AN ANALYSIS OF TRANSLATION SHIFT IN TRANSLATING ENGLISH INTO INDONESIA IN A NOVEL THE LOVELY BONES BY ALICE SEBOLD

THESIS

Submitted in Partial Fulfillment

of the Requirements for the Degree of

Sarjana Sastra

Riska Biastami Turchamun

392015026

ENGLISH LITERATURE STUDY PROGRAM

FACULTY OF LANGUAGE AND ART

UNIVERSITAS KRISTEN SATYA WACANA

SALATIGA

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AN ANALYSIS OF TRANSLATION SHIFT ON DIALOGUE IN A NOVEL ENGLISH INTO INDONESIA THE LOVELY BONES

BY ALICE SEBOLD

Riska Biastami Turchamun

ABSTRACT

As literary work, a good novel is often translated in various language, moreover some of them made into movies. Translating novel from English into Indonesian now has become something that common and easy to find, but the fact is there are still many problems in the process of translation. Dialogue as the important part of the story which made the story is more clearly and easier to understand the plot of the whole novel by the readers, it also must be translated to make the story acceptable by the readers. In translation it is not only changes from the Source Text Language to the Target Text Language, it must be considered to the meaning to make the readers understand with the story.

This study focuses on inherent problems of translation shift on dialogue in translating English into Indonesian in a novel The Lovely Bones by Alice Sebold and the Indonesian translation entitled Tulang-Tulang Yang Cantik. With the aims of knowing which the translation shift take place in translating dialogues in this novel. These researches also find the differences and compares them in analysis of translation shift in translating this novel.

The analysis has been conducted using Catford’s theory of translations shift, more specifically in category shift. The writer applied qualitative descriptive method to reach the data for this study. The writer read novel The Lovely Bones by Alice Sebold in two versions in English (original) and the translated novel in Indonesian, after that the writer identifies and analyzes the translation shift form which found in this novel.

Keywords: translation, translation shifts, Catford, English to Indonesia, novel, the lovely bones, dialogue
I. INTRODUCTION

Language is important parts of our life, with language we can communicate to another people, show what we feel, give information and many more. Moreover, there are so many different languages in this world. In this case, translation has an important role to make that differences of language can be acceptable to another people who has a different language. Many books and novels are being translated into Indonesian, great novels usually available in Indonesian and the English version as the original. In translating English into Indonesian as the target language text, there is always having a problem in translation. According to Newmark (1982:7) translation is a skill that consists of efforts to change the message and or a written statement from one language to the message and or similar statements in other a translation of the entire context. In other words, translation is an activity which has some difficulties because it is be transferred the same message, so that the readers get the clear meaning and same message in the different languages.

Larson, (1988: 3-12) said that, the message of source language must equivalent. The readers will be confused if the target language is influenced by the source language. The aim of the translator in transferring the meaning of the source language (SL) into the target language (TL) is to communicate clearly and effectively to its readers. By that reason, the result of translation must be transferring the meaning of the source language clearly. In order to make the clear meaning of source language, it is expected that the meaning of target language can be understood by the readers. So, the result of translation must be readable. In target language, readability is needed, because it makes the readers easier to catch the content of the translation text,
conversely when the translation text is not readable. It will make the readers difficult to understand the content of the text well.

One of translated novel from English into Indonesian is a novel *The Lovely Bones* by Alice Sebold and the Indonesian translation entitled *Tulang-Tulang Yang Cantik*. These novels have a story about murdered girl who see her family and the murder life in the earth from heaven. In translating this novel the translator faced the general problem. The problem is translation shift, shift is always happened in all translation, it because there are many difference of source language text and target language, for example the differences of culture and many more aspect which made possibilities that translation shifts will happen in every novels.

In literature, dialogue is important part not just in drama but also in novel. In a novel dialogue is a conversation conducted by two characters or more with a specific purpose for the plot of the story. Dialogues can also bring up characteristic from each character, showing up emotions, thoughts and feelings of the characters. The dialogue also serves to provide an overview of the setting of story. In dialogues, conversations are also conducted by so many cultural differences. So in this paper we will see and discuss about translation shift which happen on dialogues of the characters in this novel.

Therefore, it is important to point out that there are similarities and differences between English and Indonesian structure. When there are similarities, translation would be easy. It means that in translating text from source language into target language, transposition is the main process in the translation that should be taken into account by translator.
Some studies about translation shift have been conducted, such as from Maydina Risqi in 2017 and Dwiky Fandy Setyabudi in 2016. The study done by Maydina is entitled “Translation shift of Indonesian in *Diary of A Wimpy Kid* by Jeff Kinney” and by Dwiky is entitled “The Analysis on the Translation Shift in Translating Indonesian Songs into English”. Those studies were conducted to analyze about translation shift in a novel and
songs using the shift’s theory from Catford. The aim of that research is to know how the shift was applied in translation products. This study want to find out the shift that happened in translation products and then classifying them using Catford’s theories about translation shift. After that using the findings which found on those translation products the researcher analyzing the translation level shift (structure shift, unit shift, class shift and intra system shift) occurs.

