in the first chapter of *In Cold Blood* and its translation to see the translation based on referential meaning in the first chapter of *In Cold Blood* by determining and observing the translation shift.

1.2 The Problem to Discuss

The data of this study are sentences. It will be analyzed in the form of words, phrases, clauses or sentences in the first chapter of *In Cold Blood* and its translation.

In the process of translation, shift takes places. Some of the words in TL may have different form of structure, class, and unit or intra system by the SL. Sometimes, the difference of structure can cause the inappropriate meaning. Therefore, to know the quality of translation, the evaluation should be done. In this case, a translation analysis through describing the translation shift in the first chapter of *In Cold Blood* is required to see the results of translation based on the referential meaning.

1.3 The Research Questions

Based on the background above, the research questions are formulated as follows:

1. What types of translation shift category are found in the first chapter of *In Cold Blood* and its translation?
2. Is the translation of chapter one of *In Cold Blood* good or bad based on the referential meaning?

1.4 The Scope of the Study

The general area of this study is translation. The data of this study are sentences that will be analyzed in the form of words, phrases, clauses or sentences in the first chapter of *In Cold Blood* and its translation. The main analysis of this study is translation shift. Besides, this study also analyzes the translation based on the referential meaning and its translations in the first chapter of *In Cold Blood*.

1.5 The Goals of the Study

According to the problem to discuss, this study attempts to achieve the following goals:

1. To discover the type of translation shift category in the first chapter of *In Cold Blood* and its translation;
2. To know whether the translation in the first chapter of *In Cold Blood* is good or bad based on the referential meaning

1.6 The Significance of the Study

This study has several benefits to some different sides. It will be very beneficial for the readers to broaden their knowledge about translation shift. They will know the application of the translation shift in the first chapter of *In Cold Blood* and its translation. Therefore, they understand the application of category of translation shift and the translation based on the referential meaning of the translation result in the first chapter of *In Cold Blood*. Moreover, it will be useful for the researchers who are interested in translation study. Thus, this study can become one of the references.

1.7 The Organization of the Study

This study is divided into five chapters. They are introduction, literature review, research methodology, results and discussion, and conclusion. The first chapter is introduction that consists of the background of the study, the problem to discuss, the research questions, the scope of the study, the goals of the study, the significance of the study and the organization of the study. The next chapter is literature review that consists of the previous researches and some theories as a tool to analyze the data. Then, chapter three is research methodology that entails the type of research, the type of data and the data of the research. Here, the data of the research is divided into three. They are data collection, data processing and data analysis. The following chapter is results and discussion and the last chapter is conclusion.

CHAPTER 2. LITERATURE REVIEW

In this chapter, the previous researches related to this study are provided as references. It shows the gap of the study and their contribution to this study as well. It also contains theories about translation as a tool to analyze the data.

2.1. The Previous Studies

There are some researches applying translation analysis. One of the researches concerns with translation equivalence and shift of English complex sentences in a journal written by Farrokh (2011) from Islamic Azad University of Lahijan Branch. The research used Catford (1965) theory of translation shift and Nida's (1982) theory of equivalence. Farrokh (2011) applied translation equivalence and shifts in order to analyze Persian translation of English complex sentences. The results are that the shifts occur more than the equivalence with the percentage of 86,25% shifts and the equivalence with the percentage of 13,75%. In this study, Farrokh (2011) used English complex sentences of Persian translation to apply translation equivalence and shifts. On the other hand, this study focuses on translation shift to analyze English in the form of words, phrases, clauses or sentences and its translation in the first chapter of *In Cold Blood*.

Similar to Farrokh's, Sari (2014) used translation shift and Legia (2014) used translation equivalence too as its linguistic tool. Sari (2014) also used translation shift to analyze words, phrases, clauses or sentences in bilingual children storybook. According to Sari, four category shifts were applied in the data (2004:24). The highest is unit shift that reaches 51, 6%. Moreover, she adds that the incorrectness is also found not more than 15% (2014:59). Thus, the evaluation of the translation results can be classified as a good translation (Machali, 2009:156). The way to analyze translation shift is similar to this study. In the study, Sari (2014) applied

translation shift in children storybook. However, this study applies translation shift in the first chapter of *In Cold Blood*.

Besides, Legia (2014:4) applied translation equivalence by Nida to analyze verbs in selected chapters of Dan Brown's *The Da Vinci Code*. She proved that verbs in the novel and its translation were equivalence (2014:20). Formal equivalence and dynamic equivalence are applied in the research. Moreover, the translation results of verbs in the selected chapters of Dan Brown's novel are classified as a good translation (Legia, 2014:62). It is dissimilar to this study. She concerned with translation equivalence of verb in her study. However, this study analyzes translation shift of English in the form of words, phrases, clauses and sentences and its translation in the first chapter of *In Cold Blood*.

Those studies have similarities and differences to this study. The similarity to this study is that they apply translation shift and evaluation of translation analysis. Meanwhile, this study is concerned with translation shift of English in the form of words, phrases, clauses and sentences and its translation in the first chapter of *In Cold Blood*. Furthermore, the translation results based on the referential meaning is applied in this study.

2.2. The Definition of Translation

There are some theories defining the meaning of translation. Translation is the replacement of textual material in one language (SL) by equivalent textual material in another language (TL) (Catford 1965:20). According to Nida and Taber (1982:12), translation is a reproducing equivalent message of grammatical and lexical adjustment of the SL into TL. Nida stresses that the equivalent is not only in message but also in the grammatical and lexical adjustment. In addition, Larson (1997:3) states translation is a proses of transferring the meaning of SL into the TL. In the process of transferring, the lexicon, grammatical structure, communication situation and cultural context of source language should be appropriate with the TL.

It can be concluded that translation is a process of transferring the message or the meaning from SL into TL. Then, the meaning of TL text should be equal with that of the SL text. Meanwhile, the TL form should be natural. It means that the forms of TL text should follow the TL rules

2.3. The Process of Translation

Nida & Taber (1982:33) explain three processes of translation in the following diagram. They are analyzing the surface structure, transferring and restructuring. The following is the figure of translation process by Nida & Taber (1982:33):

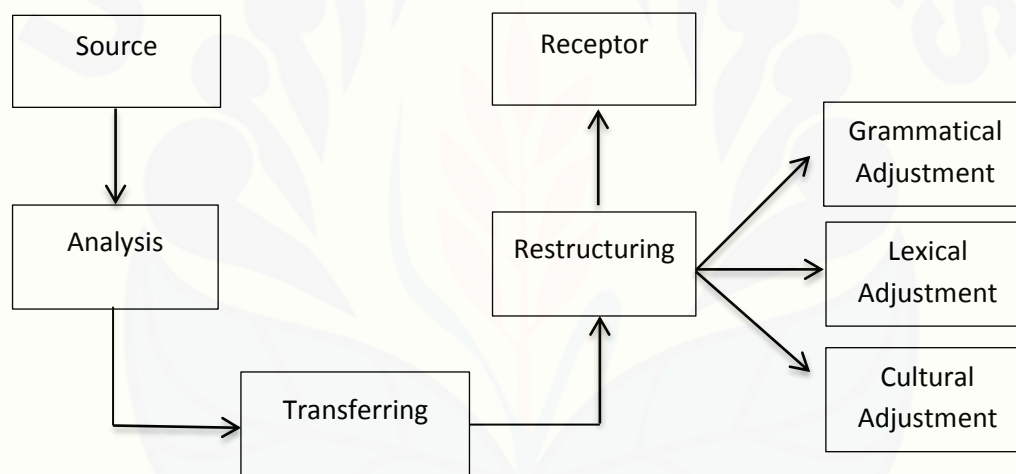


Figure 2.1
The Process of Translation
Taken from Nida & Taber (1982:33)

In the process of analysis, the first to do is to analyze the surface structure of SL. The grammatical relation, the meaning of the words and the combination of words are analyzed to understand the meaning of SL. Next, the translator transfers the meaning or message from SL into TL. The last is restructuring. Here, the meaning or message from SL into TL is restructured. The restructuring is used in order to make

the meaning of transferring language is acceptable by TL (Nida & Taber, 1982:33). In restructuring, there are 3 adjustments. They are grammatical adjustment, lexical adjustment and cultural adjustment. This study concerns to analyze translation shift that have the relation with the grammatical adjustment.

2.4. Translation shift

Shifts are the departure from formal correspondence in the process of going from the SL to TL (Catford, 1965:73). He states that there are two major types of translation shift. They are level shift and category shift.

2.4.1. Category Shift

In this study, category shift is applied as a tool to analyze the data. Category shift refers to unbounded and rank-bound translation. In this study, the types of category shifts by Catford (1965) are used because he provides the systematic and complete classification of changes. Moreover, Catford is the first one who proposes shifts to be translation theory. Thus, the idea is original. Category shift is divided into four kinds (Catford, 1965:76).

1. Structure shift is a shift of grammatical structure of SL into TL. Usually, it is the most frequent category shifts at all ranks in translation. In grammar, structure shifts can occur at all ranks (Catford, 1965:77). The elements of structure of English unit are subject (S), predicator (P), complement (C), and adjunct (A).

For example:

SL : Because you have *a wonderful smile* (Capote, 2002 :20)

TL : Karena kamu punya *senyum indah* (Indra, 2007:43)

The structure shift occurs in the translation of “a wonderful smile” into “senyum indah”. The occurrence of structure shift is influenced by the different patterns of SL and TL. In SL, the position of head word is put

after the modifier. In TL, the position of head word is put before modifier.

2. Class shift occurs when the Source Language (SL) is translated to Target Language (TL) in a member of different class (Catford, 1965:78). It means that there are different classes of SL and TL. “Class as the grouping of members of a given unit which is defined by operation in the structure of the unit next above” (Catford, 1965:78).

For example:

SL : I wonder what you *think* she was.

TL : Aku ingin tahu apa *pendapatmu* tentang dia.

Class shift occurs in the translation above. The occurrence of class shift can be seen in the translation of “think” into “pendapatmu”. In SL, “think” has function as a verb in class of word while “pendapatmu” has function as a noun in word class.

In relation to change word class, the theories of Wekker’s & Haegeman’s theory (1985) and Tallerman’s theory (1996) about noun, adjective, verb, adverb and pronoun are used to ease this analysis.

- a. Noun

Noun refers to person or thing (Wekker & Haegeman, 1985:58). It is the element of NP. It has function as subject and object in a sentence. In its application, the article can be put before noun. For proper noun, the article of the name of person cannot be used. Moreover, a sentence shows that the subject or object is singular or plural through noun. For example, the tramp is reading his diary (singular), the tramps are reading their diaries (plural) (Wekker & Haegeman, 1989:58). Besides, noun is divided into count noun and mass noun. Count noun refers to items that can be counted such as *dog, pen*, but mass noun is uncounted noun such as *air, oxygen* (Tallerman, 2011:51). In many languages, noun has gender. It is

marked or preceded by the article ‘the’ and ‘a/an’ (Tallerman, 2011:51).

b. Adjective

Adjective refers to physical properties of noun. It indicates qualities, such as ‘good’ or ‘bad’ (Tallerman, 2011: 56). In short, adjectives modify noun. As in English, adjective precedes the noun. Moreover, adjective has two functions as attributive noun and predicative verb (Tallerman, 2011:56).

c. Verb

Verb occurs as a part of the predicative of sentences. Verb expresses an event in the sentences. It is included actions, processes, situations, states and so on (Tallerman, 2011:39). Verb is divided into two. There are intransitive verb and transitive verb. Intransitive verb is a verb that contains one participant or argument. For example, *Lee sneezed* (Tallerman, 2011: 39). On the other hand, transitive verb is a verb containing two arguments. Therefore, transitive verb has two participants. For example, *Lee handed the letter to kim* (Tallerman, 2011: 40).

d. Adverb

“Adverb is formed from the related adjectives by an affix *-ly*, which turn adjective like sudden into suddenly, and so on” (Tallerman, 2011: 61). The adjectives and adverbs of English are different because they do not occur in the same class of word. Adverb can modify adjectives (*sad*), verbs (*spoke*) and adverb too (*lucidly*). (Tallerman, 2011:61).

e. Preposition

Preposition has a role to mark locative such as *before*, *during*, *after* and temporal information such as *before the meeting*, *during the war*, *until four o'clock* in a language (Tallerman, 2011:64). In

addition, he states that prepositions also express the manner of event such as *with a knife, by means of poison*. It has a function as a head in prepositional phrase.

3. Unit-shift is changes of ranks. It means that departures from correspondence in which the translation equivalent of a unit at one rank in the Source Language (SL) is as a unit at a different rank in the TL (Catford, 1965:79).

For example: phrase to word

SL: The kitchen, (Capote, 2002:10)

TL: Dapur, (Indra, 2007:23)

The unit shift of SL is a phrase, but it is translated to TL in word. The change of phrase into word cause unit shift.

4. Intra-system shift is used where the shifts occur internally, within a system (Catford, 1965:79).

For example:

SL: The wires, (Capote, 2002:40)

TL: Kabelnya, (Indra, 2007:86)

It occurs when SL plural is translated into TL singular. For example, the *wires* is plural and its translation *kabelnya* is singular.

2.4.2 English and Indonesian Sentences

According to Sukarno (2015:9), a sentence, at least, consists of two obligatory elements. They are subject and finite verb. Subject can be in the form of noun (phrase), pronoun, to infinitive, gerund or clause (Sukarno, 2015:9). The second obligatory of the English sentence is finite verb. Finite verb is a verb whose form may change from one form to another. The form of the finite verb is limited or bound by its subject or its tense (subject-verb-agreement) (Sukarno, 2015:5).

For example:

1. Jane Eyre and her friend visit our grandmother every Sunday.
2. Jane Eyre visits our grandmother every Sunday.

The verb “visit” in (1) changes into “visits” in (2) since the subject of the sentence changes from the third person plural form (Jane Eyre and her friend) into the third person singular one (Jane Eyre) (Sukarno, 2015:6).

In Indonesian, sentence is a sequence of words that have function as a subject and predicate. It means that a sentence has to have a subject and a predicate as an obligatory element. If the sentence does not have the element of a subject and a predicate, it does not call a sentence, but it is only a phrase (Ningsih, S. et al, 2007:79). Subject is main of a sentence. It decides the meaning of the sentence explicitly. There are some ways to know the subject. Subject must be a noun (noun phrase). Then, it is the answer of the question what and who. Moreover, it is accompany by this or that (Ningsih, S. et al, 2007:80).

Meanwhile, predicate is a supporting element of the sentence that occurs explicitly. It has function to form a sentence and point out the meaning of the sentence (Ningsih, S. et al, 2007:81). There are some ways to know the verb in the sentence. Predicate can be in the form *kata kerja*, *kata benda*, *kata sifat* or *kata bilangan*. Moreover, it can be preceded by modality (*sebaiknya*). Then, a verb can be denied by the word no or not (*tidak ramah*, *bukan ramah*) (Ningsih, S. et al, 2007:82).

It can be concluded that English sentences requires a subject and a finite verb as an obligatory element. Meanwhile, Indonesian sentence requires a subject and predicate as an obligatory element.

2.5. The Translation Evaluation

There should be an evaluation after analyzing the translation results in the first chapter of *In Cold Blood*. The evaluation is expected to know the quality of the translation. This study applies the translation evaluation by Nida & Taber (1982) of

referential meaning because it provides the complete way to analyze the meaning of the translation. As Leech (1988) cited in Yan (2008) states that referential meaning is the basic meaning of conceptual meaning, connotative meaning, social meaning, affective meaning, reflected meaning, collocative meaning and thematic meaning.

Referential meaning is the word as symbols that refer to objects, events, abstract and relation (Nida & Taber, 1982:56). It is divided into two categories. They are syntactic marking and semotactic marking. Syntactic marking is the particular meaning of the word that is intended by grammatical structure (Nida & Taber 1982: 56).

For example: A.He picked up *a stone*.

B. They will *stone* him.

(Nida & Taber, 1982:57)

In the sentence A, the word of *a stone* is noun. That word usually is translated into *batu* in Indonesian. Meanwhile in the sentence B, the italic word is not noun but verb. Thus, it should be translated into Indonesian in the form of verb in class of word. Then, the word of *stone* is translated into *melempar (dengan batu)* in Indonesian. In this sense, grammatical structure of each word refers to the meaning. Thus, the word class helps in selecting the specific meaning of words.

However, semotactic marking is the specific meaning of the word that is intended by the environment of the words (Nida & Taber, 1982: 58). In this case, the category of meaning can be said as appropriate or inappropriate.

For example:

(1) He cut his *hand*.

(2) He cut off a *hand* of bananas.

(Nida & Taber, 1982: 58)

In the first sentences, the meaning of *hand* is a part of body. It is supported by his (1) as a possessive pronoun. However in the second sentences, the word *hand*

does not refer to the part of body. It can indicate number of bananas in single or double row.



CHAPTER 3. RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

This chapter provides the type of research, the type of data, and the data of the research. This is a qualitative research. The type of data of this research is qualitative data. Then, the data of the research is divided into three sub chapters. They are data collection, data processing and data analysis.

1. The Type of Research

This study applies qualitative research. Mackey & Gass state that qualitative research is the research that is based on the descriptive data (2005:162). In this study, the descriptive data is used to describe the category translation shift and translation based on the referential meaning in the first chapter of *In Cold Blood*.

2. The Type of Data

This study applies qualitative data. Mc Millan (1992:9) defines that qualitative data are based on a research that focuses on understanding and meaning through verbal descriptions rather than through numbers. The data analyzed in this study are in the form of words, phrases, clauses or sentences found in the first chapter of *In Cold Blood*.

3. The Data of the Research

In this section, the data of the research is divided into three. They are data collection, data processing, and data analysis. Data collection presents how the data are collected. Data processing shows how to process the data. Next, data analysis explains the way to analyze the data using the theories.

3.1 Data Collection

This study uses documentary as a method of collecting data. According to McCulloh, documentary research means that the data collected is from documentary sources such as papers, newspapers and so on (as cited in Marlengen, 2014:24). Documentary sources can be in the form of either printed or soft file. Documentary as a method of collecting data since the data are found in written sources.

In this study, the data were taken from the first chapter of *In Cold Blood* and its translation. The novel has four chapters. However, this study takes one chapter from the whole chapters. Then, chapter one is chosen to analyze. Chapter one is introduction and a description of the Clutter's family and the last of their life. The chapter is chosen to limit the number of the data since there were a large number of them. Here, simple random sampling is used as a sampling strategy to collect the data. Blaxter states that simple random is sampling where every individual, object, or population of interest has an equal chance of being chosen for study (2006:164). Thus, simple random sampling is used to choose the data randomly.

In collecting the data, English sentences and its translation in the first chapter of *In Cold Blood* are chosen. Previously, the whole sentences in the first chapter of *In Cold Blood* are counted. There are 1071 sentences. To limit the data, the 10% of the whole data will be taken. Denscombe states that 10% is enough data to analyze (2007:26). 10% of the whole sentences is 107 sentences. However, this study considers to analyze 100 sentences. Thus, 100 English sentences will be taken randomly.

3.2 Data Processing

After collecting the data, the data will be processed. In this case, there are 100 data. The data will be classified based on the category of translation

shift (Catford, 1965). They are structure shift, class shift, unit shifts and intra-system shift.

3.3 Data Analysis

In this study, descriptive method is applied to explain the category of translation shift and the translation based on the referential meaning. Descriptive method can be considered as the procedure to solve the problems of the research by using current facts and explain the phenomena (McMillan, 1992:12).

In the process of analysis, the data will be categorized to structure shift if there are different structures of the position of head word. Besides, the data will be classified as a class shift if there is different class of word. Furthermore, unit shift happens when there is different unit at one rank in SL and a different rank in TL. Moreover, the data will be categorized as an intra-system shift if the shift occurs internally within the system.

After determining the category of translation shift, the meaning of sentences are verified to the meaning of its translation in Indonesian version. This verification has function to know the quality of translation evaluation based on referential meaning by Nida & Taber (1982). In this step, the meaning of English version will be verified to the meaning of its translation through syntactic marker and semotactic marker. The dictionary of English-Indonesian by M. John & Shadily (1975) is used to consult the meaning of English version through syntactic marker and semotactic marker. If the translation is not correct based on the meaning of English sentences through syntactic marker and semotactic marker, it will be classified as inappropriate meaning. If the meaning is inappropriate, the suggestion will be given to avoid the misunderstanding.

The following table is the example of how the data is analyzed.

Table 2.1 The Example of Analysis

SL : It was an old Gibson guitar.

TL: Sebuah gitar Gibson tua.

| |
|-----------------------------|
| It was an old Gibson guitar |
|-----------------------------|

| |
|--------------------------|
| Sebuah gitar Gibson tua. |
|--------------------------|



Unit Shift

The translation shift of the example above includes into unit shift. The unit shift occurs because the SL is sentence and it is translated into TL in the form of phrase. Based on the referential meaning, the meaning is appropriate. In the form of syntactic marking, the meaning is verified by John and Shadily's dictionary (1975). Meanwhile, the semotactic marking is verified based on the context of the sentences and it is appropriate. Thus, it can be concluded that the shifts belong to unit shift and the meaning is appropriate. Therefore, it is classified as a good translation.

CHAPTER 4. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

This chapter shows the analysis of the selected data in order to find the results of this study. The discussion is done by analyzing the category shift and the evaluation of translation results. Additionally, this chapter shows the quality of translation results through the analysis of the category shift applied in the selected data in the first chapter of *In Cold Blood*.

4.1 The Results of Category Shift Analysis

The results are found from the analysis of the translation results through determining and describing the category shift. Table 4.1 shows the percentage of each category shift found in the 100 sentences selected randomly. All four category shifts are applied in the first chapter of *In Cold Blood*. The highest shifts found are unit shift with the percentage of 61, 69 % and structure shift with the percentage of 31, 45 %. They are then followed by intra-system shift with the percentage of 4, 83 % and class shift with the percentage of 2, 01 %. Those can be seen in the following table:

Table 4.1 The percentage of each category shifts

| Category shifts | Meaning | | Total shift | Percentage |
|--------------------|-------------|---------------|-------------|------------|
| | appropriate | inappropriate | | |
| Structure shift | 75 | 3 | 78 | 31, 45 % |
| Class shift | 5 | 0 | 5 | 2, 01 % |
| Unit shift | 150 | 3 | 153 | 61, 69 % |
| Intra-system shift | 5 | 7 | 12 | 4, 83 % |
| Overall total | 235 | 13 | 248 | 100 % |

4.2 Discussion of Category Shift and Referential Meaning Found in the First Chapter of *In Cold Blood*

Table 4.2.1 The analysis of datum 1

SL: The Village of Holcomb stands on the high wheat plains of western Kansas, a lonesome area that other Kansas call “out there”. page – 2

TL: Holcomb terletak di daratan tinggi Kansas barat, sebuah kawasan sepi yang disebut penduduk “nun disana”. page -2

| | | |
|-------------------------|-----------------------|---|
| The Village of Holcomb* | stands | on the high wheat plains of western Kansas, |
| Holcomb | terletak | didataran tinggi Kansas barat |
| ↓ | | ↓ |
| Unit Shift | | Structure Shift |
| a lonesome area | that | other Kansas |
| sebuah kawasan sepi | yang disebut penduduk | Kansas yang lain |
| | | call “out there”. |
| | | “nun disana”. |
| ↓ | | ↓ |
| Structure Shift | | Structure Shift |

The sentence in the table 4.1 above has two clauses. The first clause shows two applications of shifts. They are unit shift and structure shift. The application of unit shift can be seen in the translation of a phrase “the village of Holcomb” into a word “Holcomb”. It is classified as unit shift because there is a change of structure from a phrase into a word. The application of unit shift is not appropriate. The SL text is “the village of Holcomb” and it is translated into “Holcomb” in TL text. According to Echols and Hassan’s dictionary (1975), the meaning of village is “desa”. It is better to translate “the village of Holcomb” into “desa Holcomb” because the readers sometimes do not have the description of what Holcomb is. Thus, “desa Holcomb” gives clear description that Holcomb is a village”. The application of structure shift

can be seen in the translation “on the high wheat plains of western Kansas” into “di dataran tinggi Kansas Barat”. It means that there is a structure change from adjective-noun SL into noun-adjective TL. Then, the meaning is appropriate.

