I. INTRODUCTION

To translate words or texts, translators need to use strategies or procedures to help transform the ST to TT equivalently. Translation shift is one of the translation procedures to translate words or texts. Shift according to Hatim and Munday is “the small linguistic changes that occur between ST and TT” (26). In other words, shifts are the changes that happen in translating process. Catford (1965) defines shift as the changes from formal correspondence in the process of going from the SL to the TL. He divides shift into two major types of shift; level shifts and category shifts. Catford also develops category shifts into four types, they are structure-shifts, class-shifts, unit-shifts (rank-changes), intra-system-shifts.

In a story, dialogues are a part of a story which carries feelings and thoughts of the characters. It might also contain the emotional expression of the characters. In translating, House (2015) proposes several interacting factors which need to be considered, these are some of them; the structural characteristic, the expressive potential, and the constraints of the two languages involved in translation. She mentions expressive potential which means that translating process in general should not only focus on the structure but the expressive meaning as well. Thus, her theory can be applied in translating dialogues as it concerns about the expressive meaning as well. It is expected that the message and the emotion of the translated dialogue can be as well as if the readers read the original language. As Landers states that “translation is rightfully target-oriented” (51).

There are previous studies analyzing shift in translation. For instance, Suhaila (2010) analyzes unit shift in a fiction novel, while Kammer’s research (2018) is translation shift analysis on Bilingual History Textbook, and Sunarto (2015) proposes to examine translation shift found in noun phrase in subtitle of a movie written by
unofficial subtitle writer. Unit shift is one of the types in category shifts. Thus, the object of Suhaaila’s only uses one type of the shifts, while Kammer’s uses more types of shift – structure shift, class shift, unit shift, intra system shift in his research. On the other hand, the object of Sunarto’s analysis is only the noun phrases found in the subtitle. The difference of this study with those researches is that the object which focuses on dialogue translation and this study examines dialogue translation using four types of category shifts.