This study will be focus on analyzing the translation shift based on category shift. Furthermore, translation shift is not a simple problem because the translator must be wise to choose the correct words when transferring or moving word from one language to the other languages. It was not the easy problems; the authors must remember that they need to pay more attention with the message. The analysis of the translation shift in this research will be conducted by using Catford’s theory of translation especially category shift which used to deal with the shift that happened in this novel. So it might need to discuss in the further explanation.

This research study aimed to describe and analyze the translation shifts on dialogues in a novel The Lovely Bones by Alice Sebold from English into Indonesia, and to investigate the types of translation shifts especially category shift made in the translation of The Lovely Bones by Alice Sebold from English into Indonesian. The objectives of the research are: firstly, this study has to find what kind of translation shifts which found in The Lovely Bones.

Hopefully, the result of this research study will assist the translator who wants to translate using translation procedure, such as translation shift. This research will criticize and give suggestions on translation shift which happen in this novel. So with this research will help the translator to be wiser to choose words. And this can also be
beneficial to the students, and other researchers who want to learn or use translation shifts.

II. LITERATURE REVIEW

A. Definition of Translation

Here are some definitions of translation theories which taken from some sources. Simatupang (2000:2) says that translation is a shift of meaning contained in the source language into the target language and make it happen again in the target language with forms as natural as possible in accordance with the applicable rules. Another theory is from Catford (1965:20) says that translation can be defined as follows: the replacement of textual material in one language (source language) to another language textual material (target language) equivalent. Simatupang and Catford has same main idea in translation. Their theory about translation are emphasizing on the equivalent from source language into target language. It can be conclude that, translation is replacement or changes of the source language into the target language using rules and shift to make the meaning as natural as possible and acceptable in target language.

Based on many definitions above, there are three important constituents in translation; first, there are must be consist of two different languages which play a role as Source Language (SL) and the other one as the Target Language (TL). Second, is the message, the translator must have a skill to transfer words in different languages but cannot be changes the message. Third is equivalency, problems are coming up in translation began to make equivalent. Shift of meaning, shift of words, shift of structures and many more problem in translation can be happens because the translator want make it equivalent. They make it as natural as possible so it will be easy to understand and acceptable by the readers.
This study assumed that translation is a process of transferring thoughts and message from the source language to the target language, in the form of written or spoken. Translation is the process of moving information from one language as stated in the source language into another language known as the target language, with no change in the authenticity of the information or the message from the source language.

B. Definition of Dialogue

Dialogue is a conversation between two or more characters. Usually dialogue identical with drama, but nowadays dialogue also becomes an important part in a story of literally works. Especially in a novel, dialogues play an important function. The author of the novel should make a dialogues to figure out the how characters in the novel. Dialogue is contains of thoughts, feelings and all emotional of the characters. It also helps the readers to know the characteristic of each character. This paper will be discussing about translation shifts using dialogue from a novel “The Lovely Bones”. It can be seen how the translators change the TL (in Indonesia language) from SL (in English language) and how translation shifts are occur.

C. Definition of Shifts

Shift represents some changes occurring in a translation process. Based on Simatupang (2000:2) says that translation is a shift of meaning contained in the source language into the target language and makes it happen again in the target language with forms as natural as possible in accordance with the applicable rules. That means shift and translation cannot be separated because these two things are very closely related. In translation shift will always happen, changing of the meaning, words,
structure and many more. It cannot be avoided even more shifting must be done to make existing texts more natural and also acceptable to the readers.

Here are the definitions and explanations of shift or transposition taken from many sources. Based to Nida and Taber (1969: 171) say that some of the most common shifts in meaning found in the transfer process are modifications which involve specific and generic meaning. Such shifts may go in either direction from generic to specific or specific to generic. A shift may result from a difference of the system in both languages. The difference can be in the form of vocabulary or structure, the shift caused by the vocabulary results in a shift in meaning. It can be concluded that there are two kinds of shifts in meaning. The first is the meaning shift from general to specific meaning. The second is the meaning shift from specific to general meaning. These kinds of shifts often cause incorrect translation. The shift of structure, however, usually does not change the meaning or the message of the original text.

Machali (1998: 152) also proposes the kinds of translation shift. She divides the shift in translation into two kinds: obligatory shift and optional shift. An obligatory shift refers to the kinds of shift that occurs when no formal correspondence occurs in the translation. It is the shift that its occurrence is dictated by the grammar. The other kind of shift is the optional shift. It refers to a case of shift that is caused by the translator's discretion. It is called optional shift since the translator could have chosen the more equivalent clauses with the readers' orientation in the target language text. In addition, Machali (1998: 160) states that there are two basic sources of translation shifts: source language text-centered shift and target language text-centered shift. The source language text-centered shifts are of three kinds, namely, grammatical shift, which mainly concerns particle marked, foregrounding, and tenses; shifts related to
cohesion, which mainly concern ellipsis; and textual shifts, which mainly concern genetic ambivalence, and embodiment of interpersonal meaning. The target language text-centered shift causes the main problem concerned with achieving effectiveness, pragmatic appropriateness (including the cultural one), and information (referential) explicitness.