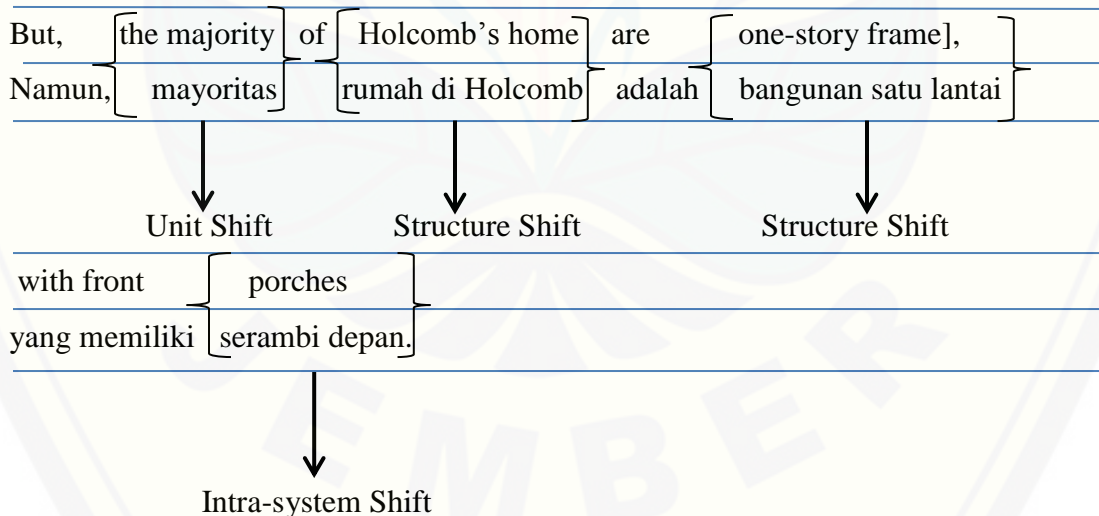
The second clause shows structure shift. The application of structure shift occurs twice. The first structure shift is applied in the translation of “a lonesome area” into “sebuah kawasan sepi”. Here, the head word of SL is put after modifier while the head word of TL is put before modifier. The second structure is applied in the translation of “other Kansas” into “Kansas yang lain”. The structures of both noun phrases are different. The structure of SL is adjective –noun. Meanwhile, the structure of TL is noun-preposition-adjective. The meaning is appropriate.

Table 4.2.2 The analysis of datum 2

SL: But, the majority of Holcomb’s home are one-story frame, with front porches.

page -2

TL: Namun, mayoritas rumah di Holcomb adalah bangunan satu lantai yang memiliki serambi depan. page -3



There are three kinds of shifts found in the sentence above. They are unit shift, structure shift, and intra-system shift. The occurrence of unit shift can be seen in the translation of “the majority” is translated into a word “mayoritas”. Thus, it is

classified as unit shift. The structure shifts occur twice. The first one is applied in the translation of “Holcomb’s home” into “rumah di Holcomb”. The second one is applied in the translation of “one story frame” into “bangunan satu lantai”. The word orders of SL and TL noun phrases are different. The noun comes first then followed by adjective in SL but it is placed oppositely in TL. Then, the meaning is appropriate. In addition, the intra-system shift occurs because SL plural is translated into TL singular. It can be seen in the translation of “porches” into “serambi depan”. Then, the meaning is not appropriate. It is better to translate into “beberapa serambi”. Thus, the readers understand that the majority of Holcomb’s home has some of porches.

Table 4.2.3 The analysis of datum 3

SL: His shoulders were broad, his hair had held its dark color. page – 3

TL: bahunya lebar, rambutnya berwarna gelap. page - 6


| | | | | |
|------------------|--------------|-------------|------------|------------------|
| [His shoulders*] | were broad,* | [his hair] | [had held] | [its dark color] |
| [Bahunya] | lebar, | [rambutnya] | [berwarna] | [gelap] |
| ↓ | ↓ | ↓ | ↓ | ↓ |
| Intra-system | Unit Shift | Unit Shift | Unit Shift | Unit Shift |

Shift

The translation above shows the occurrence of intra-system shift and unit shift. The intra-system shift occurs because the SL plural is translated into TL singular. Then, the meaning is not appropriate. The phrase “his shoulders” are better to be translated into “kedua bahunya”. “Kedua bahunya” give clear description that his shoulders are broad. If “his shoulders” are translated into “bahunya”, it will cause misunderstanding. The readers catch that one of his shoulders are broad. The occurrence of unit shifts can be seen in the translation of clause “his shoulders were broad” into a phrase “bahunya lebar”. It is not appropriate too. It is better to translate into “kedua bahunya lebar”. The second one is the translation of phrase “his hair” into

a word “rambutnya”. The third one is the translation of a phrase “had held” into a word “berwarna”. The last one is the translation of “its dark color” into “gelap”. Then, the meanings of the whole unit shifts are appropriate.

Table 4.2.4 The analysis of datum 4

| | | |
|---|----------------|------|
| SL: She had given four children – a trio of daughters, then a son. page – 4 | | |
| TL: Bonnie telah memberikan empat anak untuknya- trio anak perempuan dan seorang anak laki-laki. page - 6 | | |
| She had given him four children – a trio of | daughters, | then |
| Bonnie telah memberikan empat anak untuknya – trio | anak perempuan | dan |
|  | | |
| Unit Shift | | |

a son.

seorang anak laki-laki.

The sentence above applies unit shift. The unit shift is applied in SL “daughters” into TL “anak perempuan”. The application of unit shift occurs in the sentence because the SL text is word and it is translated into phrase in TL text. The translation of the unit shift is appropriate. However, the translation of the subject is not appropriate. The word “she” in SL should be translated into “dia” in TL. Bonnie is the name of “she”. The writer of SL text writes the word “she” not “Bonnie”. It means that the word “Bonnie” has mentioned before. Thus, it is better to translate “she” into “dia”.

Table 4.2.5 The analysis of datum 5

SL: Bevelry was engaged to a young biology student, invitations to the wedding were already printed. page – 4

Table 4.2.6 The analysis of datum 6

SL: His wife always slept as late as possible. page - 5

TL: Istrinya selalu tidur semalam mungkin. page - 10

| | |
|----------|-----------------------------------|
| His wife | always slept as late as possible. |
| Istrinya | selalu tidur semalam mungkin. |



Unit Shift

The sentence above applies unit shift. The unit shift occurs because a phrase “his wife” is translated into a word “istrinya”. Thus, it is classified as unit shift.

Table 4.2.7 The analysis of datum 7

SL: And you wouldn't care if his family was starving.

TL: Dan kamu pasti tidak peduli kalau keluarganya kelaparan.

| | | |
|-----------------------------------|-------------|---------------|
| And you wouldn't care if | his family | was starving. |
| Dan kamu pasti tidak peduli kalau | keluarganya | kelaparan. |



Unit Shift

Unit Shift

The unit shift occurs twice in the translation of a phrase “his family” into a word “keluarganya” and “was starving” into “kelaparan”. Then, the meaning is appropriate.

Table 4.2.8 The analysis of datum 8

SL: Typically, it took him just seven months to be promoted; that is, to install him self in the head man's job. page - 6

TL: Ia hanya butuh waktu tujuh bulan untuk dipromosikan: yaitu menempatkan dirinya pada pekerjaan sebagai pemimpin. page- 14

Typically, it took him just seven months to be promoted; that is, [to install]
 Ia hanya butuh waktu tujuh bulan untuk dipromosikan; yaitu [menempatkan]

Unit Shift

himself in [the head man's job.]
 dirinya pada [pekerjaan sebagai pemimpin.]

Structure Shift

The sentence above applies structure shift and unit shift. The structure shift is applied in the translation of “in the head man’s job” into “pada pekerjaan sebagai pemimpin”. The structures of SL and TL are different. The structure of SL is modifier-adjective-noun. Meanwhile, the structure of TL is noun-noun. The meaning is appropriate. It is the style of the translator to translate the SL. However, the meaning of the sentence is not complete. A word “typically” is not translated into TL. According to Echols and Shadily (1975), the meaning of “typically” is “biasanya”. Thus, it is better to add “biasanya” in TL and it is put in the first sentence. The word “biasanya” can give explanation that not all people will be promoted in seven months. Then, the occurrence of unit shift can be seen in the translation of “to instal” into “menempatkan”. Then, the meaning is appropriate.

Table 4.2.9 The analysis of datum 9

SL: Mr. Clutter now fed babe the core of his apple. page - 7

TL:Mr. Clutter kini memberi makan Babe dengan bagaian tengah apelnya. page -7

Mr. Clutter now fed Babe [the core] of [his apple.]
 Mr. Clutter kini memberi makan Babe dengan bagian [tengah] [apelnya.]

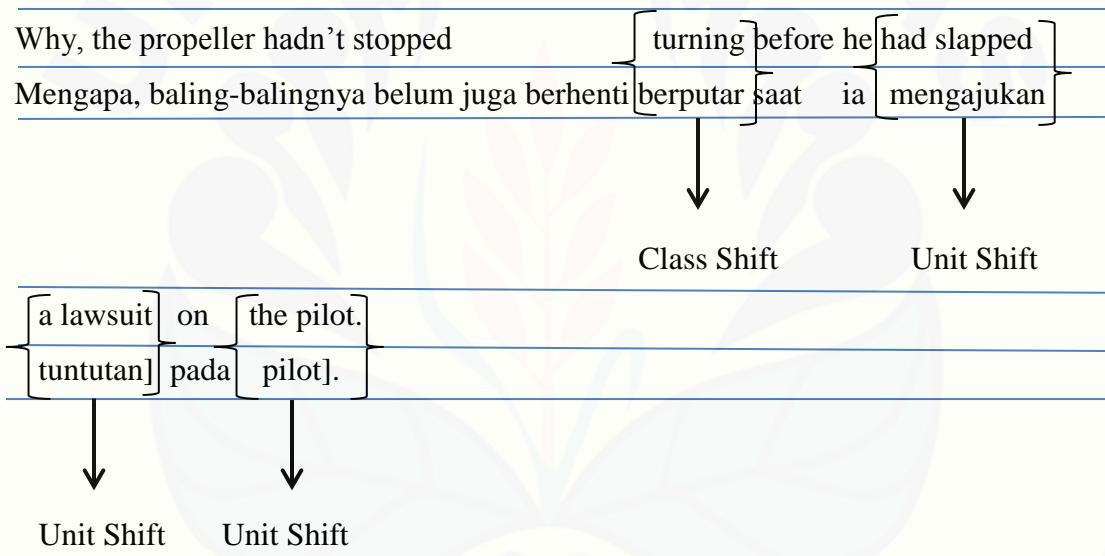
Unit Shift Unit Shift

The unit shift is applied in the sentence above. The first unit occurs in the translation of a phrase “the core” into a word “tengah” and the second unit occurs in the translation of a phrase “his apple” into a word “apelnya”. Both of them experience in a change of phrases SL into word TL.

Table 4.2.10 The analysis of datum 10

SL: Why, the propeller hadn't stopped turning before he had slapped a lawsuit on the pilot. page - 7

TL: Mengapa, baling-balingnya belum juga berhenti berputar saat ia mengajukan tuntutan pada pilot. page - 16

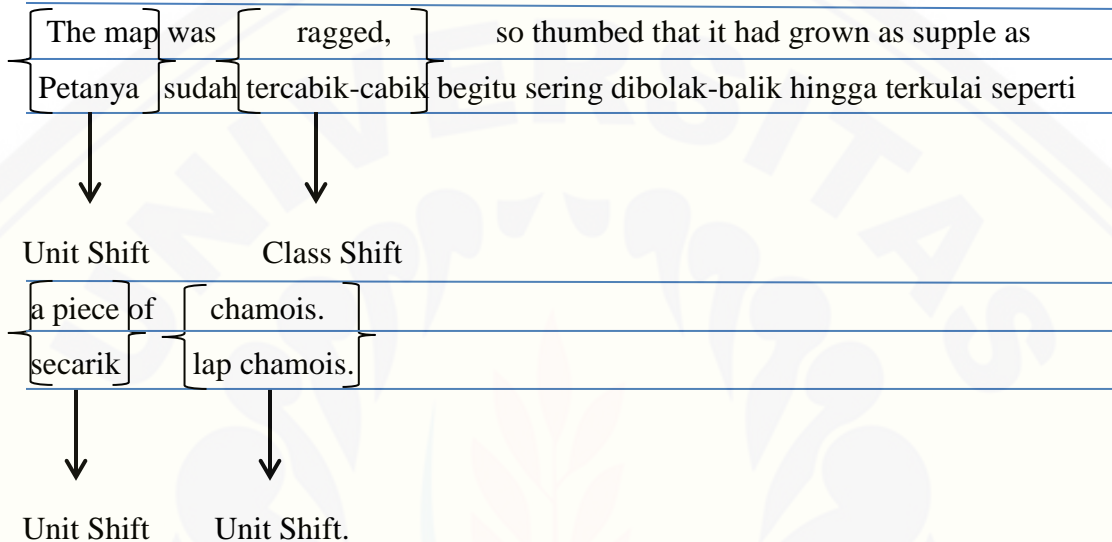


The sentence above applies two types of shifts. They are class shift and unit shift. The class shift occurs in the translation of “turning” as a noun into “berputar” as a verb. Thus, it is classified as class shift. The unit shift occurs three times. The first one is the translation of “had slapped” into “mengajukan” and the second one is the translation of “a lawsuit” into “tuntutan”. Then, the last one can be seen in the translation of “the pilot” into “pilot”. All of unit shifts occur in the form of phrase into word. Then, the meaning is appropriate.

Table 4.2.11 The analysis of datum 11

SL: The map was ragged, so thumbed that it had grown as supple as a piece of chamois. page - 8

TL: Petanya sudah tercabik-cabik begitu sering dibolak-balik hingga terkulai seperti secarik lap chamois. page -18

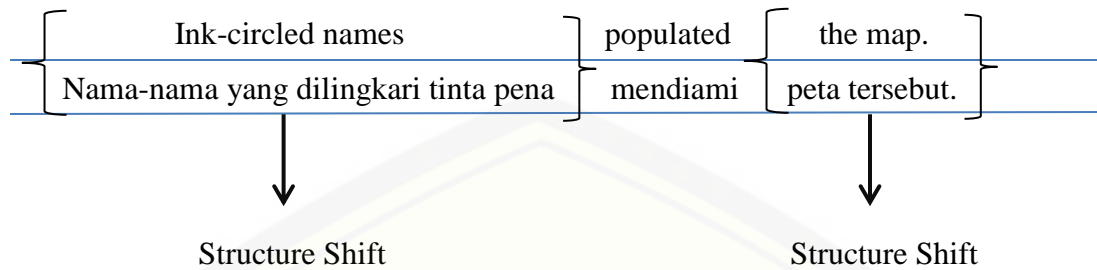


The unit shift and class shift are applied in the sentence above. The unit shifts occur three times. They occur because there is a change of structure from phrase into word or word into phrase. The first unit occurs in the translation of a phrase “the map” into a word “petanya”. The second one is applied in the translation of a phrase “a piece” into a word “secarik” and the last one is applied in the translation of a word “chamois” into a phrase “lap *chamois*”. The class shift also takes place in the translation above. It can be seen from the adjective of “ragged” is translated into verb “tercabik-cabik”. Then, the meaning is appropriate.

Table 4.2.12 The analysis of datum 12

SL: Ink- circled names populated the map. page -8

TL: Nama-nama yang dilingkari tinta pena mendiami peta tersebut. page - 19



Two structure shifts are applied in the sentence above. The occurrence of the first structure shift can be seen in the translation of “ink-circled names” into a clause “nama-nama yang dilingkari tinta pena”. The occurrence of the second structure shift can be seen in the translation of “the map” into “peta tersebut”. The head words of SL are put after modifier while the head words of TL are put before modifier. In addition, the meaning is appropriate.

Table 4.2.13 The analysis of datum 13

SL: Mr. Clutter clapped his hands. page - 11

TL: Mr. Clutter menepukkan tangannya. page - 25

| | | |
|------------------------|---------|------------|
| Mr. Clutter | clapped | his hands. |
| Mr. Clutter menepukkan | | tangannya. |



Intra-system Shift

The intra-system shift is applied in the translation above. It occurs in the translation of SL plural “his hands” into TL singular “tangannya”. The meaning of the intra-system shift is appropriate.

Table 4.2.14 The analysis of datum 14

SL: Bobby took me to the spook movie. page- 12

TL: Bobby mengajakku nonton film seram. page – 26

| | | |
|-------------------------|------------|--------------------|
| Bobby | took me to | [the spook movie.] |
| Bobby mengajakku nonton | | [film seram.] |



Structure Shift

The sentence above applies structure shift. The structure shift occurs in the translation of “the spook movie” into “film seram”. The structure of SL is determiner-noun-noun while the structure of TL is noun-adjective. The meaning is not appropriate. It is better to translate it into “film hantu”.

Table 4.2.15 The analysis of datum 15

SL: Dick was driving a black 1949 Chevrolet sedan. page – 13

TL: Dick mengendarai sedan Chevrolet hitam tahun 1949. page -29

| | | |
|------|---------------|-------------------------------------|
| Dick | [was driving] | [a black 1949 Chevrolet sedan.] |
| Dick | [mengendarai] | [sedan Chevrolet hitam tahun 1949.] |



Unit Shift



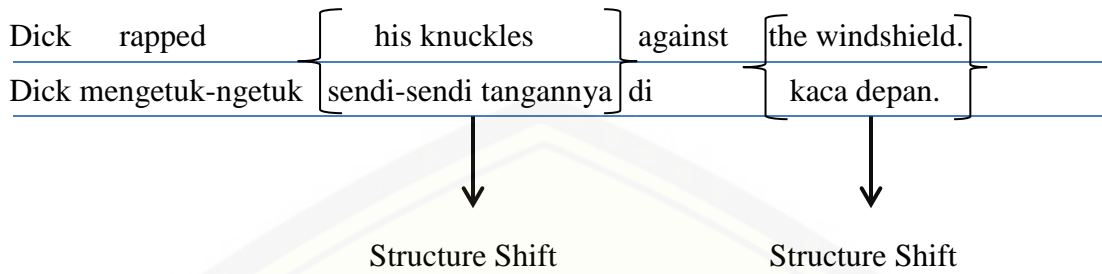
Structure Shift

Unit shift is applied in the translation above. It can be seen in the translation of “was driving” into “mengendarai”. There are different structures of SL and TL noun phrases in the sentence above. The structure of SL is determiner-adjective-noun. Meanwhile, the structure of TL is noun-adjective. The difference of structures of both noun phrases in the sentence cause the structure shift occurs in the translation above. Thus, it is claimed as structure shift. Then, the meaning is appropriate.

Table 4.2.16 The analysis of datum 16

SL: Dick rapped his knuckles against the windshield. page - 14

TL: Dick mengetuk-ngetuk sendi-sendi tangannya di kaca depan. page - 30

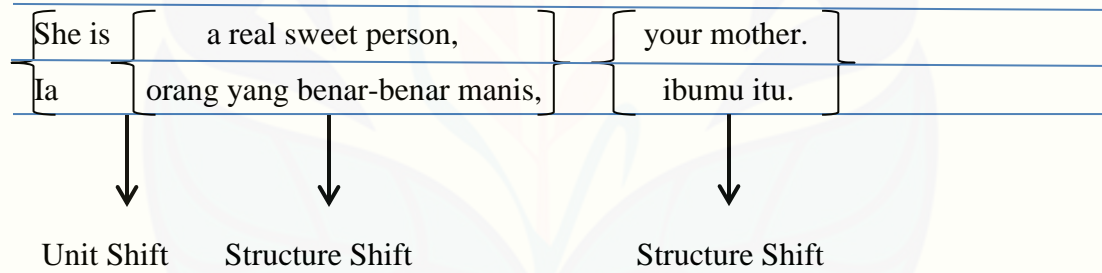


The structure shift is applied in the sentence above. It occurs twice. The first one is applied in the translation of “his knuckles” into “sendi-sendi tangannya” and the second one occurs in the translation of “the windshield” into “kaca depan”. The difference of structures of SL and TL noun phrases occur in the sentence. Thus, it is called as structure shift.

Table 4.2.17 The analysis of datum 17

SL: She is a real sweet person, your mother. page – 15

TL: Ia orang yang benar-benar manis, ibunya itu. page -32



The unit shift and structure shift is applied in the sentence above. The application of unit shift can be seen in the translation of a sentence “she is a real sweet person” into a phrase “ia orang yang benar-benar manis”. Structure shifts occur because there are different structures of noun phrases in SL and TL. The first application of structure shift can be seen in the translation of “a real sweet person” into “orang yang benar-benar manis”. The structure of SL is modifier-adjective-noun while the structure of TL is noun-adjective. The second one of structure shift is applied in the translation of “your mother” into “ibumu itu”. The structure of SL is modifier-noun while the structure of TL is noun-modifier. The meaning of the structure shift is appropriate. However, the meaning of the sentence is not

appropriate. To get the natural translation, it is better to translate the sentence into “ibumu adalah orang yang benar-benar manis”.

Table 4.2.18 The analysis of datum 18

SL: She unfolded a little paper fan. page - 17

TL: Ia membuka lipatan sebuah kipas kertas kecil. page - 36

| | | |
|-----|-----------------|----------------------------|
| She | unfolded | a little paper fan. |
| Ia | membuka lipatan | sebuah kipas kertas kecil. |
| | ↓ | ↓ |
| | Unit Shift | Structure Shift |

The translation above applies unit shift and structure shift. The application of unit shift can be seen in the translation of “unfolded” into “membuka lipatan”. The structure shift is applied in the translation above. It can be seen in the translation of noun phrase “a little paper fan” into “sebuah kipas kertas kecil”. There are different structures of noun phrases in SL and TL. The structure of SL is determiner-adjective-noun-noun while the structure of TL is article-noun-noun-adjective. Thus, the noun phrase in the sentence above is classified as structure shift. Then, the meaning is appropriate.

Table 4.2.19 The analysis of datum 19

SL: My wife is remarried. page - 19

TL: Istriku menikah lagi. page -42

| | |
|------------|---------------|
| My wife is | remarried. |
| Istriku | menikah lagi. |
| ↓ | ↓ |
| Unit Shift | Unit Shift |

The sentence above applies unit shift twice. The first one can be seen in the translation of “my wife” into “istriku”. The application of unit shift occurs in the sentence because the SL text is a phrase and it is translated into a word in TL text. The second one is the translation of “remarried” into “menikah lagi”. The meaning is appropriate.

Table 4.2.20 The analysis of datum 20

SL: His eye singled out a chubby Japanese woman surrounded by four chubby Japanese children. page - 22

TL: Matanya menyorot seorang perempuan Jepang menyenangkan yang dikelilingi oleh empat anak Jepang yang montok. page - 48

| | | | |
|------------------|--------------------------------|--------------------------------|-------------------|
| His eye | singled out | a chubby Japanese woman* | surrounded by |
| Matanya | menyorot | seorang perempuan Jepang | menyenangkan yang |
| ↓ | ↓ | ↓ | |
| Unit Shift | Unit Shift | Structure Shift | |
| | | four chubby Japanese children. | |
| dikelilingi oleh | empat anak Jepang yang montok. | | |
| | ↓ | | |
| | Structure Shift | | |

The sentence above applies two kinds of shifts. They are unit shift and structure shift. The application of unit shift can be seen in the translation of a phrase “his eyes” into a word “matanya” and “singled out” into “menyorot”. Next, the structure shift occurs twice. The application can be seen in the translation of “a chubby Japanese woman” (determiner-adjective-adjective-noun) into “seorang perempuan Jepang” (determiner-noun-name) and “four chubby Japanese children” (noun-adjective-adjective-noun) into “empat anak Jepang yang montok” (noun-noun-name-adjective). The first structure shift is not appropriate. The translator does not

translate the phrase completely. According to Echols and Shadily (1975), chubby is “montok”. It is better to translate into “seorang perempuan jepang yang montok”. Thus, the readers understand that a Japanese woman who is singled out is chubby.

Table 4.2.21 The analysis of datum 21

SL: Mercifully, a bullet kills its victim. page - 28

TL: Dengan belas kasih, sebutir peluru mematikan korbannya. page - 61

| | | | | |
|--------------------|---------|--------|-----------|-------------|
| Mercifully, | a | bullet | kills | its victim. |
| Dengan belas kasih | sebutir | peluru | mematikan | korbannya. |
| ↓ | | | | ↓ |
| Unit Shift | | | | Unit Shift |

The sentence above applies unit shift. The application of unit shift can be seen in the translation of a word “mercifully” into a phrase “dengan belas kasih” and a phrase “its victim” into a word “korbannya”. Moreover, the meaning is appropriate.