Translation shift is termed by Vinay and Darbelnet called transposition involves replacing one word class with other without changing the meaning of the message. Transposition is termed by Catford as shift is a translation procedure involving changes in the grammar from source language to target language. Catford (1978) divides the shift in translation into two major types, level shift and category shift:

1. A level shift means when a SL item at one linguistic level has a TL translation equivalent at a different level. In English has a lexical unit in Indonesia as its translation equivalent. The following examples show these shifts.

1a. John has gone shopping.

John sudah pergi berbelanja.

1b. Nenek pun makan apel itu.

Even grandmother ate that apple.

Here are the explanations of the example above. In (1a) in English “has” combined with the third form of the verb “go” indicates that the act of “going” has started before the time of speaking and the effect of the action still continues at the time of speaking, as opposed. The form „has“ + Verb III” in English, a unit in the grammar, is translated into Indonesian using the lexis „sudah“. In the same
way, „pun“ in (1b), a unit (morpheme) in the grammar of Indonesian, which is an emphatic particle, is translated into „even“, a lexical word in English.

2. Category shift is a generic term referring to shifts involving any of the four categories of class, structure, system and unit. In this type of shift freedom in translating is preferred, because in translating the translator should not following many rules of writing the target language, so that the results of the translation do not look like translation languages or unnatural. This category shift is divided into several groups, namely:

   a. Structure Shifts

      In grouping shifting categories, this shift in structure is the most common. Grammatically, a shift in structure can appear at various levels (words, phrases, clauses, or sentences), but still in the same level. For example, a sentence in the source language is translated still in the sentence level too, although grammatically the sentence in the target language is different.

      Example: Passive becomes active or from active becomes passive

1. Source Language (SL): Your message has been sent.

   Target Language (TL): Kami telah mengirim pesan anda.


   Target Language (TL): Topi saya terjatuh.
From examples above can be seen that the structure of Source Language (SL) and Target Language (TL) are different example 1 showed that the Source Language (SL): Your message has been sent becomes Target Language (TL): Kami telah mengirim pesan anda. The subject is a change “you” becomes “kami” it made the structure is changing same with example 1, example 2 have; I dropped my hat as Source Language (SL) and becomes Target Language (TL): Topi saya terjatuh. Structure shift was also happen in here, from active becomes passive.

b. Class shifts (word class shifts)

This word class shift occurs when the word class in the source language is different from the word class in the target language.

Example: Preposition becomes a conjunction

1. Source Language (SL): After that, I walked her home.

Target Language (TL): Setelah kami berbelanja, aku mengantarnya pulang.

The examples above are showed class shift is happen because word class in source language is different from the word class in the target language. “walked her home” also “making the bed” if we translate it in literally translation becomes “berjalan rumahnya” and “membuat tempat tidur” that is not acceptable for Indonesian, because walked mean berjalan and making mean membersihkan?, the answer is because there is different word class in Source Language (SL) and Target Language (TL) from prepositions becomes a conjunction.. This called class shift.
c. Unit Shifts

As the name, this shift is when the translation equivalent of a unit at one rank is in the Source at a different rank in the Target Language. This shift is almost the same as structure-shift, but at this level shift, the levels between the source language and the target language are different. For example, two words in the source language can be just a word in the target language.

Example: Phrases become words

1. Source Language (SL): His father is very nice.
   Target Language (TL): Ayahnya sangat baik.

2. Source Language (SL): The clock does not work.
   Target Language (TL): Jamnya mati.

Examples above are clear enough to show unit shift which happened in translating English into Indonesian. There are two or more words from Source Language (SL) and in Target Language (TL) are translated just in a word. “His father” become “ayahnya” and more “does not work” become a word “mati”. All shifts are happen in translation because have same purposes to make acceptable to the target reader. That’s why the translation is not just change the language or meaning they must change the word without change the message from the source language (SL).

d. Intra-System-Shifts

In operating system in the Source Language has an equivalent translation (a term operating in) a different non-corrective system-in the Target Language, the shifts
occur internally, within a system ". As the name implies, this shift occurs in cases involving the internal system of language formation in translation. Examples bellow as the formation of single words and plural words system. Each language has a different singular and plural form. This is in accordance with the rules that apply in the language, so that in translating the single form of a source language into the target language a shift can occur.

Example: Plural becomes singular

1. Source Language (SL): People often think negative about him.
   Target Language (TL): Orang sering berpikir negatif tentang dia.

2. Source Language (SL) : That bag is full of books
   Target Language (TL): Tas itu penuh dengan buku.

The example above shows that “people” and “books” are plural it means that more than one, but in Target Language they changes into “orang’ and “buku”. Words “orang” and “buku” in Indonesian language is a singular word. It could be translated into orang-orang and buku-buku. If in English language we can put “s” to the words to change singular into plural like examples 2’books’, in Indonesian plural words we can identify if the words is repeat twice we can see on the example above number 2”buku-buku”. That changing is called intra-system shift.