Table 4.2.22 The analysis of datum 22

SL: He is the faggot. page - 28

TL: Dialah Banci itu. page - 61

| | | |
|------------|-----------------|-------------|
| He | is | the faggot. |
| Dialah | banci itu. | |
| ↓ | ↓ | |
| Unit Shift | Structure Shift | |

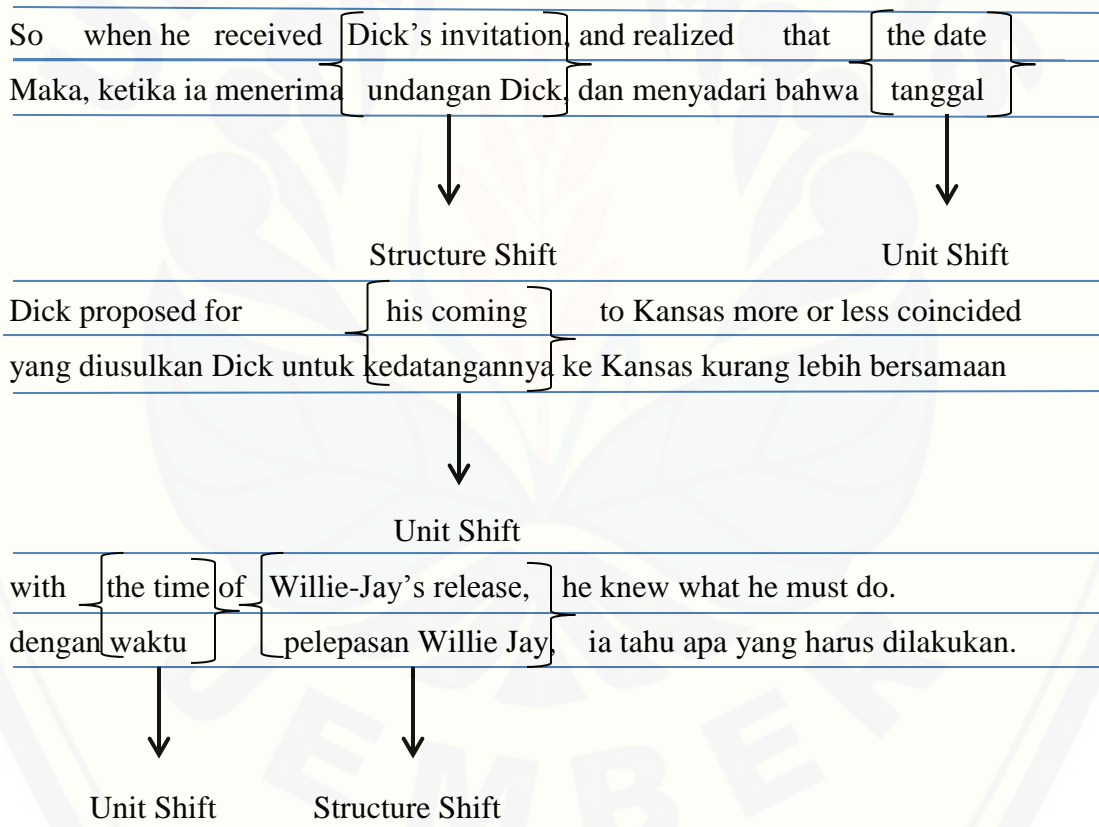
Unit shift and structure shift are applied in the translation above. The unit shift can be seen in the translation of “he is the faggot” into “dialah banci itu”. Here, the SL text is a sentence and it is translated into a phrase in TL text. Thus, it is classified as unit shift. The application of structure shift can be seen in the translation of “the faggot” into “banci itu”. The different structures of noun phrases in SL and TL cause

structure shift. The SL structure is determiner-noun while the TL structure is noun-preposition. In addition, the meaning is appropriate.

Table 4.2.23 The analysis of datum 23

SL: So when he received Dick's invitation, and realized that the date Dick proposed for his coming to Kansas more or less coincided with the time of Willie-Jay's release, he knew what he must do. page - 29

TL: Maka, ketika ia menerima undangan Dick, dan menyadari bahwa tanggal yang diusulkan Dick untuk kedatangannya ke Kansas kurang lebih bersamaan dengan waktu pelepasan willie jay, ia tahu apa yang harus dilakukan. page- 63



The sentence above applies two kinds of shifts. They are structure shift and unit shift. The structure shift occurs twice. The different structures of noun phrases in SL text and TL text cause structure shift. The application can be seen in the translation of "Dick's invitation" into "undangan Dick" and "Willie-jay release" into

“pelepasan Willie-jay”. Both of the structures in SL are name-noun and noun-name in TL. Besides, the unit shift occurs three times. The application can be seen in the translation of “the date” into “tanggal”, “his coming” into “kedatangannya” and “the time” into “waktu”. All of the unit shifts occur in the translation of a phrase in SL and it is translated into a word in TL. Then, the meaning is appropriate.

Table 4.2.24 The analysis of datum 24

SL: Dick started the car. page - 29

TL: Dick menstarter mobil. page - 64

| | | |
|------|------------|----------|
| Dick | started | the car. |
| Dick | menstarter | mobil. |



Unit Shift

The unit shift is applied in the sentence above. It can be seen in the translation of a phrase “the car” into a word “mobil”. Then, the meaning is appropriate.

Table 4.2.25 The analysis of datum 25

SL: The Garden City representative of New York life Insurance smiled as he watched Mr. Clutter uncap a Parker pen and open a checkbook. page -30

TL: Agen perwakilan asuransi New York Life di Garden City tersenyum ketika melihat Mr. Clutter membuka tutup botol pena Parker dan membuka sebuah buku cek. page - 64

| | |
|---|-----------|
| The Garden City representative of New York life Insurance | smiled |
| Agen Perwakilan Asuransi New York Life di Garden City | tersenyum |



Structure Shift

The sentence above has two clauses. The first clause applies unit shift and the second clause applies intra-system shift and unit shift. The unit shift can be seen in the translation of a phrase “the bottle” into a word “botol”. Then, the intra-system shift is applied in the translation “the contents” into “isinya”. It is called as intra-system shift because the SL text is plural and it is translated into singular in TL text. Meanwhile, the application of unit shift in the second clause can be seen in the translation of “reduced” into “sudah berkurang” and “by half” into “setengahnya”. Then, the meaning is appropriate.

Table 4.2.27 The analysis of datum 27

SL: A full moon was forming at the edge of the sky. page - 32

TL: Bulan purnama terbentuk ditepi langit. page -69

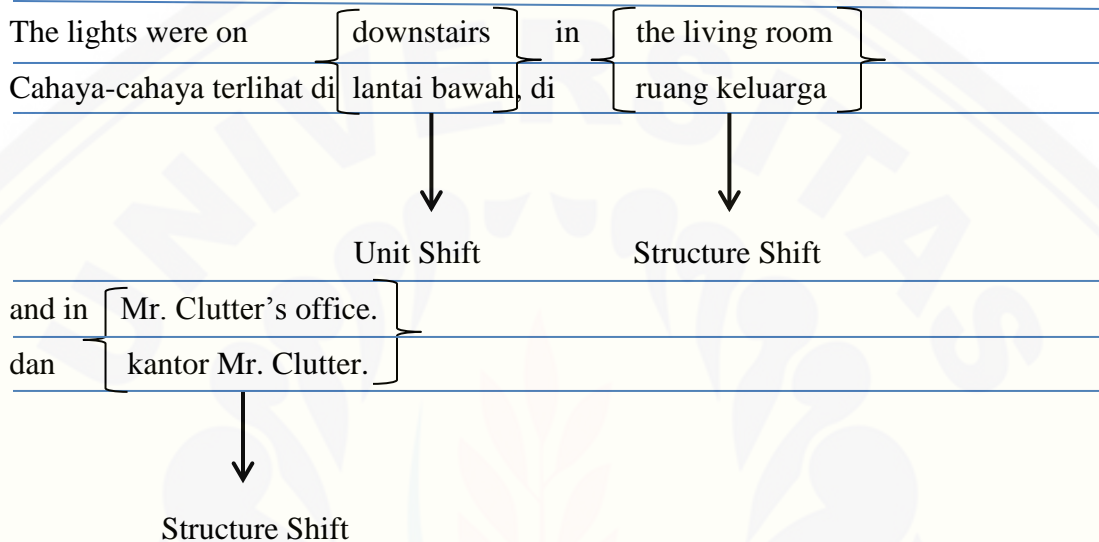
| | | | | |
|-----------------|--------------|-------------|----|------------|
| A full moon | was forming | at the edge | of | the sky. |
| Bulan purnama | terbentuk di | tepi | | langit. |
| ↓ | ↓ | ↓ | | ↓ |
| Structure Shift | Unit Shift | Unit Shift | | Unit Shift |

The sentence above applies two kinds of shifts. They are structure shift and unit shift. The application of structure shift can be seen in the translation of “a full moon” into “bulan purnama”. Here, the structure of SL text is determiner-adjective-noun while the structure of TL text is noun-noun. The different structures of SL and TL cause structure shift. Meanwhile, the unit shift occurs three times. Then, the first one can be seen in the translation of “was forming” into “terbentuk”. The second one can be seen in the translation of “the edge” into “tepi”. The application of the last one can be seen in the translation of “the sky” into “langit”. All of the unit shifts are applied in the form of a phrase in SL and it is translated into a word in TL. In addition, the meaning is appropriate.

Table 4.2.28 The analysis of datum 28

SL: The lights were on downstairs in the living room and in Mr. Clutter’s office. page - 32

TL: Cahaya-cahaya terlihat dilantai bawah, diruang keluarga dan dalam kantor Mr. Clutter. page - 70



The sentence above applies two kinds of shifts. They are unit shift and structure shift. The structure shift occurs twice. The first one can be seen in the translation of “the living room” into “ruang keluarga”. The second one is applied in the translation of “Mr. clutter’s office” into “kantor Mr. clutter”. Both of structure shifts occur because there are different structures of SL and TL. The structure of the first one in SL is ended by noun while the structure in TL is preceded by noun. Here, the unit shift is applied in the translation of a word and it is translated into a phrase. It can be seen in the translation of “downstairs” into “lantai bawah”. Moreover, the meaning is appropriate.

Table 4.2.29 The analysis of datum 29

SL: The firs show was called “The Man and the Challenge”. page - 33

TL:Tayangan pertama berjudul “The man and the challenge”. page – 72

| | | |
|------------------|------------|------------------------------|
| The first show | was called | 'The Man and the Challenge'. |
| Tayangan pertama | berjudul | 'The Man and The Challenge. |
| ↓ | ↓ | |
| Structure Shift | Unit Shift | |

The sentence above applies structure shift and unit shift. The structure shift can be seen in the translation of “the first show” into “tayangan pertama”. For the example above, there is a structure change from determiner-adjective-noun in SL into noun-adjective in TL. Meanwhile, the application of unit shift can be seen in the translation of “was called” into “berjudul”. Then, the meaning is appropriate.

Table 4.2.30 The analysis of datum 30

SL: The phone rang once. page - 33

TL: Telepon bordering sekali. page - 72

| | |
|------------|-------------------|
| The phone | rang once. |
| Telepon | bordering sekali. |
| ↓ | |
| Unit Shift | |

The unit shift is applied in the translation above. It can be seen in the translation of a phrase “the phone” into a word “telepon”. The change of structure of a phrase into a word causes unit shift occurs in the sentence. Then, the meaning is appropriate.

Table 4.2.31 The analysis of datum 31

SL: The travellers stopped for dinner at a restaurant in Great bend. page - 34

TL: Para petualang itu berhenti untuk makan malam disebuah restaurant di Graet bend. page – 73

The travelers stopped for dinner at a restaurant in Great Bend.
 Para petualang berhenti untuk makan malam di sebuah restaurant di Great bend.

Class Shift

The sentence above applies class shift. The class shift is applied in the translation of “dinner” into “makan malam”. Here, the class of word in TL is a noun and it is translated into verb in TL. Thus, it is classified as class shift. Moreover, the meaning is appropriate.

Table 4.2.32 The analysis of datum 32

SL: They skirted the northern rim. page- 34

TL: Mereka menyusuri pinggiran utara kota. page - 74

They skirted the northern rim of the town.
 Mereka menyusuri pinggiran utara kota.

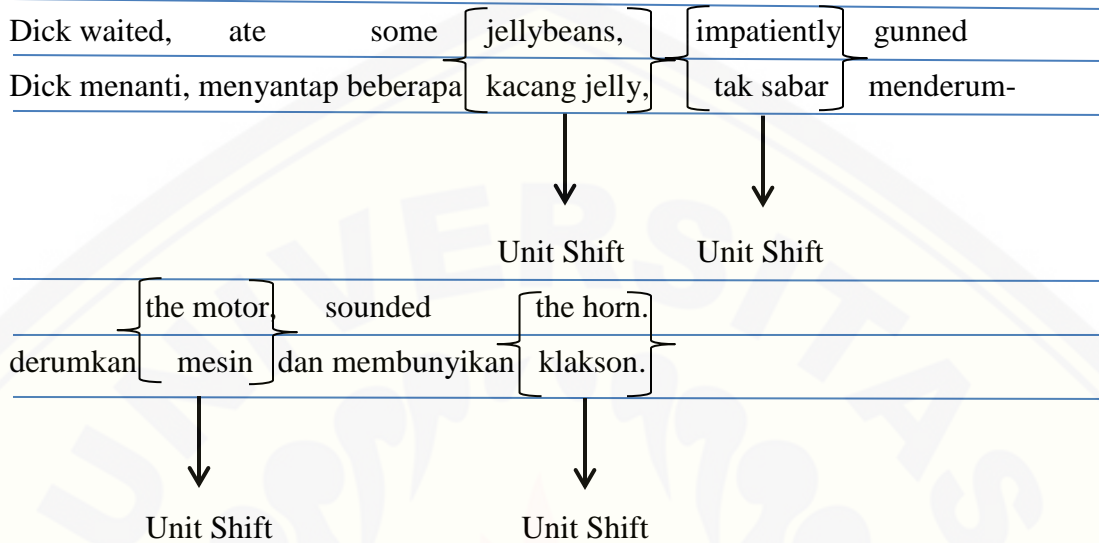
Structure Shift Unit Shift

The structure shift and unit shift are applied in the sentence above. The application of structure shift can be seen in the translation of “the northern rim” into “pinggiran kota”. The structures of SL and TL are different. It can be seen that the structure of SL is determiner-adjective-noun. Meanwhile, the structure of TL is noun-adjective. The unit shift occurs in the translation of “the town” into “kota”. It is called as unit shift because there is a structure change of a phrase in SL into a word in TL.

Table 4.2.33 The analysis of datum 33

SL: He sat down on the toilet, stretched out his legs and rubbed them, massaging the almost unbendable. page - 34

TL: Dick menanti, menyantap beberapa kacang Jelly, tak sabar menderum-derumkan mesin dan membunyikan klakson. page -76

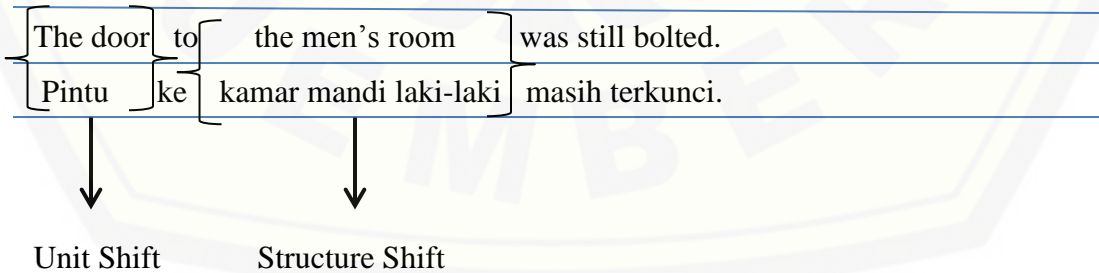


The unit shift is applied four times in the sentence. The first one can be seen in the in the translation of a word “jellybeans” into a phrase “kacang jelly”. The second one can be seen in the translation of “impatiently” into “tak sabar”. The third one is found in the translation of a phrase “the machine” into a word “mesin”. Then, the last one is applied in the translation of a phrase “the horn” into a word “klakson”. The meaning all the unit shifts are appropriate.

Table 4.2.35 The analysis of datum 35

SL: The door to the men’s room was still bolted. page - 36

SL: Pintu ke kamar mandi laki-laki masih terkunci. page – 77



The sentence above applies two kinds of shifts. They are unit shift and structure shift. The application of unit shift can be seen in the translation of a phrase

“the door” into a word “pintu”. In addition, the structure shift occurs in the translation of “the men’s room” into “kamar mandi laki-laki”. The different structures of SL and TL cause structure shift. The head word of SL noun phrase is put after the modifier while the head word of TL is put before modifier. The meaning is appropriate.

Table 4.2.36 The analysis of datum 36

SL: He wiped his face with a paper towel. page - 36

TL: Ia mengusap wajahnya dengan sehelai tisu kertas. page 77

| | | | |
|-------------|------------|--------|----------------------|
| He wiped | his face | with | a paper towel. |
| Ia mengusap | wajahnya | dengan | sehelai tisu kertas. |
| | ↓ | | ↓ |
| | Unit Shift | | Structure Shift |

The sentence above applies unit shift and structure shift. The unit shift occurs in the translation of “his face” into “wajahnya”. Here, a phrase in SL is translated into a word in TL. So, it is categorized as unit shift. The different structures of noun phrases in SL and TL cause structure shift. The head word of SL is put after the modifier while the head word of TL is put before modifier. Then, the meaning is appropriate.

Table 4.2.37 The analysis of datum 37

SL: the car crept forward. page - 37

TL: Mobil itu merayap maju. page - 80

| | | |
|-----------------|---------|----------|
| The car | crept | forward. |
| Mobil itu | merayap | maju. |
| ↓ | | |
| Structure Shift | | |

The structure shift is applied in the translation above. The structures of both noun phrases are different. The structure of SL is determiner-noun while the structure of TL is pronoun-noun. Then, the meaning is appropriate.

Table 4.2.38 The analysis of datum 38

SL: She was a classmate of Nancy Clutter's and her name was also Nancy. page - 37

TL: Ia adalah teman sekelas Nancy Clutter, namanya juga Nancy. page - 81

| | | | | |
|-----------|---------------|------------------------|------------|--------------------|
| She was a | classmate | of Nancy Clutter's and | her name | was also Nancy. |
| Ia adalah | teman sekelas | Nancy Clutter, | namanya | juga Nancy - Nancy |
| | ↓ | | ↓ | |
| | Unit Shift | | Unit Shift | |

The translation above applies unit shift. The unit shift occurs twice. The first one can be seen in the translation of a word "classmate" into a phrase "teman sekelas". Then, the second one can be seen in the translation of a phrase "her name" into a word "namanya". In addition, the meaning is appropriate.

Table 4.2.39 The analysis of datum 39

SL: It was his custom to wait until he had seen his daughter safely admitted to the house. page -37

TL: Ini adalah kebiasaannya untuk menunggu hingga ia menyaksikan putrinya dengan aman diizinkan masuk kedalam rumah. page - 81

| | | | | |
|------------|--------------|--------------------------|-------------|--------------|
| It was | his custom | to wait until he | had seen | his daughter |
| Ini adalah | kebiasaannya | untuk menunggu hingga ia | menyaksikan | putrinya |
| | ↓ | | ↓ | ↓ |
| | Unit Shift | | Unit Shift | Unit Shift |

shift because there is a change of structure of SL and TL. The head word is put after the modifier in SL but the head word of TL is put before modifier. The unit shift is applied in the translation of a phrase “passed on” into a word “melintasi” and a phrase “the bottom” into a word “dasar”. Meanwhile, the intra-system shift can be seen in the translation of “the stairs” into “tangga”. It is included to be intra-system shift because the SL text is plural and it is translated into TL text in singular form. Then, the whole meanings are appropriate.

Table 4.2.42 The analysis of datum 42

SL: Nancy’s room is just on the top. page -38

TL: kamar nancy ada di atas. page - 83

| | | |
|-----------------|------------|------------|
| Nancy’s room | is just on | the top. |
| Kamar nancy | ada di | atas. |
| ↓ | | ↓ |
| Structure Shift | | Unit Shift |

The structure shift and unit shift are applied in the translation above. The application of structure shift can be seen in the translation of “Nancy’s room” into “kamar Nancy”. Here, the head word of SL is put after modifier while the head word of TL is put before modifier. Meanwhile, the unit shift can be seen in the translation of a phrase “the top” into a word “atas”. Then, the meaning is appropriate.

Table 4.2.43 The analysis of datum 43

SL: It is only a nosebleed. page - 39

TL: Itu Cuma mimisan. page -84

| | |
|------------|--------------|
| It is only | a nosebleed. |
| Itu cuma | mimisan. |
| | ↓ |
| | Unit Shift |

The translation above applies unit shift.. The application can be seen in the translation of a phrase of “a nosebleed” into a word “mimisan”. Then, the meaning is appropriate.

Table 4.2.44 The analysis of datum 44

SL: Miss Kidwel – Susan – she told me there was a telephone in the kitchen. page - 39

TL: Miss Kidwel – Susan – ia memberi tahu ada sebuah telepon di dapur. page - 84

| | |
|---|--------------|
| Miss Kidwel – Susan – she told me there was a telephone in | the kitchen. |
| Miss Kidwel – Susan – ia memberi tahu ada sebuah telepon di | dapur. |



Unit Shift

The translation above applies unit shift. It can be seen in the translation of a phrase “the kitchen” into a word “dapur”. In addition, the meaning is appropriate.

Table 4.2.45 The analysis of datum 45

SL: Well, the TV was on and the kids were kind of lively, but even so I could hear voices.

TL: Well, televise sedang dinyalakan dan anak-anak tampaknya ribut.

| | | | | | | | |
|-------|----------|--------|------------|-----|-----------|-----------|-----------------|
| Well, | the TV | was | on | and | the kids | were | kind of lively, |
| Well, | televise | sedang | dinyalakan | dan | anak-anak | tampaknya | lumayan ribut, |



Unit Shift

but even so I could hear voices.

tetapi aku bisa mendengar suara-suara.

The translation above applies unit shift. It can be seen in the translation of a phrase “the TV” into a word “televise”. The meaning of unit shift is appropriate.

Table 4.2.46 The analysis of datum 46

SL: Her health is not too good. page - 39

TL: Kesehatannya tidak begitu baik. page - 85

| | |
|--------------|--------------------|
| Her health | is not too good. |
| Kesehatannya | tidak begitu baik. |



Unit Shift

The unit shift is applied in the sentence above. Here, a phrase in SL is translated to a word in TL. The application can be seen in the translation of “her health” into “kesehatannya”. Then, the meaning is appropriate.

Table 4.2.47 The analysis of datum 47

SL: He had the sheriff’s office on the phone – the Garden City sheriff – and he was telling him that there was something radically wrong over at the Clutter place. page - 39

TL: Ia menghubungi kantor sheriff dengan telepon – sheriff garden city- dan ia memberitahu sheriff ada Sesuatu yang sangat salah dirumah keluarga Clutter. page - 85

| | | | | |
|----------------|----------------------|--------|-----------|-------------------------|
| He had | the sheriff’s office | on | the phone | the Garden City sheriff |
| Ia menghubungi | kantor sherif | dengan | telepon – | sherif Garden City – |



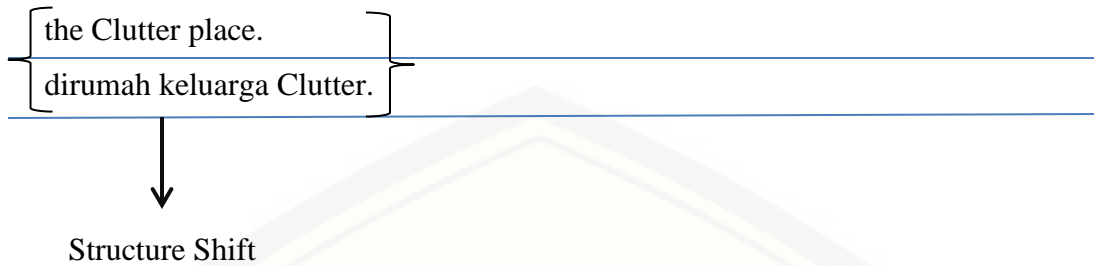
Structure Shift

Unit Shift

Structure Shift

and he was telling him that there was something radically wrong over at

dan ia memberi tahu sheriff ada sesuatu yang sangat salah

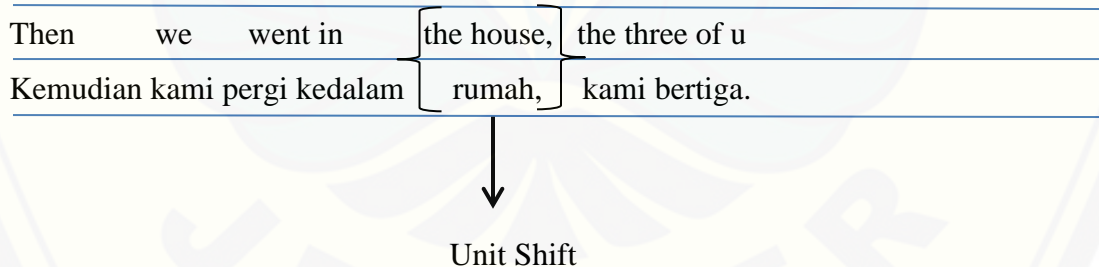


Structure shift and unit shift are applied in the sentence above. Structure shift occurs three times. The first one can be seen in the translation of “the sheriff office” into “kantor office”. Here, the head word of SL is put after modifier while the head word of TL is put before modifier. The second one can be seen in the translation of “the garden city Sherrif” into “Sheriff garden city”. Meanwhile, the last one structure shift can be seen in the translation of “the Clutter place” into “dirumah keluarga Clutter”. The meaning is appropriate. It is the style of the writer to translate “Clutter place” into “dirumah keluarga Clutter”. Then, the application of unit shift can be seen in the translation of a phrase “the phone” into a word “telepon”.

Table 4.2.48 The analysis of datum 48

SL: Then we went in the house, the three of us. page - 40

TL:Kemudian kami pergi kedalam rumah, kami bertiga. page - 86

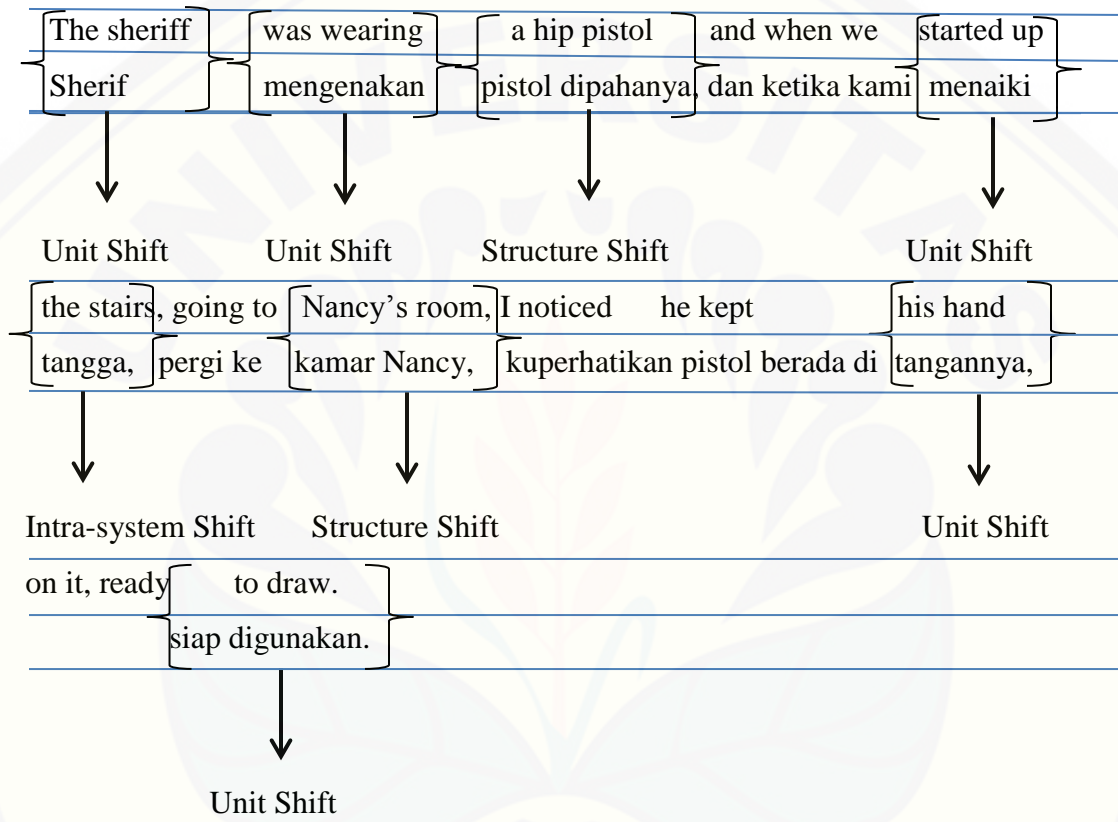


The unit shift is applied in the translation above. The application can be seen in the translation of a phrase “the house” into a word “rumah”. Then, the meaning is appropriate.

Table 4.2.49 The analysis of datum 49

SL: The sheriff was wearing a hip pistol and when we started up the stairs, going to Nancy’s room, I noticed he kept his hand on it, ready to draw. page - 40

TL: Sherif mengenakan pistol dipahanya, dan ketika kami menaiki kekamar Nancyy, kuperhatikan pistol berada ditanggannya, siap digunakan. page - 86



Three types of shifts are applied in the translation above. They are unit shift, structure shift and intra-system shift. The unit shift occurs five times. The application can be seen in the translation of a phrase “the sheriff” into a word “sheriff”, “was wearing” into “menggunakan” “started up” into “menaiki”, a phrase “his hand” into a word “tanggannya” and “to draw” into “digunakan”. Besides, the structure shift occurs twice. The first one can be seen in the translation of “a hip pistol” into “pistol dipahanya” while the second one can be seen in the translation of “Nancy room” into “kamar Nancy”. Then, the application of intra-system shift can be seen in the translation of “the stairs” into “tangga”. It is included to be intra-system shift because

the word of stairs is plural in SL and it is translated to singular form in TL. The meaning is appropriate.

Table 4.2.50 The analysis of datum 50

SL: The bedcovers were drawn up to her shoulders. page - 40

TL: bedcover terbentang sampai pundaknya. page 86

| | | | |
|---------------|------------|--------|-----------------|
| The bedcovers | were drawn | up to | her shoulders.* |
| Bedcover | terbentang | sampai | pundaknya. |

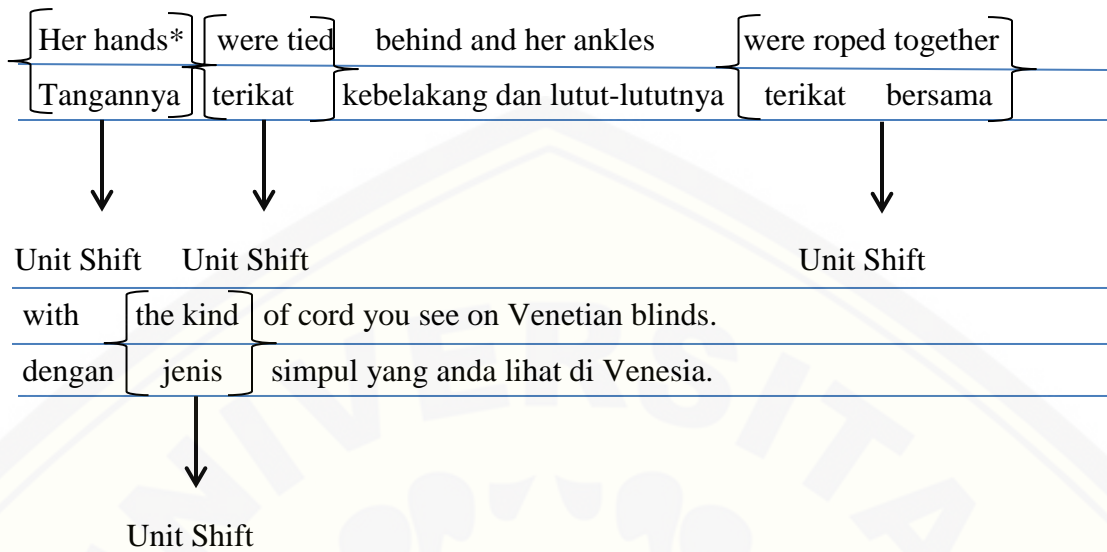
Intra-system Shift Unit Shift Unit Shift Intra-system shift

The sentence above applies intra-system shift and unit shift. The intra-system shift occurs twice. The first one can be seen in the translation of “the bedcovers” into “bedcover” and the second one can be seen in the translation of “her shoulders” into “pundaknya”. The meaning of the first intra-system shift is not appropriate. It is better to translate “the bedcovers” into “beberapa bedcover”. It gives clear description that “the bedcovers” which are drawn up to the shoulders more than one. Then, unit shifts occur twice. The application can be seen in the translation of a phrase “were drawn” into “terbentang” and “up to” into “sampai”. Then, the meanings are appropriate.

Table 4.2.51 The analysis of datum 51

SL: Her hands were tied behind and her ankles were roped together with the kind of cord you see on Venetian blinds. page - 40

TL: Tangannya terikat kebelakang dan lutut-lututnya terikat bersama dengan jenis simpul yang anda lihat di Venesia. page – 87

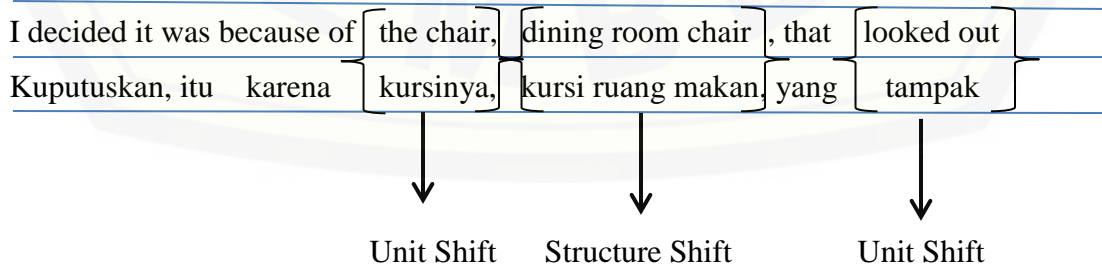


The sentence above applies two types of shifts. They are intra-system shift and unit shift. The application of intra-system shift can be seen in the translation of “her hands” into “tangannya”. The meaning is not appropriate. “Her hands” are plural. It is better to translate into “kedua tangannya”. Thus, the readers understand that both of her hands were tied. Besides, the occurrence of unit shift can be seen in the translation of a phrase “were tied” into “terikat”, a phrase “were roped” into a word into “terikat” and “a phrase the kind” into a word “jenis”. Then, the meaning is appropriate.

Table 4.2.52 The analysis of datum 52

SL: I decided it was because of the chair, dining room chair, that looked out of place in a bathroom. page – 40

TL: Kuputuskan, itu karena kursinya sejenis kursi ruang makan, yang tampak tidak semestinya berada dikamar mandi. page - 87



of place in a bathroom.

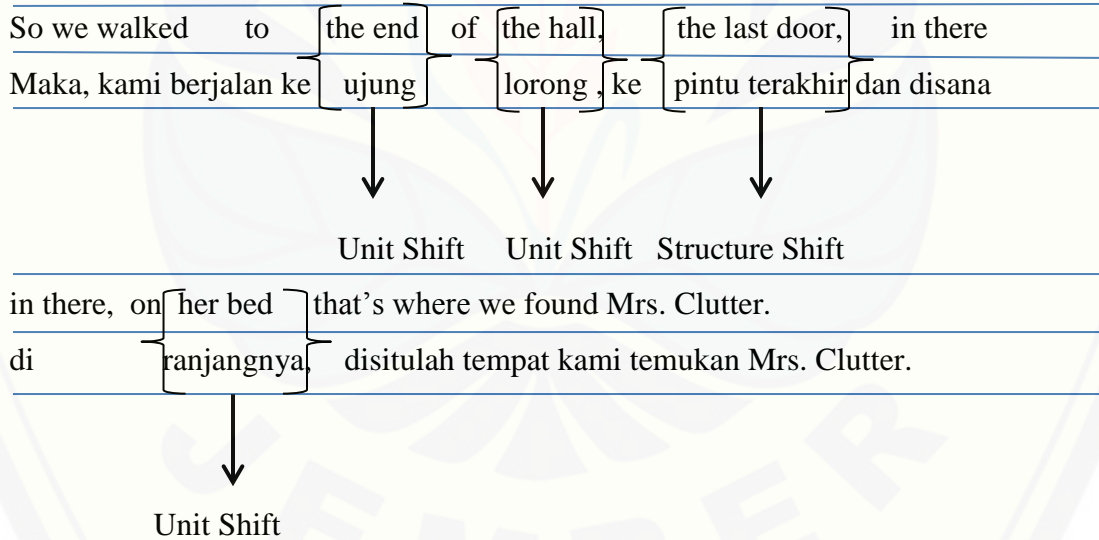
tidak semestinya berada dikamar mandi.

The sentence above applies unit shift and structure shift. The application of unit shift can be seen in the translation of a phrase “the chair” into a word “kursinya” and “looked out” into “tampak”. Meanwhile, the structure shift is applied in the translation of “dining room chair” into “kursi ruang makan”. Here, the head word of SL is put before modifier while the head word of TL is put after modifier. Then, the meaning is appropriate.

Table 4.2.53 The analysis of datum 53

SL: So we walked to the end of the hall, the last door, in there, on her bed that’s where we found Mrs. Clutter. page - 40

TL: Maka, kami berjalan ke ujung lorong, ke pintu terakhir dan disana di ranjangnya, disitulah tempat kami temukan Mrs. Clutter. page - 87



The sentence above applies unit shift and structure shift. Unit shift occurs three times. The first occurrence of unit shift can be seen in the translation of a phrase “the end” into a word “ujung” and the second one is the translation of a phrase “the hall” into a word “lorong”. The last one is the translation of a phrase “her bed” into a word “ranjangnya”. On the other hand, the application of structure shift can be seen

in the translation of “the last door” into “pintu terakhir”. The structure of SL is determiner-adjective-noun while the structure of TL is noun-adjective. Then, the meaning is appropriate.

Table 4.2.54 The analysis of datum 54

SL: We stepped back into the hall and looked around. page - 40

TL: Kami melangkah lagi ke lorong dan melihat sekeliling. page 87

We stepped back into the hall and looked around.

Kami melangkah lagi ke lorong dan melihat sekeliling.



Unit Shift

The unit shift is applied in the sentence above. It can be seen in the translation of a phrase “the hall” into a word “lorong”. Then, the meaning is appropriate.

Table 4.2.55 The analysis of datum 55

SL: Her eyes were open. page -40

TL: Matanya terbuka. Page - 88

Her eyes * were open

Matanya terbuka.



Intra-system Shift Unit Shift

The Intra-system shift and unit shift are applied in the sentence above. The application of intra-system shift can be seen in the translation of “her eyes” into “matanya”. The meaning is not appropriate. It is better to translate “her eyes” into “kedua matanya”. Thus, the readers understand that both of her eyes were open. Then, the occurrence of unit shift can be seen in the translation of a phrase “were open” into a word “terbuka”. The meaning is appropriate.

Table 4.2.56 The analysis of datum 56

SL: The first place we tried was the master bedroom – the room where Mr. Clutter slept. page - 41

TL: Tempat pertama yang kami coba adalah kamar tidur utaa – kamar tempat Mr. Clutter tidur. page - 88

| | | | | | |
|-----------------|----------------|--------|--------------------|---|------------|
| The first place | we tried | was | the master bedroom | – | the room |
| Tempat pertama | yang kami coba | adalah | kamar tidur utama | – | kamar |
| ↓ | | | ↓ | | ↓ |
| Structure Shift | | | Structure Shift | | Unit Shift |

where Mr. Clutter slept.

tempat Mr. Clutter tidur.

The structure shift and unit shift are applied in the sentence above. The structure shift occurs twice. The first one can be seen in the translation of “the first place” into “tempat pertama”. The structure of SL is adjective-noun while the structure of TL is noun-adjective. In addition, the second one can be seen in the translation of “the master bedroom” into “kamar tidur utama”. The structure of SL is determiner-adjective-noun while the structure of TL is noun-adjective. Then, the application of unit shift can be seen in the translation of a phrase “the room” into a word “kamar”. The meaning is appropriate.

Table 4.2.57 The analysis of datum 57

SL: It was Mr. Clutter’s billfold, and he never did carry cash. page - 41

TL: Itu adalah buku cek Mr. Clutter dan ia tidak pernah bawa uang kontan. page 88

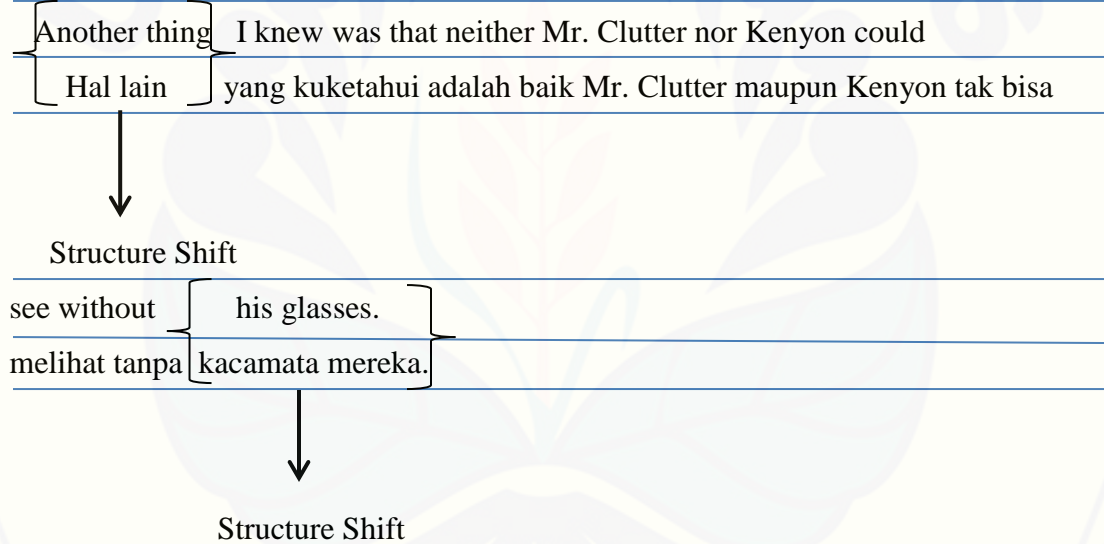
| | | | |
|------------|-----|------------------------|---------------------------------------|
| It | was | Mr. Clutter’s billfold | , and he never did carry cash |
| Itu adalah | | buku cek Mr. Clutter | dan ia tidak pernah bawa uang kontan. |
| | | ↓ | |
| | | Structure Shift | |

The structure shift is applied in the sentence above. The application can be seen in the translation of “Mr. Clutter’s billfold” into “buku cek Mr. Clutter”. There is a change of structure in SL and TL. The head word of SL is put after modifier while the head word of TL is put before modifier. Thus, it is included to structure shift. Then, the meaning is appropriate.

Table 4.2.58 The analysis of datum 58

SL: Another thing I knew was that neither Mr. Clutter nor Kenyon could see without his glasses. page - 41

TL: Hal lain yang kuketahui adalah baik Mr. Clutter maupun Kenyon tak bisa melihat tanpa kacamata mereka. page -8



The structure shift is applied in the sentence above. The first one can be seen in the translation of “another thing” into “hal lain”. Then, the second one can be seen in the translation of “his glasses” into “kacamata mereka”. The meaning is appropriate. Actually, “his glasses” should be translated into “kacamatanya”. But, “his glasses” is translated to “kacamata mereka” is appropriate. It is one of the styles of the writer to translate the SL into TL.

Table 4.2.59 The analysis of datum 59

SL: Kenyon was over in a corner, lying on a couch. page - 41

TL: Kenyon ada disebuah sudut, terbaring di sofa. page - 89

| | |
|---|----------|
| Kenyon was over in a corner, lying on | a couch. |
| Kenyon ada disebuah sudut, terbaring di | sofa. |

Unit Shift

The unit shift is applied in the sentence above. The application can be seen in the translation of a phrase “a couch” into a word “sofa”. Then, the meaning is appropriate.

Table 4.2.60 The analysis of datum 60

SL: His head was propped by a couple of pillows, like they had been stuffed under him to make an easier target. page – 41

TL: Kepalanya disangga beberapa bantal, seolah dijejalkan dibawahnya untuk menjadikannya target yang lebih mudah. page - 89

| | | | |
|-----------|-------------|-----------------------------------|------------------|
| His head | was propped | by a couple of pillows, like they | had been stuffed |
| Kepalanya | disangga | beberapa bantal, seolah | dijejalkan |

Unit Shift

Unit Shift

Unit Shift

| | |
|--------------------------------|--------------------------|
| under him to make | an easier target. |
| dibawahnya untuk menjadikannya | target yang lebih mudah. |

Structure Shift

The sentence above applies two types of shifts. They are unit shift and structure shift. The application of unit shift can be seen in the translation of a phrase

“his head” into a word “kepalanya”, “was propped” into “disangga” and “had been stuffed” into “dijejalkan”. Then, the structure shift can be seen in the translation of “an easier target” into “target yang lebih mudah”. Here, there is a change of structure of SL and TL. The structure of SL is determiner-adjective-noun while the structure of TL is noun-adjective. Then, the meaning is appropriate.

Table 4.2.61 The analysis of datum 61

SL: It was a furnace room. page – 41

TL: Ini adalah ruang pemanas. page - 90

| | | |
|------------|-----|-----------------|
| It | was | a furnace room. |
| Ini adalah | | ruang pemanas. |



Structure Shift

The structure shift is applied in the sentence above. The application can be seen in the translation of “a furnace room” into “ruang pemanas”. There is a change of structure of SL and TL. The structure of SL is determiner-noun-noun while the structure of TL is noun-noun. Then, the meaning is appropriate.

Table 4.2.62 The analysis of datum 62

SL: Around here, people just install a gas furnace and pump the gas smack out of the ground. page – 41

TL: Disini, penghuni cukup memasang pemanas dan memompa gasnya hingga meresap dilantai. page - 90

| | | | | |
|--|-------|-------------|------|---------|
| Around here, people just install | a gas | furnace and | pump | the gas |
| Disini, penghuni cukup memasang sebuah pemanas dan memompa | | | | gasnya |



Unit Shift

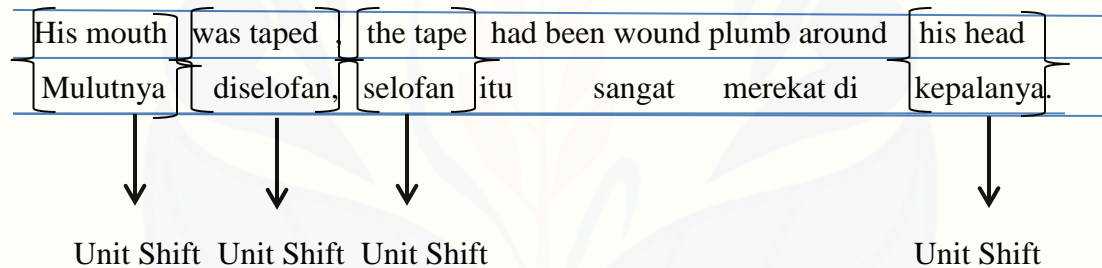


The sentence above applies unit shift. Unit shift occurs twice. The first one can be seen in the translation of a phrase “the gas” into a word “gas”. Then, the second one can be seen in the translation of a phrase “the ground” into a word “lantai”. The meaning is appropriate.

Table 4.2.63 The analysis of datum 63

SL: His mouth was taped, the tape had been wound plumb around his head. page - 61

TL: Mulutnya diselofan, selofan itu sangat merekat dikepalanya. page - 90

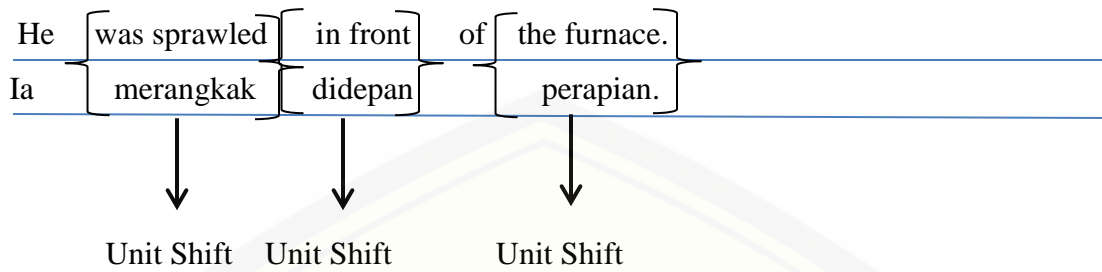


The sentence above applies unit shift. Unit shift occurs four times. The first one can be seen in the translation of a phrase “his mouth” into a word “mulutnya”. The second one can be seen in the translation of a phrase “was taped” into a word “diselofan”. Then, the third one can be seen in the translation of a phrase “the tape” into a word “selofan”. The last one can be seen in the translation of a phrase “his head” into a word “kepalanya”. The meaning is appropriate.