III. RESEARCH METHOD

A. Types of Data

In this study, researcher used a qualitative descriptive method. Sugiyono, (2003: 14) states that, qualitative research is qualitative data is data in the form of
words, schemes, and images. Whereas Sutopo (2002: 35) states that in seeking understanding, qualitative research tends not to cut the pages of stories and other data with numerical symbols. Researchers try to analyze the data with all the richness of their characters that are full of nuances, as close as possible to their original form as when recorded. According to Bogdan and Taylor (1975) in Moleong's book (2004: 3) suggest qualitative methods as research procedures that produce descriptive data in the form of words or verbal from people and observable behavior.

Based on the opinions above, it can be stated that the descriptive qualitative method is a research method that produces descriptive data in the form of words, schemes, and images. And does not cut the pages of stories and other data with numerical symbols. So here the data used in this study are the shifts which taken from A novel in titled “The Lovely Bones” written by Alice Sebold, as the original version in English language (as sources text) printed in the United States of America and first edition was published on 2002. That novel had translated into Indonesia with the title “Tulang-Tulang Yang Cantik” who’s translated by Gita Yuliani K, Lanny Murtihardjana as the editor. The first edition was published by PT Gramedia Pustaka Utama at Jakarta on April 2008.

B. Data Collection

The data are collected by the researcher through reading, identifying and classifying the text. Researchers also observes and signs the possibility of the translation shift in The Lovely Bones using the translation shift procedure. The methods to reach the data are; firstly, the writer read a novel in titled “The Lovely Bones” written by Alice Sebold, as the original version in English language as sources text. Second, the writer also read the novel which translated into Indonesia with the title “Tulang-Tulang Yang Cantik” who’s translated by Gita Yuliani K as the target text.
text. It done by the writer to know how the translator translating from English version into Indonesia version. Third, comparing both of the novels and seek translation shift which happen in SL(source language) into TL(target language) to know is the shifts acceptable or not. The next is, collecting the shifts which founded in those novels. And the last is classifying or identifying the shifts into the categories based on Catford’s theories of translation shift.

C. Data Analysis

The researcher has collected the shifts which happen in this pair of novels. Using dialogues in the stories of this novel ware sorted and then categorized it according to category shifts which termed by Catford. The category shifts are structure shift, class shift, unit shift and intra-system shift. Table here are consists of source language text (SL), target language text (TL) and shift statement (to give the information of the shifts). The table is comparing the SL and TL, the purposes of the comparative table here are to make the writer easier to explain and help the readers understanding the data clearly. Afterward, the data which arranged in comparative table divided into category shifts and analyzed it.

IV. FINDINGS AND DISCUSSION

As translation product, shifts always occur in that. Shifts is became an important part of translation. In changing SL to TL the translator must be able to chose right words to keep the message and acceptable by the target readers. The different cultures make translation can not always follow SL term it would confusing the target readers. That why shifts must be occurring in translation. This presents the
findings data of translation shift in the novels and analyzing the shifts with compared the SL and TL and discuss it to know what is the kinds of translation shift which happen in this novel, also to know how translation shift was applied in that pairs of novel. To make this analysis organized and easier to understand by the readers, it will be divided into four categories of shift by Catford’s theories of translation shift. There are; structure shift, class shift, unit shift, and intra system shift

A. Translation Shifts Identifies

1. Structure shift

Based on Catford’s theories of shifts, structure shift is shift which common in translation. Structure shift occurs when there are some changed in grammatically or structure of sentences form from SL into TL. Sentence itself has divided into 4 types, they are: Declarative Sentence, Imperative Sentence, Interrogative Sentence and Exclamatory Sentence. Four types of sentences above have different purposes. The another structure shift in this novel is changing form of structure from active sentence into passive sentence The writer has founded some structure shift and categorized it based on changing of the sentences types in SL compared with TL. The data will be discussing and served in this following table.

1.1 Structure Shift from Imperative Sentence to Declarative Sentence and Vice Versa

Imperative sentence is the most common sentences. The purposes of imperative sentence are to give a command or make a request. Usually ends with a period or full stop but also can ends with exclamation mark. This types of sentence is have same term in Bahasa Indonesia with kalimat perintah, in dialogue imperative sentence is
happen when one character give some command or request to another character to do something. The next type is declarative sentence; a declarative sentence simply makes a statement or expresses an opinion. These sentences have a purpose to tell something. In other words, it makes a declaration. This kind of sentence ends with a period.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>NO</th>
<th>SOURCE LANGUAGE TEXT</th>
<th>TARGET LANGUAGE TEXT</th>
<th>SHIFT STATEMENT</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>“Don’t let me startle you” Mr. Harvey said. ( pg 6)</td>
<td>“Semoga aku tidak mengagetkan mu.” Kata Mr., Harvey. ( pg 11)</td>
<td>Structure shift Imperative sentence &gt; Declarative sentence</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Franny said these questions were fruitless:”You didn’t and that’s that. Don’t mull it over. It does no good. You’re dead and you have to accept it.” (pg 8)</td>
<td>Menurut Franny pertanyaan semacam itu sangat tidak bermanfaat. “Pokoknya tidak kau lakukan, titik. Jangan di pikirkan terus. Takkan ada gunanya. Kau sudah mati dan harus menerimanya.” (pg 14)</td>
<td>Structure shift Imperative sentence &gt; Declarative sentence</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