Table 4.2.64 The analysis of datum 64

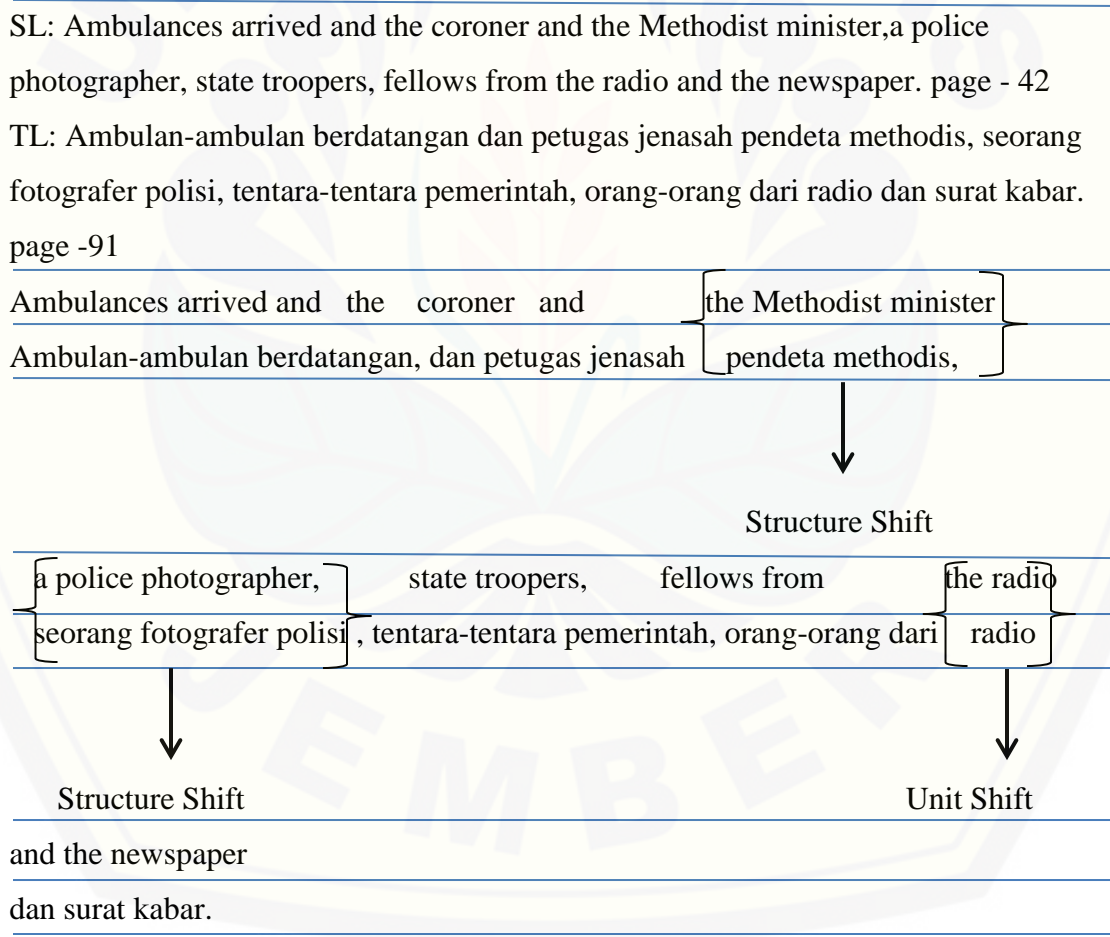
SL: He was sprawled in fronth of the furnace. page – 42

TL: Ia merangkak di depan perapian. page - 90



The sentence above applies unit shift. The application of unit shift can be seen in the translation of a phrase “was sprawled” into a word “merangkak” and a phrase “the furnace” into a word “perapian”. The meaning of the sentence is appropriate.

Table 4.2.65 The analysis of datum 65



The sentence above applies structure shift and unit shift. Structure shift is applied twice. The first one can be seen in the translation of “the Methodist minister”

into “pendeta methodis”. The second one can be seen in the translation of “a police photografer” into “seorang fotografer polisi”. Both of the head words in SL are put after modifier while the head words of TL are put before modifier. Meanwhile, the unit shift is applied in the translation of a phrase “the radio” into a word “radio”. The meaning is appropriate.

Table 4.2.66 The analysis of datum 66

| | |
|---|------------|
| SL: Stood there with its tail between its legs, did not bark or move. page - 42 | |
| TL: Berdiri disana dengan ekor menyelinap diantara kaki-kaki, tidak menggonggong atau bergerak. page - 91 | |
| Stood there with | its tail |
| Berdiri disana dengan | ekor |
| | ↓ |
| | Unit Shift |
| bark or move | |
| menggonggong atau bergerak. | |

Unit shift is applied in the sentence above. The occurrence can be seen in the translation of a phrase “its tail” into a word “ekor”. Then, the meaning is appropriate.

Table 4.2.67 The analysis of datum 67

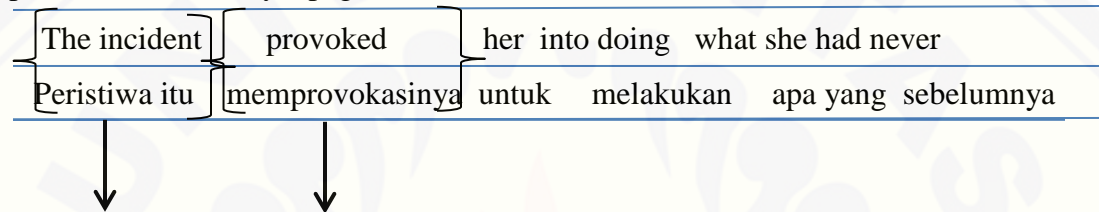
| | |
|--|------------|
| SL: Time wasn't anybody here wasn't my kin. page – 42 | |
| TL: Masa ketika tak seorang pun yang disini bukan kerabatku. page - 92 | |
| Time wasn't anybody here wasn't | my kin. |
| Masa ketika tak seorang pun yang disini bukan | kerabatku |
| | ↓ |
| | Unit Shift |

The sentence above applies unit shift. The application can be seen in the translation of a phrase “my kin” into a word “kerabatku”. Then, the meaning is appropriate.

Table 4.2.68 The analysis of datum 68

SL: The incident provoked her into doing what she had never done before – abandon her duties. page – 43

TL: Peristiwa itu memprovokasinya untuk melakukan apa yang sebelumnya tak pernah dilakukannya. page - 93



Structure Shift Unit Shift

done before – abandon her duties.

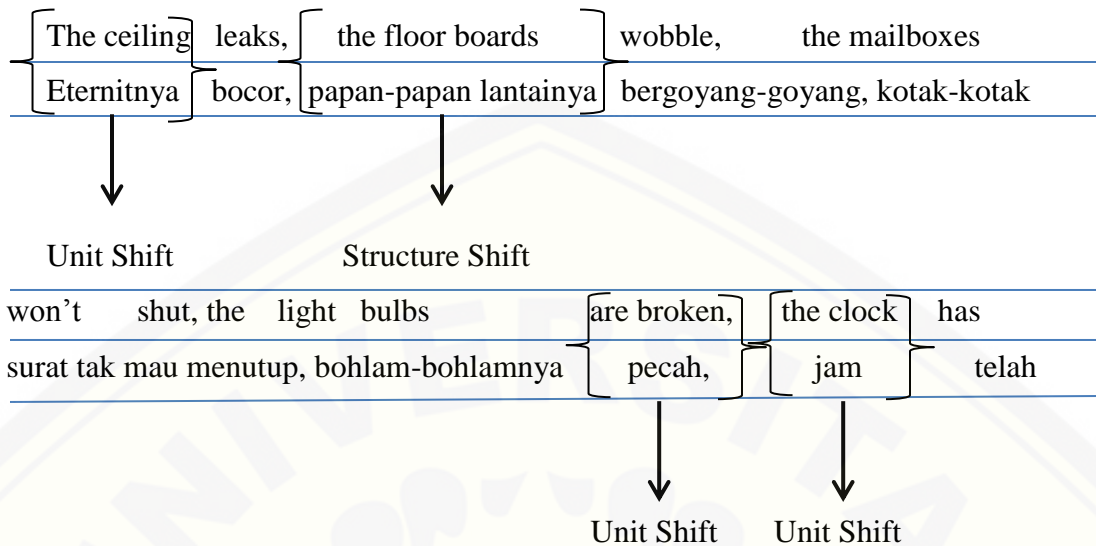
tak pernah dilakukannya – menyingkirkan tugas-tugasnya.

Structure shift and unit shift are applied in the sentence above. The occurrence of structure shift can be seen in the translation of “the incident” into “peristiwa itu”. Here, there is a change of structure of SL and TL. The head word of SL is put after modifier while the head word of TL is put before modifier. Meanwhile, the occurrence of unit shift can be seen in the translation of a phrase “provoked her” into a word “memprovokasinya”. Then, the meaning is appropriate.

Table 4.2.69 The analysis of datum 69

SL: The ceiling leaks, the floor boards wobble, the mailboxes won’t shut, the light bulbs are broken, the clock has stopped. page - 43

TL: Eternitnya bocor, papan-papan lantainya bergoyang-goyang, kotak-kotak surat tak mau menutup, bohlam-bohlamnya pecah, jam telah berhenti berdetak. page – 93



stopped.

berhenti berdetak.

The sentence above applies unit shift and structure shift. Unit shift occurs three times. The first one can be seen in the translation of a phrase “the ceiling” into a word “eternitnya”. Then, the occurrence of the second one can be seen in the translation of a phrase “are broken” into a word “pecah”. Moreover, the last one can be seen in the translation of a phrase “the clock” into a word “jam”. Meanwhile, there is a change of structure of SL and TL. The head word of SL is put after modifier while the head word of TL is put before modifier. Thus, it causes structure shift. The application can be seen in the translation of “the floor boards” into “papan-papan lantainya”.

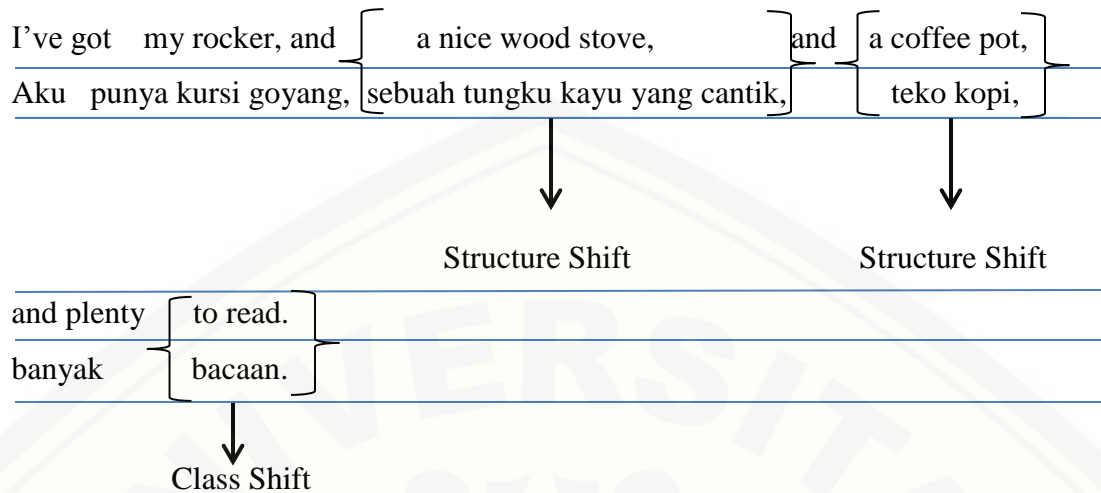
Table 4.2.70 The analysis of datum 70

SL: I've got my rocker, and a nice wood stove, and a coffee pot, and plenty to read.

page – 43

TL: Aku punya kursi goyang, sebuah tungku kayu yang cantik, teko kopi dan banyak

bacaan. page – 94



Structure shift and class shift are applied in the sentence above. Structure shift occurs twice. The first one can be seen in the translation of “a nice wood stove” into “sebuah tungku kayu yang cantik”. Here, the structure of SL is determiner-adjective-noun-noun while the structure of TL is noun-noun-noun-adjective. Then, the second one can be seen in the translation of a phrase “a coffee pot” into a word “teko kopi”. The head word of SL is put after modifier while the head word of TL is put before modifier. Besides, the occurrence of class shift can be seen in the translation of “to read” into “bacaan”. The SL text of “to read” has function as verb and it is translated into “bacaan” that has function as a noun. Then, the meaning is appropriate.

Table 4.2.71 The analysis of datum 71

SL: Mrs. Clare is a famous figure in Finney County. page – 43

TL: Mrs Clare adalah sosok terkenal di finney County. page - 94

Mrs. Clare is { a famous } figure in Finney County.

Mrs. Clare adalah { sosok terkenal } di Finney County.

↓

Structure Shift

There is a change of structure in the sentence above. It causes structure shift. The occurrence can be seen in the translation of “a famous figure” into “sosok

terkenal”. The structure of SL is determiner-adjective-noun while the structure of TL is noun-adjective. Then, the meaning is appropriate.

Table 4.2.72 The analysis of datum 72

SL: The next day we closed the dance hall. page – 43

TL: Hari berikutnya kami menutup aula dansa, page - 95

| | | |
|-----------------|--------------|-----------------|
| The next day | we closed | the dance hall |
| Hari berikutnya | kami menutup | aula dansa. |
| ↓ | | ↓ |
| Structure Shift | | Structure Shift |

The sentence above applies structure shift. Structure shift occurs twice. The first one can be seen in the translation of “the next day” into “hari berikutnya”. The structure of SL is determiner-adjective-noun while the structure of TL is noun-adjective. The occurrence of the second one can be seen in the translation of “the dance hall” into “aula dansa”. Here, the head word of SL is put after modifier while the head word of TL is put before modifier. Then, the meaning is appropriate.

Table 4.2.73 The analysis of datum 73

SL: Myrt knew the answer, was enjoying the last word. page – 44

TL: Myrt mengetahui jawabannya, sangat menikmati kata-kata terakhir. page - 95

| | | | | |
|-----------------|-------------|------------------|---------------------|-----------------|
| Myrt | knew | the answer, | was enjoying | the last word. |
| Myrt mengetahui | jawabannya, | sangat menikmati | kata-kata terakhir. | |
| | ↓ | | | ↓ |
| | Unit Shift | | | Structure Shift |

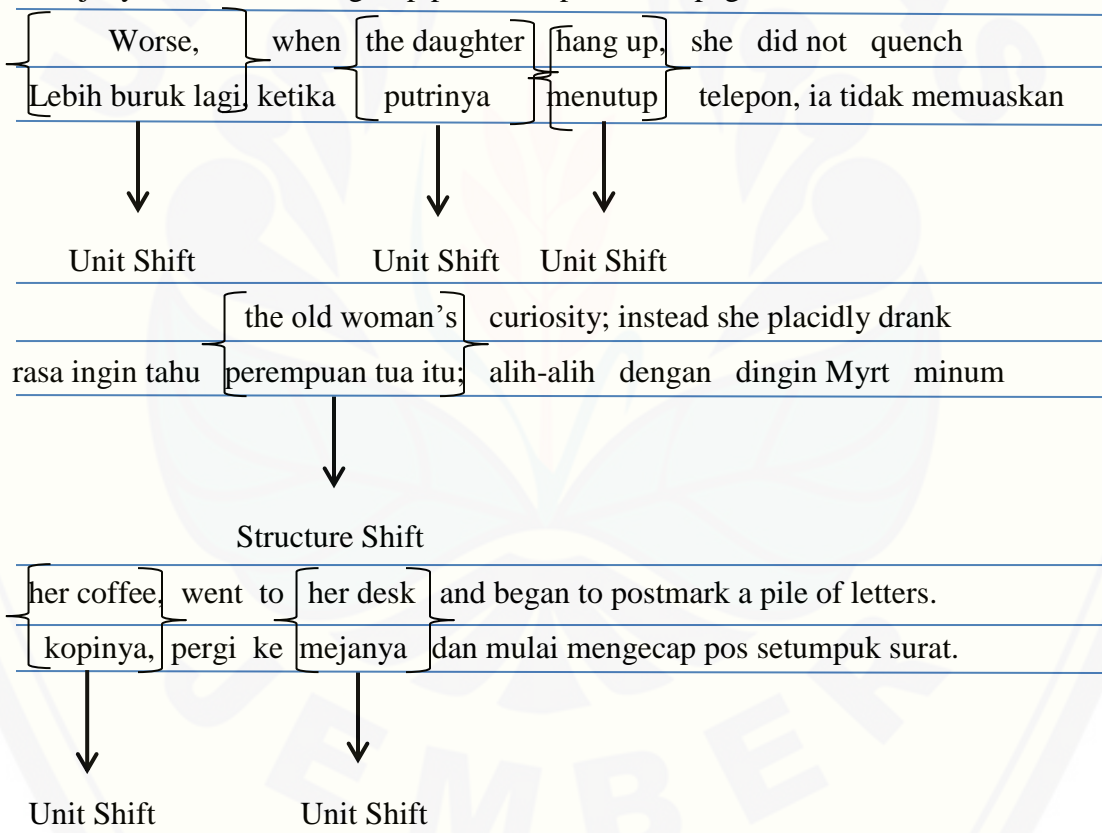
The sentence above applies unit shift and structure shift. Unit shift can be seen in the translation of a phrase “the answer” into a word “jawabannya”. On the other hand, the occurrence of structure shift can be seen in the translation of “the last word” into “kata-kata terakhir”. Here, the structure of SL is determiner-adjective-noun while

the structure of TL is noun-adjective. Thus, it causes structure shift and the meaning is appropriate.

Table 4.2.74 The analysis of datum 74

SL: Worse, when the daughter hang up, she did not quench the old woman's curiosity; instead she placidly drank her coffee, went to her desk and began to postmark a pile of letters. page -44

TL: Lebih buruk lagi, ketika putrinya menutup telepon, ia tidak memuaskan rasa ingin tahuperempuan tua itu; alih-alih dengan dingin Myrt minum kopinya, pergi kemejanya dan mulai mengecap pos setumpuk surat. page - 96



The sentence above applies two types of shifts. They are unit shift and structure shift. Unit shift occurs five times. The first one can be seen in the translation of “worse” into “lebih buruk lagi”. The occurrence of the second application can be seen in the translation of a phrase “her daughter” into a word “putrinya”. The third

one is the translation of “hang up” into “menutup”. The four one can be seen in the translation of a phrase “her coffee” into a word “kopinya”. Then, the occurrence of the last one can be seen in the translation of a phrase “her desk” into a word “mejanya”. Moreover, the application of structure shift can be seen in the translation of “the old woman” into “perempuan tua itu”. Here, the structure of SL is determiner-adjective-noun while the structure of TL is noun-adjective-pronoun. Thus, it causes structure shift. Then, the meaning is appropriate. However, the translation of Myrt is not appropriate. The SL text does not mention word of “Myrt” but “she”. It means that “Myrt” has been mention in the other text. Thus, it is better to translate “Myrt” into “dia”.

Table 4.2.75 The analysis of datum 75

SL: Mrs. Clare raised her voice. page – 44

TL: Mrs. Clare menaikkan suaranya. page – 96

| | | |
|------------|-----------|------------|
| Mrs. Clare | raised | her voice. |
| Mrs. Clare | menaikkan | suaranya. |



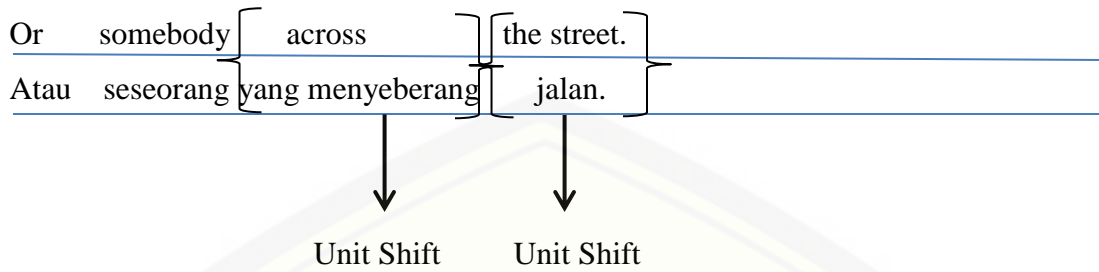
Unit Shift

Unit shift is applied in the sentence above. The application can be seen in the translation of a phrase “her voice” into a word “suaranya”. Then, the meaning is appropriate.

Table 4.2.76 The analysis of datum 76

SL: Or somebody across the street. page – 44

TL: Atau seseorang yang menyeberang jalan. page – 96

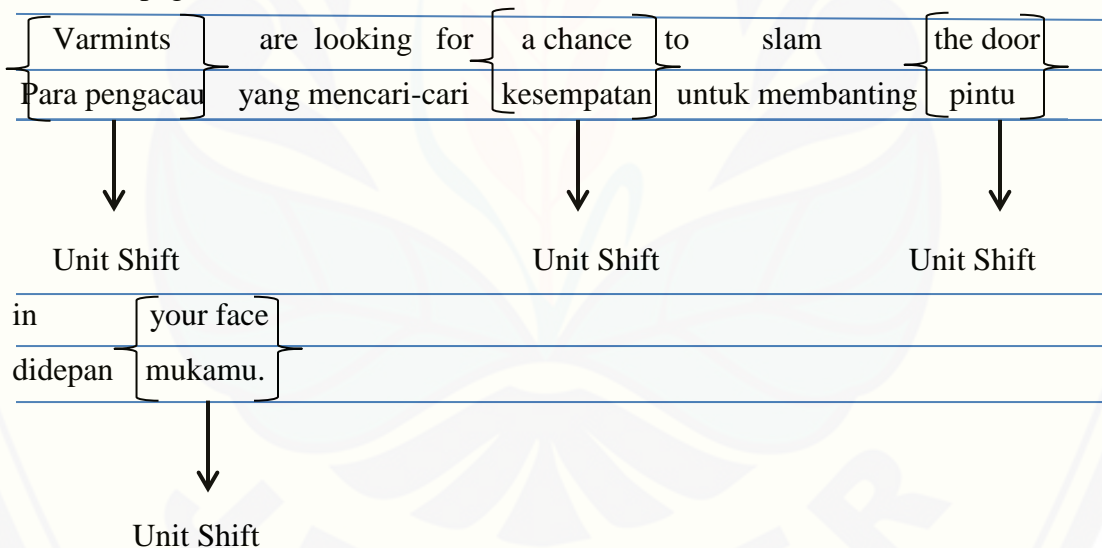


The sentence above applies unit shift. The application can be seen in the translation of a word “across” into a phrase “yang menyeberang” and a phrase “the street” into a word “jalan”. Then, the meaning is appropriate.

Table 4.2.77 The analysis of datum 77

SL: Varmints are looking for a chance to slam the door in your face. page – 44

TL: Para pengacau yang mencari-cari kesempatan untuk membanting pintu didepan mukamu. page - 96



Unit shift is applied in the translation above. It occurs four times. The occurrence of the first one can be seen in translation of “varmint” into a phrase “para pengacau”. The second one can be seen in the translation of a phrase “a chance” into a word “kesempatan” and the second one can be seen in the translation of a phrase “the door” into a word “pintu”. Meanwhile, the application of the third one can be

seen in the translation of a phrase “your face” into a word “mukamu”. Then, the meaning is appropriate.

Table 4. 2.78 The analysis of datum 78

SL: When your time comes, it comes. page – 44

TL: Ketika waktumu tiba, ia akan datang. page - 97

| | | | |
|--------|------------|-----------|--------------|
| When | your time | comes, it | comes. |
| Ketika | waktumu | tiba, ia | akan datang. |
| | ↓ | | ↓ |
| | Unit Shift | | Unit Shift |

The sentence above applies unit shift. The application can be seen in the translation of a phrase “your time” into a word “waktumu” and a word “comes” into a phrase “akan datang”. Then, the meaning is appropriate.

Table 4.2.79 The analysis of datum 79

SL: It is all the same in eternity. page – 44

TL: Semua sama dalam kedamaian. page -97

| | | |
|-----------|------------|------------------|
| It is all | the same | in eternity. |
| Semua | sama | dalam kedamaian. |
| | ↓ | |
| | Unit Shift | |

Unit shift is applied in the sentence above. The occurrence can be seen in the translation of a phrase “the same” into a word “sama”. Then, the meaning is appropriate.

Table 4.2.80 The analysis of datum 80

 SL: So, blow your nose. page – 44

 TL: Karena itu, buang ingusmu. page - 97

| | | |
|-------------------|------------|--------------|
| So, | blow | [your nose.] |
| karena itu, buang | [ingusmu.] | |


 Unit Shift

Unit shift is applied in the sentence above. The application can be seen in the translation of a phrase “your nose” into a word “ingusmu”. The meaning is appropriate. According to Shadily and Echols (1975), nose means *hidung*. However, the translator translates it into *hidung*. It is one of the styles of the translator to translate equivalently.

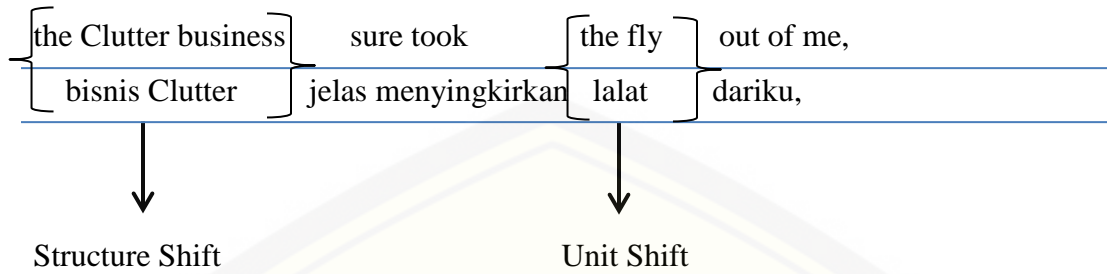
Table 4.2.81 The analysis of datum 81

 SL: Some people say I’m a tough old bird, but the Clutter business sure took the fly out of me, she later said to a friend. page – 45

 TL: Beberapa orang bilang bahwa aku adalah burung tua yang teguh, tetapi bisnis Clutter jelas menyingkirkan lalat dariku, belakangan ia berkata pada seorang teman. page - 98

| | | | | | |
|--|-------------------------|--------|-----|--------------------|-----|
| Some | people | say | I’m | [a tough old bird, | but |
| Beberapa orang bilang bahwa aku adalah | [burung tua yang teguh, | tetapi | | | |


 Structure Shift



she later said to a friend.

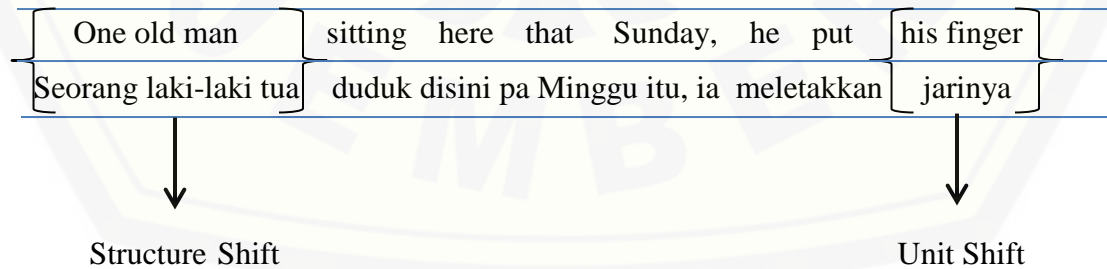
belakangan ia berkata pada seorang teman.

The sentence above applies two types of shifts. They are structure shift and unit shift. Structure shift occurs twice. The first one can be seen in the translation of “a tough old bird” into “burung tua yang teguh”. The structure of SL is determiner-adjective-adjective-noun while the structure of TL is noun-adjective-adjective. The second structure can be seen in the translation of “the Clutter business” into “bisnis Clutter”. Here, the head word of SL is put after modifier while the head word of TL is put before modifier. Besides, the occurrence of unit shift can be seen in the translation of a phrase “the fly” into a word “lalat”. Then, the meaning is appropriate.

Table 4.2.82 The analysis of datum 82

SL: One old man sitting here that Sunday, he put his finger right on it, the reason nobody can sleep; he said ‘all we’ve got out here are our friends. page - 45

TL: Seorang laki-laki tua duduk disini pada minggu itu, ia meletakkan jarinya teat disitu, alasan mengapa tak seorang pun bisa tidur, katanya ‘ semua yang kita dapatkan disini adalah teman-teman kita. page - 98



| | | |
|---------------|------------|---|
| right on it, | the reason | nobody can sleep; he said |
| tepat disitu, | alasan | mengapa tak seorang pun bisa tidur; katanya |



Unit Shift

'all we've got out here are our friends.

'semua yang kita dapatkan disini adalah teman-teman kita.

The sentence above applies structure shift and unit shift. There is a change of structure of SL and TL, it causes structure shift. The application can be seen in the translation of "one old man" into "seorang laki-laki tua". The structure of SL is noun-adjective-noun while structure of TL is noun-noun-adjective. On the other hand, the application of unit shift can be seen in the translation of a phrase "his finger" into a word "jarinya" and a phrase "the reason" into a word "alasan". Then, the meaning is appropriate.

Table 4.2.83 The analysis of datum 83

SL: Yes, it's a hard fact to live with, but if they ever do find out who done it, I'm sure it'll be a bigger surprise than the murders themselves. page - 45

TL: Ya, itulah fakta keras yang harus dijalani, tetapi jika mereka bisa menemukan siapa yang melakukannya, aku yakin itu bakal jadi kejutan lebih besar daripada para pembunuhan itu sendiri. page - 98

| | | |
|------------|-------------|--|
| Yes, it's | a hard fact | to live with, but if they ever do find out who |
| Ya, itulah | fakta keras | yang harus dijalani, tetapi jika mereka bisa menemukan |



Structure Shift

Table 4.2.85 The analysis of datum 85

| | |
|---|--|
| SL: I called the manager of our office in Witchita. Page – 45 | |
| TL: Kutelepon manajer kantor kami di Witchita. page-99 | |
| I called | the manager of our office in Witchita. |
| Kutelepon | manajer kantor kami di Witchita. |
| ↓ | ↓ |
| Unit Shift | Structure Shift |

Unit shift and structure shift are applied in the sentence above. The occurrence of unit shift can be seen in the translation of a phrase “the manager” into a word “manajer”. Meanwhile, the application of structure shift can be seen in the translation of “our office” into “kantor kami”. The structure of SL is pronoun-noun while the structure of TL is noun-pronoun.

Table 4.2.86 The analysis of datum 86

| | |
|--|-----------------------------------|
| SL: But, morally, that was another matter. page – 45 | |
| TL: Tetapi, secara moral itu masalah lain. page - 99 | |
| But | morally, that was another matter. |
| Tetapi | secara moral, itu masalah lain. |
| ↓ | ↓ |
| Unit Shift | Structure Shift |

Unit shift and structure shift are applied in the sentence above. The application of unit shift can be seen in the translation of “morally” into “secara moral”. Meanwhile, the application of structure shift can be seen in the translation of “another matter” into “masalah lain”. The structure of SL is pronoun-noun while the structure of TL is noun- pronoun.

Table 4.2.87 The analysis of datum 87

SL: They found Bobby making his bed. page - 46

TL: Mereka menjumpai Bobby sedang membereskan ranjangnya page -100

| | | | | |
|------------------|-------|--------------------|-------------|------------|
| They | found | Bobby | making | his bed. |
| Mereka menjumpai | Bobby | sedang membereskan | ranjangnya. | |
| | | | Unit Shift | Unit Shift |

The sentence above applies unit shift. The occurrence can be seen in the translation of a word “making” into a phrase “sedang membereskan” and a phrase “his bed” into a word “ranjangnya”. Then, the meaning is appropriate.

Table 4.2.88 The analysis of datum 88

SL: The dinner bell sounded and his mother called to him to come inside, called until finally her husband said, ‘ no I’d leave him alone. page – 46

TL: Bel makan malam berbunyi dan ibunya memanggilnya untuk masuk ke dalam, memanggil terus hingga suaminya berkata, ‘ tidak, lebih baik biarkan ia sendiri. page - 100

| | | | | |
|-------------------------------|-----------|---|-------------|-------------------------------|
| The dinner bell | sounded | and | his mother | called to him to come inside, |
| Bel makan | berbunyi, | dan | ibunya | memanggilnya untuk masuk ke |
| | | | Unit Shift | |
| called | until | finally | her husband | said, ‘ no I’d leave him |
| dalam, memanggil terus hingga | suaminya | berkata, ‘ tidak, lebih baik biarkan ia | | |
| | | | Unit Shift | |

alone.

sendiri.’

The sentence above applies structure shift and unit shift. Structure shift can be seen in the translation of “the dinner bell” into “bel makan malam”. The head word of SL is put after the modifier while the head word of TL is put before modifier. Moreover, the unit shift occurs twice. The first one can be seen in the translation of a phrase “his mother” into a word “ibunya” and the second one is applied in the translation of a phrase “her husband” into a word “suaminya”. Then, the meaning is appropriate.

Table 4.2.89 The analysis of datum 89

SL: Later, when his brother stopped standing and started to walk, heading down the road and across the fields toward Holcomb, Larry persued him.

TL: Belakangan saat abangnya berhenti berdiri dan mulai berjalan, mengarah ke jalanan melintasi padang-padang menuju Holcomb, Larry memburunya.page-101

| | | |
|-----------------|-------------|---|
| Later, when | his brother | stopped standing and started to walk, heading |
| Belakangan saat | abangnya | berhenti berdiri dan mulai berjalan, mengarah |



Unit Shift

| | | |
|------|----------|---|
| down | the road | and across the fields toward Holcomb, Larry persued him. |
| ke | jalanan | melintasi padang-padang menuju Holcomb, Larry memburunya. |



Unit Shift

Unit shift is applied in the translation above. It occurs twice. The first one can be seen in the translation of a phrase “his brother” into a word “abangnya”. Then, the second application can be seen in the translation of a phrase “the road” into a word “jalanan”. The meaning is appropriate.

Table 4.2.90 The analysis of datum 90

 SL: His brother wouldn't answer. page - 46

 TL: Abangnya tak mau menjawab. page - 101

 {His brother} wouldn't answer.

 {Abangnya} tak mau menjawab.


 Unit Shift

The sentence above applies unit shift. Unit shift occurs because there is a change of structure of a noun phrase in SL that is translated into a word in TL. The occurrence can be seen in the translation of "his brother" into "abangnya". Then, the meaning is appropriate.

Table 4.2.91 The analysis of datum 91

 SL: The younger brother fell behind, then followed at a distance. page - 46

 TL: Adiknya terjatuh dibelakangnya, kemudian mengikutinya dari suatu jarak tertentu. page - 101

 {The younger brother*} fell behind, then followed at a

 {Adiknya} terjatuh dibelakangnya, kemudian mengikutinya dari


 Unit Shift

 distance.

 suatu jarak tertentu.

Unit shift is applied in the sentence above. The application can be seen in the translation of a phrase "the younger brother" into a word "adiknya". However, the meaning is not appropriate. According to Echols and Shadily (1975), younger means *lebih muda* and brother means *saudara laki-laki*. It is better to translate "the younger

brother” into “adik laki-lakinya”. Thus, the readers understand that someone who felt behind is his younger brother not younger sister.

Table 4.2.92 The analysis of datum 92

SL: For Bobby, as he was to learn before nightfall was their principal suspect. page – 46

TL: Bobby, sebagaimana akhirnya diketahui sebelum malam tiba, merupakan tersangka utama mereka. page - 101

| | |
|--|--------------------------|
| For Bobby, as he was to learn before | nightfall |
| Bobby, sebagaimana akhirnya diketahuinya sebelum | malam tiba, |
| ↓ | |
| Unit Shift | |
| was | their principal suspect. |
| merupakan | tersangka utama mereka. |
| ↓ | |
| Structure Shift | |

Unit shift and structure shift are applied in the sentence above. The application of unit shift can be seen in the translation of a word “nighfall” into a word “malam tiba”. Meanwhile, structure shift occurs because there is a change of structure of SL and TL in the sentence above. The occurrence can be seen in the translation of “their principal suspect” into “tersangka utama mereka”. The structure of SL is pronoun-adjective-noun while structure of TL is noun-adjective-pronoun. Then, the meaning is appropriate.

Table 4.2.93 The analysis of datum 93

SL: She was still contemplating the view when Bobby, shadowed by his large little brother. page – 47

TL: Ia masih merenungkan pemandangan tersebut ketika Bobby, dibayang-bayangi oleh adiknya yang besar. page - 102

| | | |
|-----------------------------|-------------|----------------------------------|
| She was still contemplating | the view | when Bobby, shadowed by |
| Ia masih merenungkan | pemandangan | tersebut ketika Bobby, dibayang- |

Unit Shift

| |
|----------------------------------|
| his large little brother* |
| bayangi oleh adiknya yang besar. |

Structure Shift

The sentence above applies two types of shifts. They are unit shift and structure shift. The occurrence of unit shift can be seen in the translation of a phrase “the view” into a word “pemandangan”. Meanwhile, the application of structure shift can be seen in the translation of “his large little brother” into “adiknya yang besar”. Here, the structure of SL is pronoun-adjective-adjective-noun while structure of TL is noun-adjective. The meaning is not appropriate. According to Echols and Shadily (1975), brother means *adik laki-laki*. Thus, it is better to translate “his large little brother” into “adik laki-lakinya yang besar”.

Table 4.2.94 The analysis of datum 94

SL: She went out on the porch to meet him. page – 47

TL: Ia pergi keserambi untuk menemuinya. page - 102

| | | |
|-----------------|-----------|-------------------|
| She went out on | the porch | to meet him. |
| Ia pergi ke | serambi | untuk menemuinya. |

Unit Shift

The sentence above applies unit shift. The occurrence can be seen in the translation a phrase “the porch” into a word “serambi”. Then, the meaning is appropriate.

Table 4.2.95 The analysis of datum 95

SL: He could not remember ever seeing Bobby cry, and he did not want to, so he lowered his eyes. page – 47

TL: Ia tidak pernah bisa mengingat apakah Bobby pernah menangis, tetapi ia tidak ingin mengingatnya, karena itu ia memejamkan matanya. page - 102

| | |
|--|-----------|
| He could not remember ever seeing Bobby cry, and he did not want to, | |
| Ia tidak pernah bisa mengingat apakah Bobby pernah menangis, | |
| tetapi ia tidak ingin mengingatnya, karena itu ia memejamkan | matanya* |
| so he lowered | his eyes. |



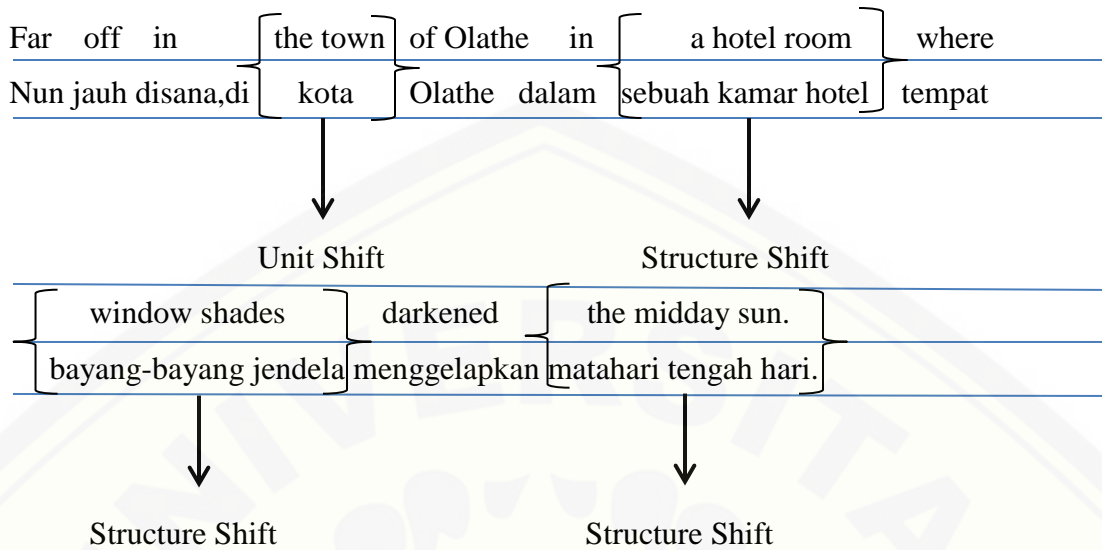
Intra-system Shift

The intra-system shift is applied in the sentence above. It is called as intra-system shift because the SL text is plural and it is translated into TL text in singular form. The application can be seen in the translation of “his eyes” into “matanya”. The meaning is not appropriate. It is better to translate “his eyes” into “kedua matanya”. Thus, the readers understand that Bobby closes both of his eyes.

Table 4.2.96 The analysis of datum 96

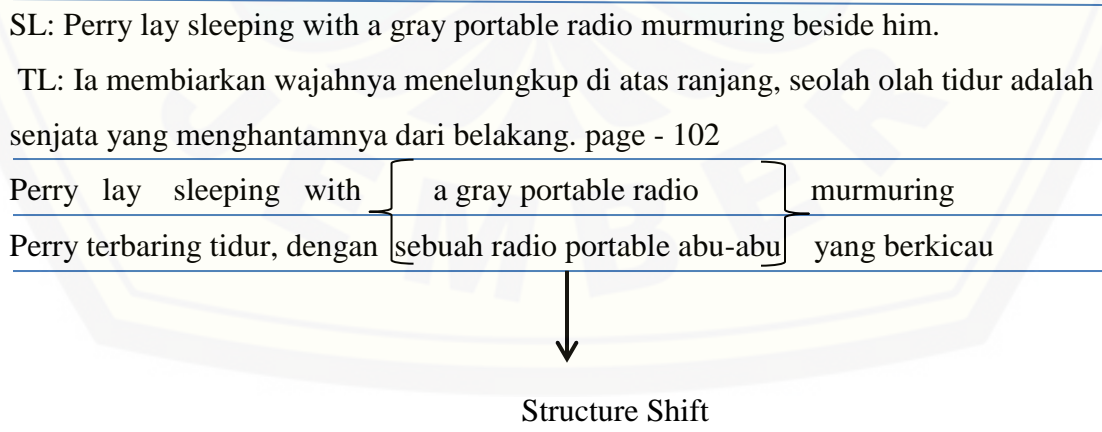
SL: Far off in the town of Olathe, in a hotel room where window shades darkened the midday sun. page -47

TL: Nun jauh disana, dikota Olathe dalam sebuah kamar hotel tempat bayang-bayang jendela menggelapkan matahari tengah hari. page – 102



The sentence above applies unit shift and structure shift. The occurrence of unit shift can be seen in the translation of a phrase “the town” into a word “kota”. Meanwhile, structure shift occurs three times. The first one can be seen in the translation of “a hotel room” into “sebuah kamar hotel”. The second one can be seen in the translation of “window shades” into “bayang-bayang jendela”. The last one can be seen in the translation of “the midday sun” into “matahari tengah hari”. It is same to the first and second one that the head word of SL is put after modifier while the head of TL is put before modifier. Then, the meaning is appropriate.

Table 4.2.97 The analysis of datum 97



beside him

disisinya.

The sentence above applies structure shift. The occurrence can be seen in the translation of “a gray portable radio” into “sebuah radio portabel abu-abu”. The structure of SL is determiner-noun-adjective-noun while the structure of TL is noun-noun-adjective-adjective. Then, the meaning is appropriate.

Table 4.2.98 The analysis of datum 98

SL: He had merely fallen face down across the bed, as though sleep were a weapon that had struck him from behind. page – 47

TL: Ia membiarkan wajahnya menelungkup di atas ranjang, seolah olah tidur adalah senjata yang menghantamnya dari belakang. page - 102

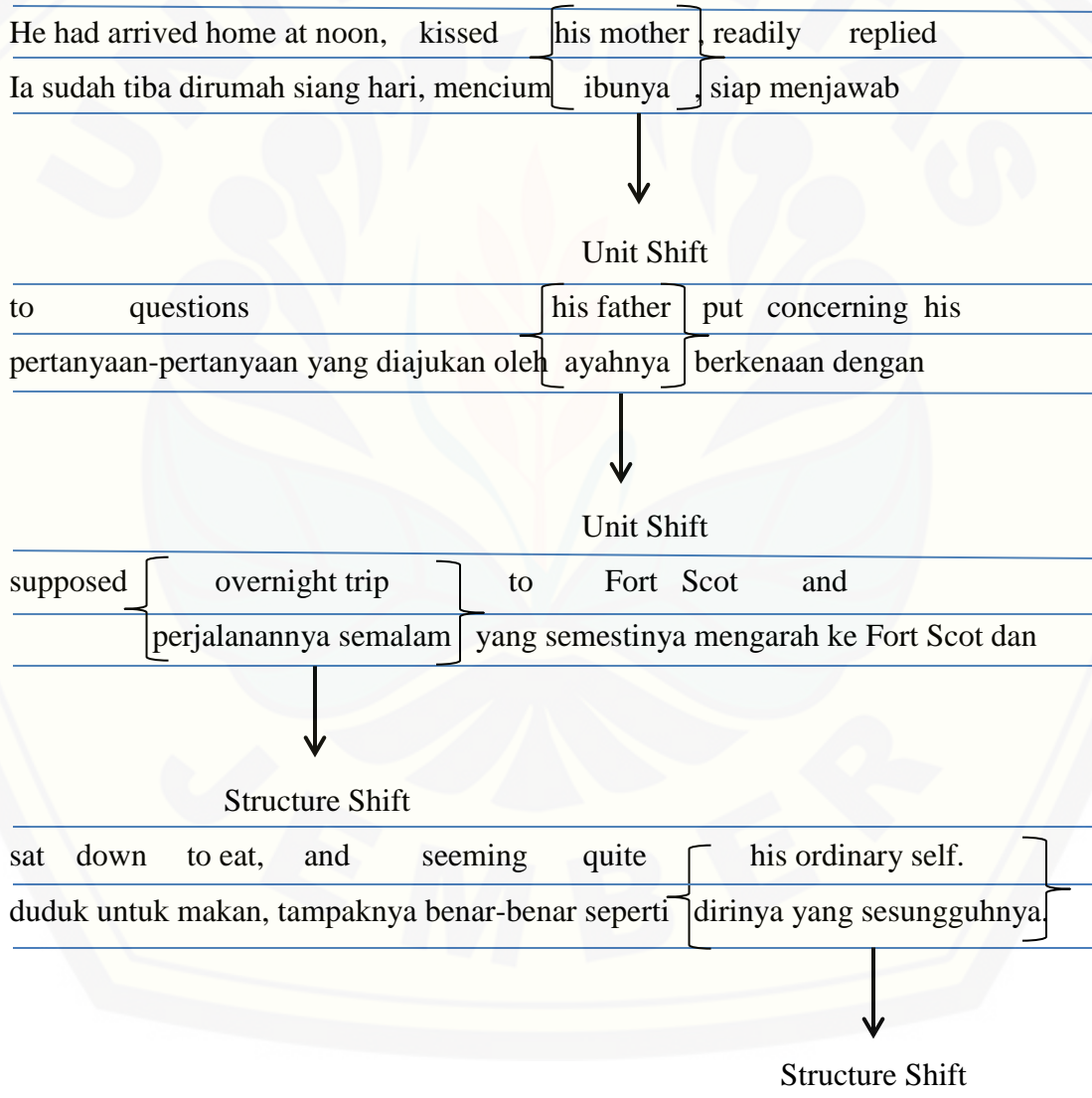
| | | | | | | |
|----------------------|------------|----------|---------------|------------------|------------|-------------------|
| He | had merely | fallen | face | down | across | the bed, |
| Ia | membiarkan | wajahnya | menelungkup | di atas | ranjang, | seolah-olah tidur |
| | ↓ | | | | ↓ | |
| | Unit Shift | | | | Unit Shift | |
| as though sleep were | a weapon | that | had struck | him from behind. | | |
| adalah | senjata | yang | menghantamnya | dari belakang. | | |
| | ↓ | | ↓ | | | |
| | Unit Shift | | Unit Shift | | | |

The sentence above applies unit shift. Unit shift occurs four times. The first one can be seen in the translation of phrase “had merely fallen” into a word “membiarkan”. The second one can be seen in the translation of a phrase “the bed” into a word “ranjang”. The third one can be seen in the translation of a phrase “a weapon” into a word “senjata”. Meanwhile, the application of the last one can be seen in the translation of a phrase “had struck” into a word “menghantamnya” Then, the meaning is appropriate.

Table 4.2.99 The analysis of datum 99

SL: He had arrived home at noon, kissed his mother, readily replied to questions his father put concerning his supposed overnight trip to Fort Scot and sat down to eat, and seeming quite his ordinary self. page – 47

TL: Ia sudah tiba dirumah siang hari, mencium ibunya, siap menjawab pertanyaan-pertanyaan yang diajukan oleh ayahnya berkenaan dengan perjalanannya semalam yang semestinya mengara ke For Scot dan duduk untuk makan, tampaknya benar-benar seperti dirinya yang sesungguhnya.

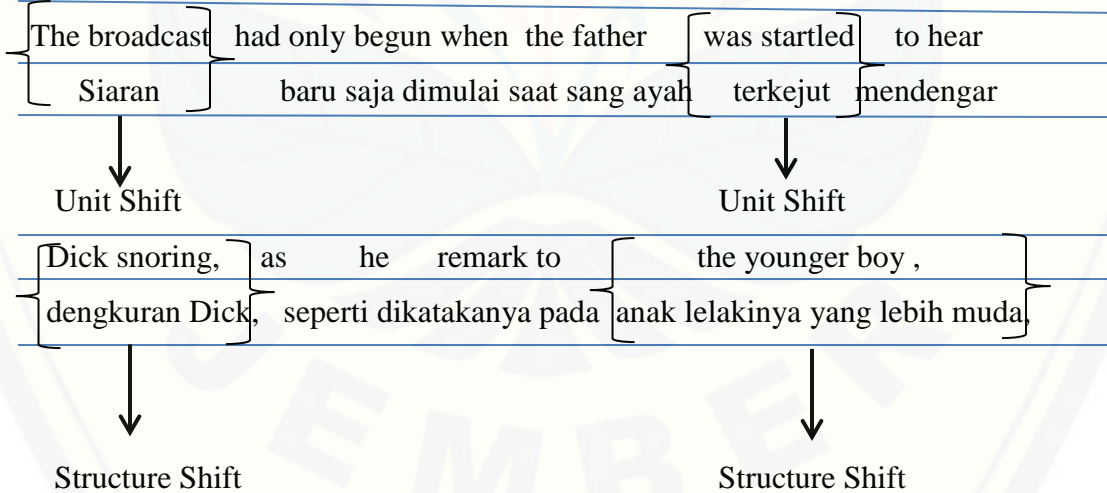


The sentence above applies two types of shifts. They are unit shift and structure shift. Unit shift occurs twice. The first one can be seen in the translation of a phrase “his mother” into a word “ibunya” and the second one is the translation of a phrase “his father” into a word “ayahnya”. Meanwhile, the structure shifts are applied in the translation of “overnight trip” into “perjalanan semalam” and “his ordinary self”. Both of the head words of SL are put after modifier while the head words of TL are put before modifier. Then, the meaning is appropriate.