From table data above showed that, there are structure shift from imperative sentence to declarative sentence. In table no 1 SL “Don’t let me startle you” this is imperative sentence, because this sentence is showed that Mr.Harvey as the speaker of that dialogue was make a command or request to the other character. Structure shift happen here because if translated in literal it should be “jangan biarkan aku menggagetkan mu.” It was same types of sentences, imperative. But the translator translated it into TL “Semoga aku tidak mengagetkan mu.” The second data from table above number 2, showed that the SL”You didn’t and that’s that”is imperative sentence translated to TL becomes”Pokoknya tidak kau
lakukan, titik.” is declarative sentence. Both of that SL sentences are declarative sentence because it showed the character give a statement and not give a command any more. In this case structure shift or changing is happen from imperative sentence to declarative sentence.

1.1.1  Structure Shift from Active to Passive Form

Another structure shift which happened in this novel is the changing form sentence from active to passive. An active sentence is a sentence which the subject of the sentence shows the action in the sentence. While, passive is a sentence with the subject of the sentence has an action done to it by someone or something else.

Data in table below shows that there is a structure shift or a changed SL in active form to TL in passive form. In SL “she” as the subject of the sentence is doing an action “dropping” it is an active form. In TL the sentence changed into passive because dropping in SL translated become terjatuh it means that the action done by something else (not the subject).

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<tr>
<th>NO</th>
<th>SOURCE LANGUAGE TEXT</th>
<th>TARGET LANGUAGE TEXT</th>
<th>SHIFT STATEMENT</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>“Or she could have dropped it along the way.” (pg 25)</td>
<td>“Atau mungkin saja terjatuh dalam perjalanan.” (pg 35)</td>
<td>Structure shift Active &gt; Passive</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
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2. Class shift

Class shift occurs when the translation equivalent of a source language item is a member of a different class from the original item. All words belong to categories called word classes (or parts of speech) according to the part they play in a sentence. The main word
classes in English are Noun, Verb, Adjective, Adverb, Pronoun, Preposition, Conjunction, Determiner, Exclamation and many more. The discussion will be done using the table below and give explanations to make it clearly so the readers can see and understand how class shift is happen in this novel.

2.1 Class Shift From Noun to Verb

In a sentence consists of many parts of word classes. The first class of words which is identified in this table is noun words, noun is a word that identifies: a person (man, girl, engineer, friend) a thing (horse, wall, flower, country) an idea, quality, or state (anger, courage, life, luckiness) in bahasa Indonesia this class of words is called “kata benda”. A verb describes what a person or thing does or what happens. For example, verbs describe an action – run, eat, sleep, an event – rain, happen. Data in table below are shows the class shifts from noun to verb.

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<thead>
<tr>
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<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>&quot;I can time thingsto the minute.” She told her own mother, a mother who couldn’t care less about ovens. (pg 12)</td>
<td>&quot;Aku bisa mengatur lamanya memanggang sampai ke menit- menitnya.” ia bercerita kepada ibunya sendiri, seorang ibu yang sama sekali tidak peduli tentang oven. (pg 19)</td>
<td>Class shift Noun &gt; Verb</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.</td>
<td>I wanted to say to him. ” Bring her to a Marx Brothers movie, sit on a fart cushion, show them the boxers you have on with the little devils eating</td>
<td>&quot;Bawalah ia menonton film Marx Brothers, duduk di atas bantal kentut, tunjukkan</td>
<td>Class shift Noun &gt; Verb</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
hot dogs on them!” all I could do was talk, but no one on Earth could hear me. (pg 32)

kepadanya celana pendek yang kau kenakan dengan motif setan-setan kecil memakan hot dog itu!” yang bisa kulakukan hanyalah bicara, tetapi tak seorangpun di bumi bisa mendengarku. (pg 44)

All data in table above shows that that there are some class shift from noun to verb. Here are the explanations, from 1 and 2 SL are noun words and the translator changed it in to TL in verb words. As the statements above noun and verb are the different class, so from explanations above that was a translation class shift the changes from noun to verb.

2.2 Class Shift From Personal Pronoun to Proper Noun

Next class shift which happen in this novel is the changed class words from pronoun word to noun word. Before go to the discussion, it is important to know what is pronoun words. Pronouns are used in place of a noun that is already known or has already been mentioned. This is often done in order to avoid repeating the noun. For example: Tiara cried because she was sad.