Table 4.2.100 The analysis of datum 100

SL: The broadcast had only begun when the father was startled to hear Dick snoring, as he remarked to the younger boy, he never thought he’d live to see Dick would rather sleep than watch basketball. page – 47

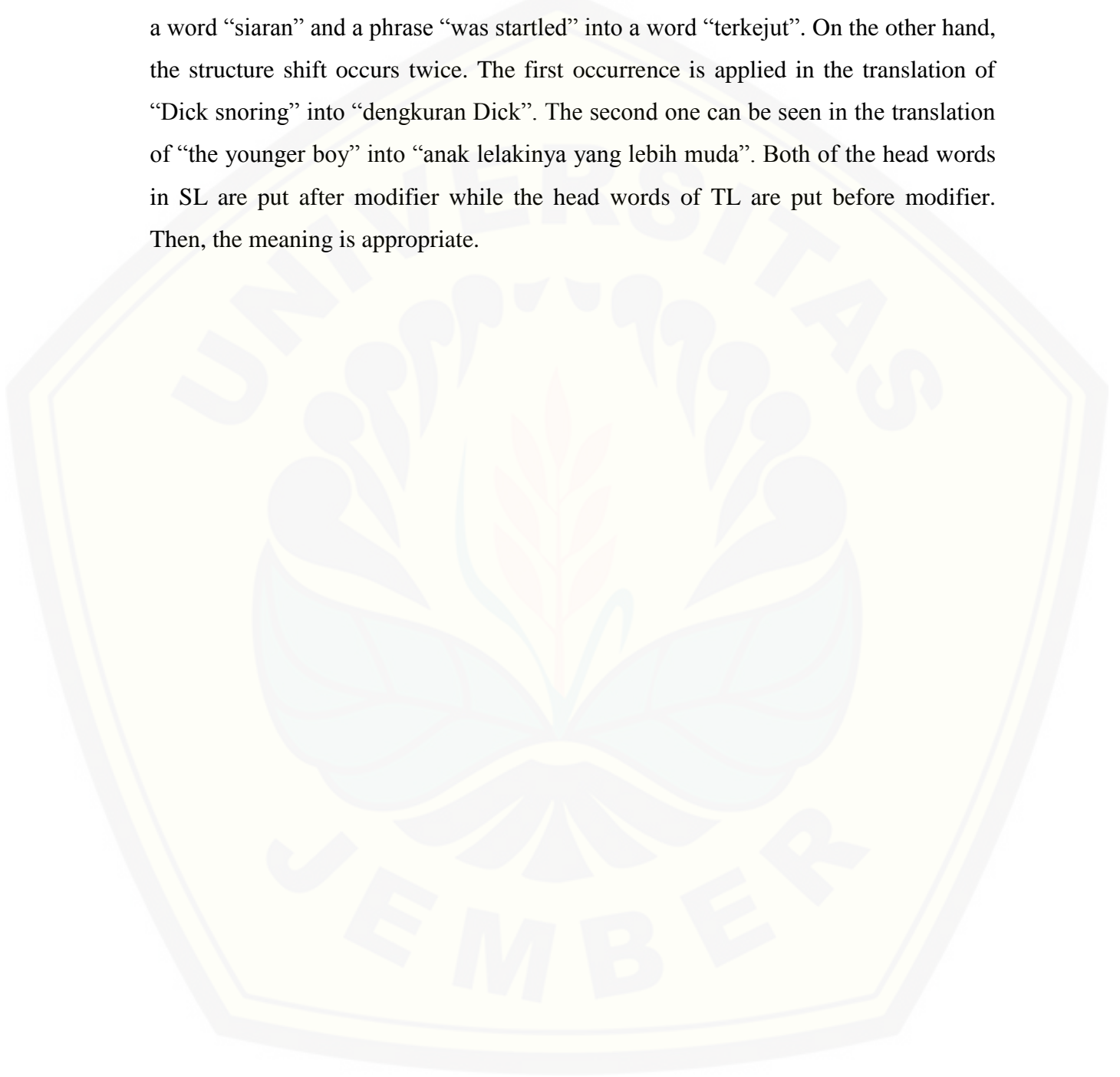
TL: Siaran baru saja dimulai saat sang ayah terkejut mendengar dengkuran Dick, seperti dikatakannya pada anak lelakinya yang lebih muda, tak pernah ia berfikir dirinya masih hidup untuk menyaksikan Dick ketiduran, alih-alih nonton basket. page – 103



he never thought he’d live to see Dick would rather sleep than watch basketball.

tak pernah ia berfikir dirinya masih hidup untuk menyaksikan Dick ketiduran, alih-alih nonton basket.

Unit shift and structure shift are applied in the sentence above. The application of unit shift can be seen in the translation of a phrase “the broadcast” into a word “siaran” and a phrase “was startled” into a word “terkejut”. On the other hand, the structure shift occurs twice. The first occurrence is applied in the translation of “Dick snoring” into “dengkuran Dick”. The second one can be seen in the translation of “the younger boy” into “anak lelakinya yang lebih muda”. Both of the head words in SL are put after modifier while the head words of TL are put before modifier. Then, the meaning is appropriate.



CHAPTER 5. CONCLUSION

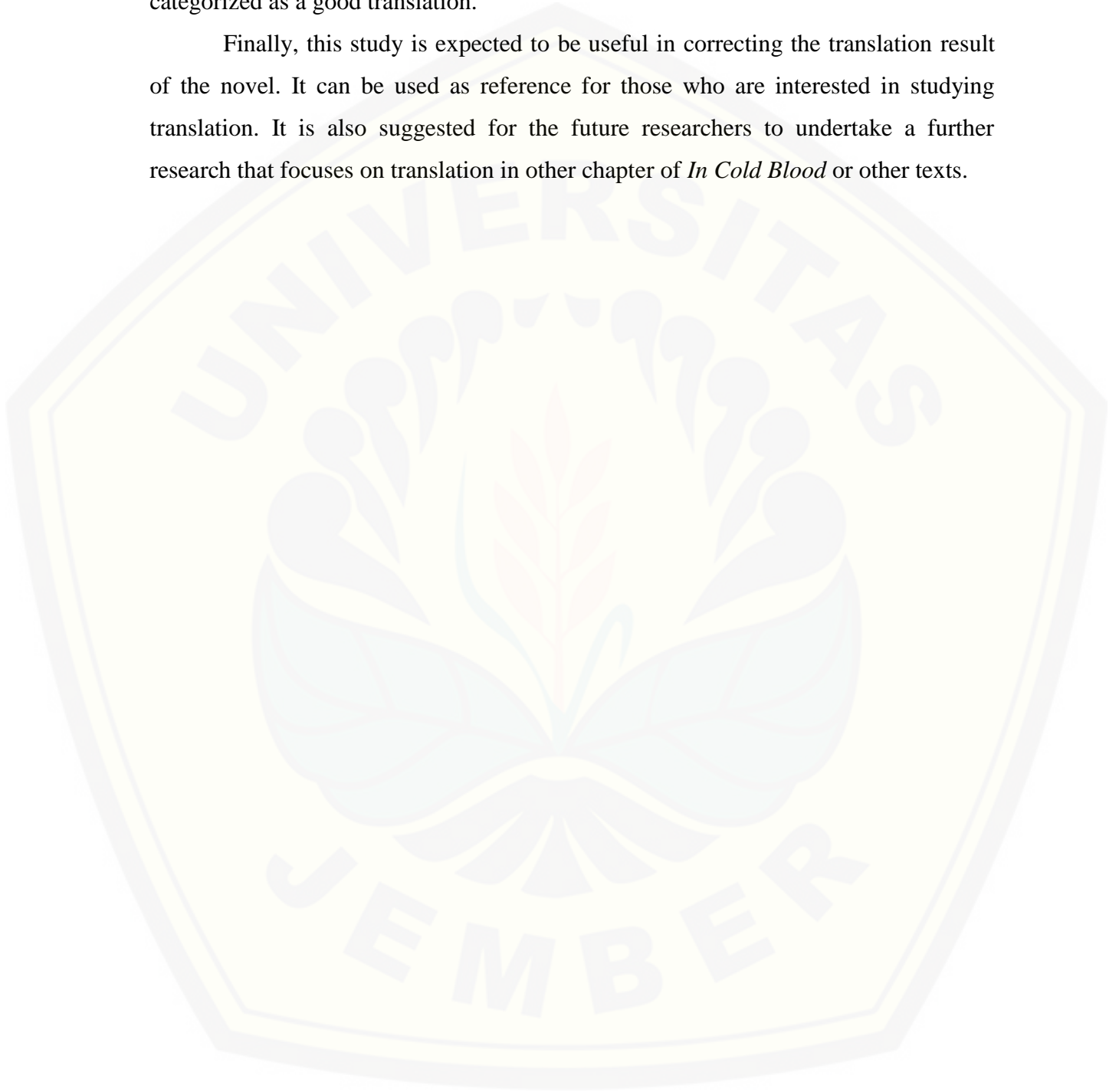
This thesis concerns with translation study that discusses the application of translation shift, especially category shift. Its application can be seen in the changes from SL into TL from the selected data in the first chapter of *In Cold Blood*, which was written by Truman Capote in 2002. Languages have their own characteristic. Not all of the words in SL can be translated into TL suitable to the grammatical structure of SL. Therefore, shift takes place during the process of translation. This novel has been translated into Indonesian by Santi Indra Astuti in 2007. Thus, it is important to know the quality of translation result.

This thesis has two research questions. The first one is what types of translation shift category are found in the first chapter of *In Cold Blood* and its translation. The answer for this question is that all of the categories of translation shift are applied in the selected sentences. They are structure shift, class shift, unit shift and intra-system shift. The percentage of structure shift is 31,45 %. The class shift is 2,01 %. The unit shift is 61,69 %. The last is intra-system shift which is 4,83 %. The most dominant of category shift found is unit shift.

The second question is whether the translation in the first chapter of *In Cold Blood* is good or bad based on the referential meaning. This question deals with the appropriateness and inappropriateness of translation result. The answer also can be seen in the table 4.1 in chapter 4. In the data, there are some inappropriateness of category shifts. There are 13 inappropriate meanings. The inappropriateness is found in structure shift, unit shift and intra-system shift. It is found that there are 3 inappropriateness in structure shifts, 3 in unit shifts, in class shift and 7 in intra-system shifts. Moreover, the suggestions are provided for that inappropriateness in chapter four. From the data, the appropriateness of the data are found much more than the inappropriateness. The percentages of the appropriate and inappropriate meanings

are 94,8% : 5,3%. Therefore, the translation of *In Cold Blood* in the first chapter is categorized as a good translation.

Finally, this study is expected to be useful in correcting the translation result of the novel. It can be used as reference for those who are interested in studying translation. It is also suggested for the future researchers to undertake a further research that focuses on translation in other chapter of *In Cold Blood* or other texts.



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APPENDICES

Appendix A. The Data

| NO | English Sentences | Page | Indonesian Sentences | Page |
|----|---|------|--|------|
| 1 | The Village of Holcomb stands on the high wheat plains of western Kansas, a lonesome area that other Kansas call “out there”. | 2 | Holcomb terletak di daratan tinggi Kansas barat, sebuah kawasan sepi yang disebut penduduk “nun disana”. | 2 |
| 2 | But, the majority of Holcomb’s home are one-story frame, with front porches. | 2 | Namun, mayoritas rumah di Holcomb adalah bangunan satu lantai yang memiliki serambi depan. | 3 |
| 3 | His shoulders were broad, his hair had held its dark color. | 3 | Bahunya lebar rambutnya berwarna gelap. | 6 |
| 4 | She had given him four children – a trio of daughters, then a son. | 4 | Bonnie telah memberikan empat anak untuknya- trio anak perempuan dan seorang anak laki-laki. | 6 |
| 5 | Bevelry was engaged to a young biology student, invitations to the wedding were already printed. | 4 | Bevelry bertunangan dengan seorang mahasiswa biologi, undangan pernikahan telah dicetak. | 7 |
| 6 | His wife always slept as late as possible. | 4 | Istrinya selalu tidur semalam mungkin. | 10 |
| 7 | And you wouldn’t care if his family was starving. | 6 | Dan kamu pasti tidak peduli kalau keluarganya kelaparan. | 12 |

| | | | | |
|----|---|----|---|----|
| 8 | Typically, it took him just seven months to be promoted; that is, to install himself in the head man's job. | 6 | Ia hanya butuh waktu tujuh bulan untuk dipromosikan; yaitu menempatkan dirinya pada pekerjaan sebagai pemimpin. | 14 |
| 9 | Mr. Clutter now fed Babe the core of his apple. | 7 | Mr. Clutter kini memberi makan Babe dengan bagian tengah apelnya. | 15 |
| 10 | Why, the propeller hadn't stopped turning before he had slapped a lawsuit on the pilot. | 7 | Mengapa, baling-balingnya belum juga berhenti berputar saat ia mengajukan tuntutan pada pilot. | 16 |
| 11 | The map was ragged, so thumbed that it had grown as supple as a piece of chamois. | 8 | Petanya sudah tercabik-cabik, begitu sering dibolak-balik sehingga terkulai seperti secari lap <i>chamois</i> . | 18 |
| 12 | Ink-circled names populated the map. | 8 | Nama-nama yang dilingkari pena mendiami peta tersebut. | 19 |
| 13 | Mr. Clutter clapped his hands. | 11 | Mr. Clutter menepukkan tangannya. | 25 |
| 14 | Bobby took me to the spook movie. | 12 | Bobby mengajakku nonton film seram. | 26 |
| 15 | Dick was driving a black 1949 Chevrolet sedan. | 13 | Dick mengendarai sedan Chevrolet tahun 1949. | 29 |
| 16 | Dick rapped his knuckles against the windshield. | 14 | Dick mengetuk-ngetuk sendi-sendi tangannya di kaca depan. | 30 |
| 17 | She is a real sweet person, your mother. | 15 | Ia orang yang benar-benar manis, ibumu itu. | 32 |
| 18 | She unfolded a little paper fan. | 17 | Ia membuka lipatan sebuah kipas kertas kecil. | 36 |

| | | | | |
|----|---|----|---|----|
| 19 | My wife is remarried. | 19 | Istriku menikah lagi. | 42 |
| 20 | His eye singled out a chubby Japanese woman surrounded by four chubby Japanese children. | 22 | Matanya menyorot seorang perempuan Jepang menyenangkan yang dikelilingi oleh empat anak Jepang yang montok. | 48 |
| 21 | Mercifully, a bullet kills its victim. | 28 | Dengan belas kasih, sebutir peluru mematikan korbannya. | 61 |
| 22 | He is the faggot. | 28 | Dialah banci itu. | 61 |
| 23 | So when he received Dick's invitation, and realized that the date Dick proposed for his coming to Kansas more or less coincided with the time of Willie-Jay's release, he knew what he must do. | 29 | Maka, ketika ia menerima undangan Dick, dan menyadari bahwa tanggal yang diusulkan Dick untuk kedatangannya ke Kansas kurang lebih bersamaan dengan waktu pelepasan willie jay, ia tahu apa yang harus dilakukan. | 63 |
| 24 | Dick started the car. | 29 | Dick menstarter mobil. | 64 |
| 25 | The Garden City representative of New York life Insurance smiled as he watched Mr. Clutter uncap a Parker pen and open a checkbook. | 30 | Agen perwakilan asuransi New York Life di Garden City tersenyum ketika melihat Mr. Clutter membuka tutup botol pena Parker dan membuka sebuah buku cek. | 64 |
| 26 | Dick handed him the bottle, the contents reduced by half. | 31 | Dick menyerahkan botol kepadanya, isinya sudah berkurang setengahnya. | 68 |

| | | | | |
|----|---|----|---|----|
| 27 | A full moon was forming at the edge of the sky. | 32 | Bulan purnama terbentuk ditepi langit. | 69 |
| 28 | The lights were on downstairs in the living room and in Mr. Clutter's office. | 32 | Cahaya-cahaya terlihat dilantai bawah, diruang keluarga dan dalam kantor Mr. Clutter. | 70 |
| 29 | The first show was called 'The Man and the Challenge'. | 33 | Tayangan pertama berjudul "The Man and The Challenge" | 72 |
| 30 | The phone rang once. | 33 | Telepon berdering sekali. | 72 |
| 31 | The travelers stopped for dinner at a restaurant in Great Bend. | 34 | Para petualang itu berhenti untuk makan malam disebuah restaurant di Great Bend. | 73 |
| 32 | They skirted the northern rim of the town. | 34 | Mereka menyusuri pinggiran utara kota. | 74 |
| 33 | He sat down on the toilet, stretched out his legs and rubbed them, massaging the almost unbendable. | 34 | Ia duduk ditoilet, meluruskan kaki dan menggosoknya, memijat lutut-lutut yang nyaris tak dapat ditebuk. | 74 |
| 34 | Dick waited, ate some jellybeans, impatiently gunned the motor, sounded the horn. | 35 | Dick menanti, menyantap beberapa kacang Jelly, tak sabar menderum-derumkan mesin dan membunyikan klakson. | 76 |
| 35 | The door to the men's room was still bolted. | 36 | Pintu kamar mandi laki-lakimasih terkunci. | 77 |
| 36 | He wiped his face with a paper towel. | 36 | Ia mengusap wajahnya dengan sehelai tisu kertas. | 77 |
| 37 | The car crept forward. | 37 | Mobil itu merayap maju, | 80 |
| 38 | She was a classmate of Nancy Clutter's and her | 37 | Ia adalah teman sekelas Nancy Clutter, namanya | 81 |

| | | | | |
|----|---|----|--|----|
| | name was also Nancy. | | juga Nancy. | |
| 39 | It was his custom to wait until he had seen his daughter safely admitted to the house. | 37 | Ini adalah kebiasaannya untuk menunggu hingga ia menyaksikan putrinya dengan aman di ijin masuk kedalam rumah. | 81 |
| 40 | The garage was there, and she noted that both cars were in it: two Chevrolet sedans. | 38 | Garasi ada disana, dilihatnya kedua mobil juga masih berada ditempatnya; dua sedan Chevrolet. | 81 |
| 41 | We passed on through the dining room, and stopped at the bottom of the stairs. | 38 | Kami melintasi ruang makan dan berhenti di dasar tangga. | 83 |
| 42 | Nancy's room is just on the top. | 38 | Kamar Nancy ada di atas. | 83 |
| 43 | It is only a nosebleed. | 38 | Itu cuma mimisan. | 84 |
| 44 | Miss Kidwel – Susan – she told me there was a telephone in the kitchen. | 39 | Miss Kidwel – Susan – ia memberi tahu ada sebuah telepon di dapur. | 84 |
| 45 | Well, the TV was on and the kids were kind of lively, but even so I could hear voices. | 39 | Well, televisi sedang dinyalakan dan anak-anak tampaknya ribut. | 85 |
| 46 | Her health is not too good. | 39 | Kesehatannya tidak begitu baik. | 85 |
| 47 | He had the sheriff's office on the phone – the Garden City sheriff – and he was telling him that there was something radically wrong over at the Clutter place. | 39 | Ia menghubungi kantor sheriff dengan telepon – sheriff garden city- dan ia memberitahu sheriff ada Sesuatu yang sangat salah dirumah keluarga Clutter. | 85 |

| | | | | |
|----|---|----|--|----|
| 48 | Then we went in the house, the three of us. | 39 | Kemudian kami pergi kedalam rumah, kami bertiga. | 86 |
| 49 | The sheriff was wearing a hip pistol and when we started up the stairs, going to Nancy's room, I noticed he kept his hand on it, ready to draw. | 40 | Sherif mengenakan pistol dipahanya, dan ketika kami menaiki tangga, pergi ke kamar Nancy, kuperhatikan pistol berada ditanggannya, siap digunakan. | 86 |
| 50 | The bedcovers were drawn up to her shoulders. | 40 | Bedcover terbentang sampai pundaknya. | 86 |
| 51 | Her hands were tied behind and her ankles were roped together with the kind of cord you see on Venetian blinds. | 40 | Tangannya terikat kebelakang dan lutut-lututnya terikat bersama dengan jenis simpul yang anada lihat di Venesia. | 87 |
| 52 | I decided it was because of the chair, dining room chair, that looked out of place in a bathroom. | 40 | Kuputuskan, itu karena kursinya sejenis kursi ruang makan, yang tampak tidak semestinya berada dikamar mandi. | 87 |
| 53 | So we walked to the end of the hall, the last door, in there, on her bed that's where we found Mrs. Clutter. | 40 | Maka, kami berjalan ke ujung lorong, ke pintu terakhir dan disana di ranjangnya, disitulah tempat kami temukan Mrs. Clutter. | 87 |
| 54 | We stepped back into the hall and looked around. | 40 | Kami melangkah lagi ke lorong dan melihat sekeliling. | 87 |
| 55 | Her eyes were open. | 40 | Matanya terbuka. | 88 |
| 56 | The first place we tried was the master bedroom – | 41 | Tempat pertama yang kami coba adalah kamar tidur | 88 |

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| | the room where Mr. Clutter slept. | | utaa – kamar tempat Mr. Clutter tidur. | |
| 57 | It was Mr. Clutter's billfold, and he never did carry cash. | 41 | Itu adalah buku cek Mr. Clutter dan ia tidak pernah bawa uang kontan. | 88 |
| 58 | Another thing I knew was that neither Mr. Clutter nor Kenyon could see without his glasses. | 41 | Hal lain yang kuketahui adalah baik Mr. Clutter maupun Kenyon tak bisa melihat tanpa kacamata mereka. | 88 |
| 59 | Kenyon was over in a corner, lying on a couch. | 41 | Kenyon ada di sebuah sudut, terbaring disofa. | 89 |
| 60 | His head was propped by a couple of pillows, like they had been stuffed under him to make an easier target. | 41 | Kepalanya disangga beberapa bantal, seolah dijejalkan dibawahnya untuk menjadikannya target yang lebih mudah. | 89 |
| 61 | It was a furnace room. | 41 | Ini adalah ruang pemanas. | 90 |
| 62 | Around here, people just install a gas furnace and pump the gas smack out of the ground. | 41 | Disini, penghuni cukup memasang pemanas dan memompa gasnya hingga meresap dilantai. | 90 |
| 63 | His mouth was taped, the tape had been wound plumb around his head. | 41 | Mulutnya diselofan, selofan itu sangat merekat dikepalanya. | 90 |
| 64 | He was sprawled in front of the furnace. | 42 | Ia merangkak didepan perapian. | 90 |
| 65 | Ambulances arrived and the coroner and the Methodist minister, a police photographer, state troopers, fellows from the radio and the | 42 | Ambulan-ambulan berdatangan dan petugas jenazah pendeta methodis, seorang fotografer polisi, tentara-tentara pemerintah, orang-orang dari radio dan surat | 91 |

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| | newspaper. | | kabar. | |
| 66 | Stood there with its tail between its legs, did not bark or move. | 42 | Berdiri disana dengan ekor menyelinap diantara kaki-kaki, tidak menggonggong atau bergerak. | 91 |
| 67 | Time wasn't anybody here wasn't my kin. | 42 | Masa ketika tak seorang pun yang disini bukan kerabatku. | 92 |
| 68 | The incident provoked her into doing what she had never done before – abandon her duties. | 43 | Peristiwa itu memprovokasinya untuk melakukan apa yang sebelumnya tak pernah dilakukannya. | 93 |
| 69 | The ceiling leaks, the floor boards wobble, the mailboxes won't shut, the light bulbs are broken, the clock has stopped. | 43 | Eternitnya bocor, papan-papan lantainya bergoyang-goyang, kotak-kotak surat tak mau menutup, bohlam-bohlamnya pecah, jam telah berhenti berdetak. | 93 |
| 70 | I've got my rocker, and a nice wood stove, and a coffee pot, and plenty to read. | 43 | Aku punya kursi goyang, sebuah tungku kayu yang cantik, teko kopi dan banyak bacaan. | 94 |
| 71 | Mrs. Clare is a famous figure in Finney County. | 43 | Mrs. Clare adalah sosok terkenal di Finney County. | 94 |
| 72 | The next day we closed the dance hall. | 43 | Hari berikutnya kami menutup aula dansa. | 95 |
| 73 | Myrt knew the answer, was enjoying the last word. | 44 | Myrt mengetahui jawabannya, sangat menikmati kata-kata terakhir. | 95 |
| 74 | Worse, when the daughter hang up, she did not quench the old woman's curiosity; instead she | 44 | Lebih buruk lagi, ketika putrinya menutup telepon, ia tidak memuaskan rasa ingin tahuperempuan tua | 96 |

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| | placidly drank her coffee, went to her desk and began to postmark a pile of letters. | | itu; alih-alih dengan dingin Myrt minum kopinya, pergi kemejanya dan mulai mengecap pos setumpuk surat. | |
| 75 | Mrs. Clare raised her voice. | 44 | Mrs. Clare menaikkan suaranya. | 96 |
| 76 | Or somebody across the street. | 44 | Atau seseorang yang menyeberang jalan. | 97 |
| 77 | Varmints are looking for a chance to slam the door in your face. | 44 | Para pengacau yang mencari-cari kesempatan untuk membanting pintu didepan mukamu. | 96 |
| 78 | When your time comes, it comes. | 44 | Ketika waktumu tiba, ia akan datang. | 97 |
| 79 | It is all the same in eternity. | 44 | Semua sam dalam kedamaian. | 97 |
| 80 | So, blow your nose. | 44 | Karena itu, buang ingusmu. | 97 |
| 81 | Some people say I'm a tough old bird, but the Clutter business sure took the fly out of me, she later said to a friend. | 45 | Beberapa orang bilang bahwa aku adalah burung tua yang teguh, tetapi bisnis Clutter jelas menyingkirkan lalat dariku, belakangan ia berkata pada seorang teman. | 98 |
| 82 | One old man sitting here that Sunday, he put his finger right on it, the reason nobody can sleep; he said 'all we've got out here are our friends. | 45 | Seorang laki-laki tua duduk disini pada minggu itu, ia meletakkan jarinya teat disitu, alasan mengapa tak seorang pun bisa tidur, katanya ' semua yang kita dapatkan disini adalah teman-teman kita. | 98 |
| 83 | Yes, it's a hard fact to live with, but if they ever | 45 | Ya, itulah fakta keras yang harus dijalani, tetapi jika | 98 |

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| | do find out who done it, I'm sure it'll be a bigger surprise than the murders themselves. | | mereka bisa menemukan siapa yang melakukannya, aku yakin itu bakal jadi kejutan lebih besar daripada para pembunuhan itu sendiri. | |
| 84 | Lord, I had Clutter's check in my pocket. | 45 | Tuhan, aku punya cek Clutter persis dikantongku. | 99 |
| 85 | I called the manager of our office in Witchita. | 45 | Kutelepon manager kantor kami di Witchita. | 99 |
| 86 | But morally, that was another matter. | 45 | Tetapi secara moral, itu masalah lain. | 99 |
| 87 | They found Bobby making his bed. | 46 | Mereka menjumpai Bobby sedang membereskan ranjangnya. | 100 |
| 88 | The dinner bell sounded and his mother called to him to come inside, called until finally her husband said, ' no I'd leave him alone. | 46 | Bel makan malam berbunyi dan ibunya memanggilnya untuk masuk ke dalam, memanggil terus hingga suaminya berkata, ' tidak, lebih baik biarkan ia sendiri. | 100 |
| 89 | Later, when his brother stopped standing and started to walk, heading down the road and across the fields toward Holcomb, Larry persued him. | 46 | Belakangan saat abangnya berhenti berdiri dan mulai berjalan, mengarah ke jalanan melintasi padang-padang menuju Holcomb, Larry memburunya. | 101 |
| 90 | His brother wouldn't answer. | 46 | Abangnya tak mau menjawab. | 101 |
| 91 | The younger brother fell behind, then followed at a distance. | 46 | Adiknya terjatuh dibelakangnya, kemudian mengikutinya dari suatu jarak tertentu. | 101 |

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| 92 | For Bobby, as he was to learn before nightfall was their principal suspect. | 46 | Bobby, sebagaimana akhirnya diketahui sebelum malam tiba, merupakan tersangka utama mereka. | 101 |
| 93 | She was still contemplating the view when Bobby, shadowed by his large little brother. | 47 | Ia masih merenungkan pemandangan tersebut ketika Bobby, dibayang-bayangi oleh adiknya yang besar. | 102 |
| 94 | She went out on the porch to meet him. | 47 | Ia pergi keserambi untuk menemuinya. | 102 |
| 95 | He could not remember ever seeing Bobby cry, and he did not want to, so he lowered his eyes. | 47 | Ia tidak pernah bisa mengingat apakah Bobby pernah menangis, tetapi ia tidak ingin mengingatnya, karena itu ia memejamkan matanya. | 102 |
| 96 | Far off in the town of Olathe, in a hotel room where window shades darkened the midday sun. | 47 | Nun jauh disana, dikota Olathe dalam sebuah kamar hotel tempat bayang-bayang jendela menggelapkan matahari tengah hari. | 102 |
| 97 | Perry lay sleeping with a gray portable radio murmuring beside him. | 47 | Perry terbaring tidur dengan sebuah radio portable abu-abu yang berkicau disisinya. | 102 |
| 98 | He had merely fallen face down across the bed, as though sleep were a weapon that had struck him from behind. | 47 | Ia membiarkan wajahnya menelungkup di atas ranjang, seolah olah tidur adalah senjata yang menghantamnya dari belakang. | 102 |
| 99 | He had arrived home at noon, kissed his mother, readily replied to questions his father put | 47 | Ia sudah tiba dirumah siang hari, mencium ibunya, siap menjawab pertanyaan-pertanyaan yang | 102 |

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| | concerning his supposed overnight trip to Fort Scot and sat down to eat, and seeming quite his ordinary self. | | diajukan oleh ayahnya berkenaan dengan perjalanannya semalam yang semestinya mengara ke For Scot dan duduk untuk makan, tampaknya benar-benar seperti dirinya yang sesungguhnya. | |
| 100 | The broadcast had only begun when the father was startled to hear Dick snoring, as he remarked to the younger boy, he never thought he'd live to see Dick would rather sleep than watch basketball. | 47 | Siaran baru saja dimulai saat sang ayah terkejut mendengar dengkuran Dick, seperti dikatakannya pada anak lelakinya yang lebih muda, tak pernah ia berfikir dirinya masih hidup untuk menyaksikan Dick ketiduran, alih-alih nonton basket. | 103 |

Appendix B. Category Shifts

B.1 Structure Shift

| NO | SL (English) | Sentence NO | Page | TL (Indonesian) | Page |
|----|--|-------------|------|--------------------------------|------|
| 1. | On the high wheat plains of Western Kansas | 1 | 2 | Di daratan tinggi Kansas Barat | 2 |
| 2. | A lonesome area | 1 | 2 | Sebuah kawasan sepi | 2 |
| 3. | Other Kansas | 1 | 2 | Kansas yang lain | 2 |
| 4. | Holcomb's home | 2 | 2 | Rumah di Holcomb | 3 |

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|-----|---|----|----|---|----|
| 5. | One story frame | 2 | 2 | Bangunan satu lantai | 3 |
| 6. | A young biology student | 5 | 4 | Seorang mahasiswa biologi | 7 |
| 7. | The head man's job | 8 | 6 | Pekerjaan sebagai pemimpin | 14 |
| 8. | Ink-circled names | 12 | 8 | Nama-nama yang dilingkari pena | 19 |
| 9. | The map | 12 | 8 | Peta tersebut | 19 |
| 10. | The spook movie | 14 | 12 | Film seram | 26 |
| 11. | A black 1949 Chevrolet sedan | 15 | 13 | Sedan Chevrolet hitam tahun 1949 | 29 |
| 12. | His knuckles | 16 | 14 | Sendi-sendi tangannya | 30 |
| 13. | The windshield | 16 | 14 | Kaca depan | 30 |
| 14. | A real sweet person | 17 | 15 | Orang yang benar-benar manis | 32 |
| 15. | Your mother | 17 | 15 | Ibumu itu | 32 |
| 16. | A little paper fan | 18 | 17 | Sebuah kipas kertas kecil | 36 |
| 17. | A chubby Japanese woman | 20 | 22 | Seorang perempuan jepang | 48 |
| 18. | Four chubby Japanese children | 20 | 22 | Empat anak jepang yang montok | 48 |
| 19. | The faggot | 22 | 28 | Banci itu | 61 |
| 20. | Dick's invitation | 23 | 29 | Undangan Dick | 63 |
| 21. | Willie-Jay release | 23 | 29 | Pelepasan Willie-Jay | 63 |
| 22. | The garden city representative of New York life insurance | 25 | 30 | Agen perwakilan asuransi New York di life garden city | 64 |

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|-----|-------------------------|----|----|--------------------------|----|
| 23. | A parker pen | 25 | 30 | Pena parker | 64 |
| 24. | A full moon | 27 | 32 | Bulan purnama | 69 |
| 25. | The living room | 28 | 32 | Ruang keluarga | 70 |
| 26. | Mr. Clutter's office | 28 | 32 | Kantor Mr. Clutter | 70 |
| 27. | The first show | 29 | 33 | Tayangan pertama | 72 |
| 28. | The northern rim | 32 | 34 | Pinggiran utara | 74 |
| 29. | The men's room | 35 | 36 | Kamar mandi laki-laki | 77 |
| 30. | A paper towel | 36 | 36 | Sehelai tisu kertas | 77 |
| 31. | The car | 37 | 37 | Mobil itu | 80 |
| 33. | Chevrolet sedan | 40 | 38 | Sedan chevrolet | 81 |
| 33. | The dining room | 41 | 38 | Ruang makan | 83 |
| 34. | Nancy's room | 42 | 38 | Kamar Nancy | 83 |
| 35. | The sheriff's office | 47 | 39 | Kantor Sherif | 85 |
| 36. | The garden city sheriff | 47 | 39 | Sherif garden city | 85 |
| 37. | The Clutter place | 47 | 39 | Dirumah keluarga Clutter | 85 |
| 38. | A hip pistol | 49 | 40 | Pistol dipahnya | 86 |
| 39. | Nancy's room | 49 | 40 | Kamar Nancy | 86 |
| 40. | Dining room chair | 52 | 40 | Kursi ruang makan | 87 |
| 41. | The last door | 53 | 40 | Pintu terakhir | 87 |

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|-----|------------------------|----|----|--------------------------------|----|
| 42. | The first place | 56 | 41 | Tempat pertama | 88 |
| 43. | The master bedroom | 56 | 41 | Kamar tidur utama | 88 |
| 44. | Mr.Clutter's billfold | 57 | 41 | Buku cek Mr. Clutter | 88 |
| 45. | Another thing | 58 | 41 | Hal lain | 88 |
| 46. | His glasses | 58 | 41 | Kacamata mereka | 88 |
| 47. | An easier target | 60 | 41 | Target yang lebih mudah | 89 |
| 48. | A furnace room | 61 | 41 | Ruang pemanas | 90 |
| 49. | The Methodist minister | 65 | 42 | Pendeta Methodist | 91 |
| 50. | A police photographer | 65 | 42 | Seorang fotografer polisi | 91 |
| 51. | The incident | 68 | 43 | Peristiwa itu | 93 |
| 52. | The floor boards | 69 | 43 | Papan-papan lantainya | 93 |
| 53. | A nice wood stove | 70 | 43 | Sebuah tungku kayu yang cantik | 94 |
| 54. | A coffee pot | 70 | 43 | Teko kopi | 94 |
| 55. | A famous figure | 71 | 43 | Sosok terkenal | 94 |
| 56. | The next day | 72 | 43 | Hari berikutnya | 95 |
| 57. | The dance hall | 72 | 43 | Aula dansa | 95 |
| 58. | The last word | 73 | 44 | Kata-kata terakhir | 95 |
| 59. | The old woman's | 74 | 44 | Perempuan tua itu | 96 |
| 60. | A tough old bird | 81 | 45 | Burung tua yang teguh | 98 |

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|-----|--------------------------|-----|----|--------------------------------|-----|
| 61. | The Clutter business | 81 | 45 | Bisnis Clutter | 98 |
| 62. | One old man | 82 | 45 | Seorang laki-laki tua | 98 |
| 63. | A hard fact | 83 | 45 | Fakta keras | 98 |
| 64. | A bigger surprise | 83 | 45 | Kejutan lebih besar | 98 |
| 65. | Clutter's check | 84 | 45 | Cek Clutter | 99 |
| 66. | Our office | 85 | 45 | Kantor kami | 99 |
| 67. | Another matter | 86 | 45 | Masalah lain | 99 |
| 68. | The dinner bell | 88 | 46 | Bel makan malam | 100 |
| 69. | Their principal suspect | 92 | 46 | Tersangka utama mereka | 101 |
| 70. | His large little brother | 93 | 47 | Adiknya yang besar | 102 |
| 71. | A hotel room | 96 | 47 | Sebuah kamar hotel | 102 |
| 72. | Window shades | 96 | 47 | Bayang-bayang jendela | 102 |
| 73. | The midday sun | 96 | 47 | Matahari tengah hari | 102 |
| 74. | A gray portable radio | 97 | 47 | Sebuah radio portable abu-abu | 102 |
| 75. | Overnight trip | 99 | 47 | Perjalanannya semalam | 102 |
| 76. | His ordinary self | 99 | 47 | Dirinya yang sesungguhnya | 102 |
| 77. | Dick snoring | 100 | 47 | Dengkuran Dick | 103 |
| 78. | The younger boy | 100 | 47 | Anak lelakinya yang lebih muda | 103 |

B.2 Class Shift

| NO | SL (English) | Sentence NO | Page | TL (Indonesian) | Page |
|----|--------------|----------------|------|-----------------|------|
| 1. | Turning | 10 | 7 | Berputar | 16 |
| 2. | Ragged | 11 | 8 | Tercabik-cabik | 18 |
| 3. | Dinner | 31 | 34 | Makan malam | 73 |
| 4. | Unbendable | 33 | 34 | Ditekuk | 74 |
| 5. | To read | 70 | 43 | Bacaan | 94 |

B.3 Unit Shift

| NO | SL (English) | Sentence No | Page | TL (Indonesian) | Page |
|----|--------------------------|----------------|------|-----------------|------|
| 1. | The village of Holcomb | 1 | 2 | Holcomb | 2 |
| 2. | The majority | 2 | 2 | Mayoritas | 3 |
| 3. | His shoulders were broad | 3 | 3 | Bahunya lebar | 6 |
| 4. | His hair | 3 | 3 | Rambutnya | 6 |
| 5. | Had held | 3 | 3 | Berwarna | 6 |
| 6. | Its dark color | 3 | 3 | Gelap | 6 |

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|-----|----------------------------|----|----|---------------------------------|----|
| 7. | Daughters | 4 | 5 | Anak perempuan | 6 |
| 8. | Was engaged | 5 | 4 | Bertunangan | 7 |
| 9. | The wedding | 5 | 4 | Pernikahan | 7 |
| 10. | His wife | 6 | 5 | Istrinya | 10 |
| 11. | His family | 7 | 6 | Keluarganya | 12 |
| 12. | Was starving | 7 | 6 | Kelaparan | 12 |
| 13. | To install | 8 | 6 | Menempatkan | 14 |
| 14. | The core | 9 | 7 | Tengah | 15 |
| 15. | His apple | 9 | 7 | Apelnya | 15 |
| 16. | Had slapped | 10 | 7 | Mengajukan | 16 |
| 17. | A lawsuit | 10 | 7 | Tuntutan | 16 |
| 18. | The pilot | 10 | 7 | Pilot | 16 |
| 19. | The map | 11 | 8 | Petanya | 18 |
| 20. | A piece | 11 | 8 | Secarik | 18 |
| 21. | Chamois | 11 | 8 | Lap chamois | 18 |
| 22. | Was driving | 15 | 13 | Mengendarai | 29 |
| 23. | She is a real sweet person | 17 | 15 | Ia orang yang benar-benar manis | 32 |
| 24. | Unfolded | 18 | 17 | Membuka lipatan | 36 |
| 25. | My wife | 19 | 19 | Istriku | 42 |

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|-----|------------------|----|----|--------------------|----|
| 26. | Remarried | 19 | 19 | Menikah lagi | 42 |
| 27. | His eye | 20 | 22 | Matanya | 48 |
| 28. | Singled out | 20 | 22 | Menyorot | 48 |
| 29. | Mercifully | 21 | 28 | Dengan belas kasih | 61 |
| 30. | Its victim | 21 | 28 | Korbannya | 61 |
| 31. | He is the faggot | 22 | 28 | Dialah banci itu | 61 |
| 32. | The date | 23 | 29 | Tanggal | 63 |
| 33. | His coming | 23 | 29 | Kedatangannya | 63 |
| 34. | The time | 23 | 29 | Waktu | 63 |
| 35. | The car | 24 | 29 | Mobil | 64 |
| 36. | The bottle | 26 | 31 | Botol | 68 |
| 37. | Reduced | 26 | 31 | Sudah berkurang | 68 |
| 38. | By half | 26 | 31 | Setengahnya | 68 |
| 39. | Was forming | 27 | 32 | Terbentuk | 69 |
| 40. | The edge | 27 | 32 | Tepi | 69 |
| 41. | The sky | 27 | 32 | Langit | 69 |
| 42. | Downstairs | 28 | 32 | Lantai bawah | 70 |
| 43. | Was called | 29 | 33 | Berjudul | 72 |
| 44. | The phone | 30 | 33 | Telepon | 72 |

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|-----|---------------|----|----|---------------|----|
| 45. | The town | 32 | 34 | Kota | 74 |
| 46. | Sat down | 33 | 34 | Duduk | 74 |
| 47. | The toilet | 33 | 34 | Toilet | 74 |
| 48. | Stretched out | 33 | 34 | Meluruskan | 74 |
| 49. | Jellybeans | 34 | 35 | Kacang Jelly | 76 |
| 50. | Impatiently | 34 | 35 | Tak sabar | 76 |
| 51. | The motor | 34 | 35 | Mesin | 76 |
| 52. | The horn | 34 | 35 | Klakson | 76 |
| 53. | The door | 35 | 36 | Pintu | 77 |
| 54. | His face | 36 | 36 | Wajahnya | 77 |
| 55. | Classmate | 38 | 37 | Teman sekelas | 81 |
| 56. | Her name | 38 | 37 | Namanya | 81 |
| 57. | His custom | 39 | 37 | Kebiasannya | 81 |
| 58. | Had seen | 39 | 37 | Menyaksikan | 81 |
| 59. | His daughter | 39 | 37 | Putrinya | 81 |
| 60. | Safely | 39 | 37 | Dengan aman | 81 |
| 61. | The house | 39 | 37 | Rumah | 81 |
| 62. | The garage | 40 | 38 | Garasi | 81 |
| 63. | Passed on | 41 | 38 | Melintasi | 83 |

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|-----|-------------|----|----|----------------|----|
| 64. | The bottom | 41 | 38 | Dasar | 83 |
| 65. | The top | 42 | 38 | Atas | 83 |
| 66. | A nosebleed | 43 | 39 | Mimisan | 84 |
| 67. | The kitchen | 44 | 39 | Dapur | 84 |
| 68. | The TV | 45 | 39 | Televisi | 85 |
| 69. | Her health | 46 | 39 | Kesehatannya | 85 |
| 70. | The phone | 47 | 39 | Telepon | 85 |
| 71. | The house | 48 | 40 | Rumah | 86 |
| 72. | The sheriff | 49 | 40 | Sherif | 86 |
| 73. | Was wearing | 49 | 40 | Mengenakan | 86 |
| 74. | Started up | 49 | 40 | Menaiki | 86 |
| 75. | His hand | 49 | 40 | Tangannya | 86 |
| 76. | To draw | 49 | 40 | Siap digunakan | 86 |
| 77. | Were drawn | 50 | 40 | Terbentang | 86 |
| 78. | Up to | 50 | 40 | Sampai | 86 |
| 79. | Were tied | 51 | 40 | Terikat | 87 |
| 80. | Were roped | 51 | 40 | Terikat | 87 |
| 81. | The kind | 52 | 40 | Jenis | 87 |
| 82. | The chair | 52 | 40 | Kursinya | 87 |

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|------|------------------|----|----|------------|----|
| 83. | Looked out | 53 | 40 | Tampak | 87 |
| 84. | The end | 53 | 40 | Ujung | 87 |
| 85. | The hall | 53 | 40 | Lorong | 87 |
| 86. | Her bed | 53 | 40 | Ranjangnya | 87 |
| 87. | The hall | 54 | 40 | Lorong | 87 |
| 88. | Were open | 55 | 40 | Terbuka | 88 |
| 89. | The room | 56 | 41 | Kamar | 88 |
| 90. | A cough | 59 | 41 | Sofa | 89 |
| 91. | His head | 60 | 41 | Kepalanya | 89 |
| 92. | Was propped | 60 | 41 | Disangga | 89 |
| 93. | Had been stuffed | 60 | 41 | Dijejalkan | 89 |
| 94. | The gas | 62 | 41 | Gasnya | 90 |
| 95. | The ground | 62 | 41 | Lantai | 90 |
| 96. | His mouth | 63 | 41 | Mulutnya | 90 |
| 97. | Was taped | 63 | 41 | Diselofan | 90 |
| 98. | The tape | 63 | 41 | Selofan | 90 |
| 99. | His head | 63 | 41 | Kepalanya | 90 |
| 100. | Was sprawled | 64 | 42 | Merangkak | 90 |
| 101. | In front | 64 | 42 | Didepan | 90 |

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|------|--------------|----|----|------------------|----|
| 102. | The furnace | 64 | 42 | Perapian | 90 |
| 103. | The radio | 65 | 42 | Radio | 91 |
| 104. | Its tail | 66 | 42 | Ekor | 91 |
| 105. | My kin | 67 | 42 | Kerabatku | 92 |
| 106. | Provoked her | 68 | 43 | Memprovokasinya | 93 |
| 107. | The ceiling | 69 | 43 | Eternitnya | 93 |
| 108. | Are broken | 69 | 43 | Pecah | 93 |
| 109. | The clock | 69 | 43 | Jam | 93 |
| 110. | The answer | 73 | 44 | Jawabannya | 95 |
| 111. | Worse | 74 | 44 | Lebih buruk lagi | 96 |
| 113. | The daughter | 74 | 44 | Putrinya | 96 |
| 114. | Hang up | 74 | 44 | Menutup | 96 |
| 115. | Her coffee | 74 | 44 | Kopinya | 96 |
| 116. | Her desk | 74 | 44 | Mejanya | 96 |
| 117. | Her voice | 75 | 44 | Suaranya | 96 |
| 118. | Across | 76 | 44 | Yang menyeberang | 96 |
| 119. | The street | 76 | 44 | Jalan | 96 |
| 120. | Varmints | 77 | 44 | Para pengacau | 96 |
| 121. | A chance | 77 | 44 | Kesempatan | 96 |

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|------|-------------|----|----|--------------------|-----|
| 122. | The door | 77 | 44 | Pintu | 96 |
| 123. | Your face | 77 | 44 | Mukamu | 96 |
| 124. | Your time | 78 | 44 | Waktumu | 97 |
| 125. | Comes | 78 | 44 | Akan datang | 97 |
| 126. | The same | 79 | 44 | Sama | 97 |
| 127. | Your nose | 80 | 44 | Ingusmu | 97 |
| 128. | The fly | 81 | 45 | Lalat | 98 |
| 129. | His finger | 82 | 45 | Jarinya | 98 |
| 130. | The reason | 82 | 45 | Alasan | 98 |
| 131. | My pocket | 84 | 45 | Kantungku | 99 |
| 132. | The manager | 85 | 45 | Manajer | 99 |
| 133. | Morally | 86 | 45 | Secara moral | 99 |
| 134. | Making | 87 | 46 | Sedang membereskan | 100 |
| 135. | His bed | 87 | 46 | Ranjangnya | 100 |
| 136. | His mother | 88 | 46 | Ibunya | 100 |
| 137. | Her husband | 88 | 46 | Suaminya | 100 |
| 138. | His brother | 89 | 46 | Abangnya | 101 |
| 139. | The road | 89 | 46 | Jalanan | 101 |
| 140. | His brother | 90 | 46 | Abangnya | 101 |

| | | | | | |
|------|---------------------|-----|----|----------------|-----|
| 141. | The younger brother | 91 | 46 | Adiknya | 101 |
| 142. | Nightfall | 92 | 46 | Malam tiba | 101 |
| 143. | The view | 93 | 47 | Pemandangannya | 102 |
| 144. | The porch | 94 | 47 | Serambi | 102 |
| 145. | The town | 96 | 47 | Kota | 102 |
| 146. | Had merely fallen | 98 | 47 | Membiarkan | 102 |
| 147. | The bed | 98 | 47 | Ranjang | 102 |
| 148. | A weapon | 98 | 47 | Senjata | 102 |
| 149. | Had struck | 98 | 47 | Menghantamnya | 102 |
| 150. | His mother | 99 | 47 | Ibunya | 102 |
| 151. | His father | 99 | 47 | Ayahnya | 102 |
| 152. | The broadcast | 100 | 47 | Siaran | 103 |
| 153. | Was startled | 100 | 47 | Terkejut | 103 |

B.4. Intra-system Shift

| NO | SL (English) | Sentence NO | Page | TL (Indonesian) | Page |
|----|--------------|----------------|------|-----------------|------|
| 1. | Porches | 2 | 2 | Serambi depan | 3 |

| | | | | | |
|-----|---------------|----|----|-----------|-----|
| 2. | His shoulders | 3 | 3 | Bahunya | 6 |
| 3. | His hands | 13 | 11 | Tangannya | 25 |
| 4. | The contents | 26 | 31 | Isinya | 68 |
| 5. | His legs | 33 | 34 | Kakinya | 74 |
| 6. | The stairs | 41 | 38 | Tangga | 83 |
| 7. | The stairs | 49 | 40 | Tangga | 86 |
| 8. | The bedcovers | 50 | 40 | Bedcover | 86 |
| 9. | Her shoulders | 50 | 40 | Pundaknya | 86 |
| 10. | Her hands | 51 | 40 | Tangannya | 87 |
| 11. | Her eyes | 55 | 40 | Matanya | 88 |
| 12. | His eyes | 95 | 47 | Matanya | 102 |