In other words pronoun is a word which replace things which already known. The examples of pronoun are; he and she. Pronoun itself can be divided into various categories. One of them is personal pronouns. Personal pronouns are used in place of
nouns referring to specific people or things, for example me, me, mine, you, yours, his, her, hers, us, them, or them. They can be divided into various different categories according to their role in a sentence, as follows:

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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>“I heard you say that thing you always say about Susie’s smile. About stars exploding.” (pg 22)</td>
<td>“Aku mendengar Dad mengucapkan sesuatu yang biasa Dad katakan tentang senyuman Susie. Tentang bintang-bintang meledak.” (pg 31)</td>
<td>Class shift</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Personal Pronoun &gt; Proper noun</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.</td>
<td>“You got kind of goofy. It was a cop, wasn’t it?” (pg 22)</td>
<td>“Dad jadi agak linglung. Itu tadi polisi, kan?” (pg 31)</td>
<td>Class shift</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Personal Pronoun &gt; Proper noun</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The data shows that all the shifts are the changes of class words from personal pronouns to noun. In SL “you” is a personal pronoun word but the changes happen her because in TL translated become “Dad” in TL dad is a noun words. It is rarely found the class shift from personal pronoun words to noun words.

2.3 Class Shift From Pronoun to Proper Noun

Proper noun is a word or group of words that is the name of a particular person, place, or thing. Usually begins with capital letter. Data in the table bellow is show that there is a class shift because in SL “he” changes in TL “Len”. Class shift happen because “he” a pronoun after translated into bahasa Indonesia it changed to “Len” or name one of the characters in that novel.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
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20 | Final Project |
3. Unit shift

Unit shift is the changes of rank; that is, departures from formal correspondence in which the translation equivalent of a unit at one rank in the source language is a unit at a different rank in the target language. In simply, unit shift happen when there is a changes of a unit from SL into TL. The data founded from this novel are unit shift in word, phrase and sentences.

3.1. Unit shift from Phrase to Word and Vice Versa

Word is a group of a letter in a written or printed which have a meaning which has many purposes like to express a feeling or give information. The upper level of word is the phrase, phrase is a group of two or more words which express a single idea but usually do not write in a complete sentence form. Moreover sentence is a group of words that expresses a statement, question, command or wish.

The data below presents that there are some changes from phrase to word and vice versa. It is clear enough understand word is the smallest part of language it consist of only one word. and phrase are consist of two or more words which express one idea and sentence have meaning as a group of words it must be consists of at least two main words they must
have subject and verb. All the data below are the changes of the SL to TL from phrase to word and vice versa.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
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<td>1.</td>
<td>&quot;Play with your father.&quot; While she ducked into the kitchen and took a nip of sherry for herself. (pg 13)</td>
<td>&quot;Bermainlah bersama ayahmu.&quot; Sementara ia pergi ke dapur dan meneguk sedikit sherry. (pg 20)</td>
<td>Unit shift Phrase &gt; Word</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.</td>
<td>&quot;Your brother has a new finger painting, and I made apple crumb cake,&quot; (pg 14)</td>
<td>&quot;Adikmu sudah bikin lukisan jari yang baru, dan aku sudah bikin pai apel.&quot; (pg 21)</td>
<td>Unit shift Phrase &gt; Word</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.</td>
<td>&quot;But it could be anyone’s,&quot; my father said to my mother as they began another restless vigil. “Or she could have dropped it along the way.” (pg 25)</td>
<td>&quot;Tetapi itu bisa saja milik siapapun,&quot; kata ayahku kepada ibuku ketika mereka memulai lagi suatu masa tanpa bisa tidur, penuh keresahan. “Atau mungkin saja terjatuh dalam perjalanan.” (pg 35)</td>
<td>Unit shift Word &gt; Phrase</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.</td>
<td>&quot;I’m late for the first period,&quot; she said. (pg 33)</td>
<td>&quot;Aku sudah terlambat untuk jam pelajaran pertama,&quot; kata Lindsey. (pg 46)</td>
<td>Unit shift Word &gt; Phrase</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5.</td>
<td>&quot;You got kind of goofy. It was a cop, wasn’t it?” (pg 22)</td>
<td>&quot;Dad jadi agak linglung. Itu tadi polisi, kan?” (pg 31)</td>
<td>Unit shift Phrase &gt; Word</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6.</td>
<td>&quot;Dad, I want you to tell me what it was. Which body part, and then I’m going to need to throw up.” (pg 22)</td>
<td>&quot;Dad, katakan padaku bagian apa itu. Bagian tubuh mana, dan setelah itu aku akan muntah.” (pg 32)</td>
<td>Unit shift Phrase &gt; Word</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
4. Intra-system shift

Intra-system shift refers to the shifts that occur internally, within the system; that is for those cases where the source and the target language possess systems which approximately correspond formally as to their constitution, but when translation involves selection of a non-corresponding term in the target language system. Intra-system shift mostly happen when there is a different system of plural and singular between SL and TL.

4.1 Intra-system shift from Plural to Singular

In English and Indonesian languages has a different way to write the plural word and singular word. In English as the SL plural words are written in one word with putting “s” on the end of the words it means that the word is a plural and not singular. Different with English language, in bahasa Indonesia singular and plural words are written in different way, if singular word just consist of one word. While, plural word written in repeat word and give a sign “–” in the middle of the repeated word. The data found that there are intra-system shift from plural to singular in translating SL to TL.
<table>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2.</td>
<td>&quot;I heard you say that thing you always say about Susie's smile about stars exploding. ” (pg 22)</td>
<td>&quot;Aku mendengar Dad mengucapkan sesuatu yang biasa Dad katakan tentang senyuman Susie. Tentang bintang meledak.” (pg 31)</td>
<td>Intra system shift Plural &gt; Singular</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.</td>
<td>I wanted to say to him. ” Bring her to a Marx Brothers movie, sit on a fart cushion, show them the boxers you have on with the little devils eating hot dogs on them!” all I could do was talk, but no one on Earth could hear me. (pg 32)</td>
<td>aku ingin berkata kepada Mr. Caden, ”Bawalah ia menonton film Marx Brothers, duduk di atas bantal kentut, tunjukkan kepadanya celana pendek yang kau kenakan dengan motif setan- setan kecil memakan hot dog itu!” yang bisa kulakukan hanyalah bicara, tetapi tak seorangpun di bumi bisa mendengarku. (pg 44)</td>
<td>Intra system shift Plural &gt; Singular</td>
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</table>

4.2 Intra-system shift in Pronoun
<table>
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<th>TARGET LANGUAGE TEXT</th>
<th>SHIFT STATEMENT</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>“So you can’t be certain that she’s dead?” he asked. (pg 20)</td>
<td>“Jadi kau tak bisa yakin apakah ia sudah mati? Tanyanya. (pg 29)</td>
<td>Pronoun system shift</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Intra system shift happen when system in in SL translated to different system in TL. Most of books are give examples just changes system of plural and singular, but in English and Bahasa Indonesia has different system of write pronoun. The table above showed that there is a different system from SL to TL. In English written system have specifics pronoun to identifies is that woman or man with using he/she its different with Bahasa Indonesia. In Bahasa Indonesia pronoun or kata ganti just write in dia/ia, there have not identifies to know is that woman or man because it write in same word “dia” or “Ia”.

V. CONCLUSIONS

This study has a purpose to seek the types of the translation shifts in translating a novel “The Lovely Bones” by Alice Sebold which translated into Indonesian entitled “Tulang-Tulang Yang Cantik” Dialogues in this novel are used by the writer to know what are the translation shifts which happen in this novel. The writer using Catford’s theories of shifts especially category shifts. Category shifts itself has divide into four types of shift. All of them are happen here, they are: structure shift, class shift, unit shift and intra-system shift. Shifts happen when there are some changes in a process of translating from source language (SL) to target
language (TL). The different of language from SL to TL make a translation is not an easy thing to do. When translating the translator does not only change the word or language but they must keep the messages in SL so it can be acceptable for the target readers without forgetting the main message.

In general, the translator was translated this novel in a good enough result. Even when there are still some shifts but it is not a problems. However the product of translation will be not acceptable if shifts are not happen. Because of the different culture usually there are some limit of vocabulary which forced the translator must be changes the word from SL to TL to keep the messages. From the discussion above, the writer hopes that it can make the readers understand what translation shifts is. Afterward, it could help whoever wants to be a translator or learning about translation. Then the readers can know and learn how to translate, they can do the right way or better process. As the statement above, translation is not just about change the language or word from SL into TL, but the most important thing is the translator must be able to transfer the word in another language without changes the message. Shifts must be happen to make the translation product is more natural in TL, So the translator must be wise in chose the word to make it acceptable for the target readers. To make it acceptable so it must be change based on TL culture which usually there are some different with the culture of the SL. From the data which founded in tables above, shifts always have a possibilities to happen, but shifts is not a mistakes fortunately, shifts is an important part which must be happen to make it acceptable for target readers.

Using dialogues in the novel entitled *The Lovely Bones* as SL in English, the researcher has compared it with translated novel entitled *Tulang-tulang yang cantik* as TL in bahasa Indonesia and categorized it in four types. From four types of shifts,
the most common shift is class shift. There are four types of category shift in thus novel. From discussion above it can be concluded that translation and shift can’t be separated. Shift is important to make TL more natural acceptable for the target readers. In one sentences it has possiblities if there are more than one category shift will happen. The translator must be able to change the language into TL without change the message of SL, must be wise in choosing word to make it acceptable.
ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

Thank to Almighty God, Jesus Christ who has given his bless to the writer for finishing the thesis entitled “An Analysis Of Translation Shift On Dialogue In A Novel English Into Indonesia The Lovely Bones By Alice Sebold”.

The writer want to present my huge gratitude for my beloved family, my parents, especially my lovely mother also my big family. Thanks for your endless pray, your love and your big support.

My supervisor, Bapak Wahyu Seno Aji, S.S, M. Hum. thank you very much for your guidance, your opened hand, and your time in helping me do my thesis. Without your help, this thesis won’t be possible.

My examiner, Ibu Deta Maria Sri Darta, M.Hum. thank you for your time to read my thesis and give me some advices for the better result.

Thank you for all friends which always be my support system, Silvia and friends, Putri, my Gojek Family and many other friends thank you for your kindness to me. And for my beloved one, thank you for your support and concern that always there for me.

And for those who I have not mentioned yet, thanks for everything that you have done for me. I believe that God will repay you with a hundred blessing.

Salatiga, August 12, 2019

Riska Biastami Turchamun
REFERENCES


## APPENDIX

### 1. Structure shift

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>“Don’t let me startle you” Mr. Harvey said. (pg 6)</td>
<td>“Semoga aku tidak mengagetkan mu.” Kata Mr., Harvey. (pg 11)</td>
<td>Structure shift</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Imperative sentence &gt; Declarative sentence</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Franny said these questions were fruitless: ”You didn’t and that’s that. Don’t mull it over. It does no good. You’re dead and you have to accept it.” (pg 8)</td>
<td>Menurut Franny pertanyaan semacam itu sangat tidak bermanfaat. ”Pokoknya tidak kau lakukan, titik. Jangan di pikirkan terus. Takkan ada gunanya. Kau sudah mati dan harus menerimanya.” (pg 14)</td>
<td>Structure shift</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
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<td></td>
<td>Declarative sentence &gt; Imperative sentence</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>“Or she could have dropped it along the way.” (pg 25)</td>
<td>“Atau mungkin saja terjatuh dalam perjalanan.” (pg 35)</td>
<td>Structure shift</td>
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<td></td>
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<td>Active &gt; Passive</td>
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### 1. Class shift

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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>English</td>
<td>Indonesian</td>
<td>Class shift</td>
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<tr>
<td>---</td>
<td>------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
<td>---------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
<td>----------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
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<td>Noun &gt; Verb</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.</td>
<td>I wanted to say to him. ” Bring her to a Marx Brothers movie, sit on a fart cushion, show them the boxers you have on with the little devils eating hot dogs on them!” all I could do was talk, but no one on Earth could hear me. (pg 32)</td>
<td>aku ingin berkata kepada Mr. Caden, ”Bawalah ia <strong>menonton film Marx Brothers</strong>, duduk di atas bantal kentut, tunjukkan kepadanya celana pendek yang kau kenakan dengan motif setan-setan kecil memakan hot dog itu!” yang bisa kulakukan hanyalah bicara, tetapi tak seorangpun di bumi bisa mendengarku. (pg 44)</td>
<td>Noun &gt; Verb</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.</td>
<td>“I heard you say that thing <strong>you</strong> always say about Susie’s smile.<strong>about stars exploding. ”</strong> (pg 22)</td>
<td>”Aku mendengar <strong>Dad mengucapkan sesuatu yang biasa Dad katakan tentang senyuman Susie. Tentang bintang-bintang meledak.”</strong> (pg 31)</td>
<td>Personal Pronoun &gt; Proper noun</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5.</td>
<td>”<strong>You</strong> got kind of goofy. It was”</td>
<td>”<strong>Dad jadi agak linglung. Itu</strong>”</td>
<td>Class shift</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
a cop, wasn’t it?” (pg 22)  tadi polisi, kan?” (pg 31)  Personal Pronoun > Proper noun

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<td>&quot;Bermainlah bersama ayahmu.” Sementara ia pergi ke dapur dan meneguk sedikit sherry. (pg 20)</td>
<td>Unit shift  Phrase &gt; Word</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.</td>
<td>&quot;Your brother has a new finger painting, and I made apple crumb cake,” (pg 14)</td>
<td>&quot;Adikmu sudah bikin lukisan jari yang baru, dan aku sudah bikin pai apel.” (pg 21)</td>
<td>Unit shift  Phrase &gt; Word</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1. Unit shift
3. "But it could be anyone’s,” my father said to my mother as they began another restless vigil. “Or she could have dropped it along the way.” (pg 25)

4. "I’m late for the first period,” she said. (pg 33)

5. "You got kind of goofy. It was a cop, wasn’t it?” (pg 22)

6. "Dad, I want you to tell me what it was. Which body part, and then I’m going to need to throw up.” (pg 22)

### 4. Intra-system shift

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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>&quot;The corn is for horses, not humans,” she said “Not dogs?” Buckley asked. (pg 8)</td>
<td>&quot;Jagung itu untuk kuda, bukan untuk manusia,” katanya “Bukan untuk anjing?” tanya Buckley. (pg 13)</td>
<td>Intra system shift Plural &gt; Singular</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.</td>
<td>&quot;I heard you say that thing you always say about Susie’s</td>
<td>&quot;Aku mendengar Dad mengucapkan sesuatu yang</td>
<td>Intra system shift Plural &gt; Singular</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>3. I wanted to say to him. &quot;Bring her to a Marx Brothers movie, sit on a fart cushion, show them the boxers you have on with the little devils eating hot dogs on them!&quot; all I could do was talk, but no one on Earth could hear me. (pg 32)</td>
<td>4. “So you can’t be certain that she’s dead?” he asked. (pg 20)</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Intra system shift Plural &gt; Singular</td>
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</table>