

**CATEGORY SHIFT ANALYSIS IN TRANSLATION FROM
ENGLISH INTO INDONESIAN ON SHORT STORY**

THESIS

Submitted in Partia

1 Fulfilment of the Requirement for Degree of Bachelor of Education
in English Education Department



by:

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MOTTO

فَإِنَّ مَعَ الْعُسْرِ يُسْرًا ۝ إِنَّ مَعَ الْعُسْرِ يُسْرًا
(Al-Insyirah ayat 5-6)

Meaning: "So surely with hardship comes easy, surely with that hardship comes more easy"

"To be successful you don't need beautiful face and heroic body, what you need is skillful mind and ability to perform."

Rowan Atkinson

DEDICATION

This thesis is dedicated to:

nobody

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The researcher realizes that this thesis is still far to be perfect; therefore, constructive suggestions and criticism are needed to make it perfect. The researcher hopes this thesis can be helpful for the improvement of English teaching-learning.

Semarang, 22 Juni 2022

The Writer,

Indah Nadharotul Z.A

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ABBREVIATIONS

SL: Source Language

ST: Source Text

TL: Target Language

TT: Target Text

SS: Structure Shift

CS: Class Shift

US: Unit Shift

ISS: Intra-System Shift

ABSTRACT

Title	Category Shift Analysis in Translation from English into Indonesian on Short Story
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Translating the literature book into our other mother language may enrich our vocabulary and get cultural knowledge, because we know the context of its language then we study a language. Ever since the globalization, translation is considered very necessary to exchange information from one to another language, for there are only a few countries that use the same language. This research used a qualitative approach to analyze and describe the research data. Based on the result of the research, The type of translation shift found in the short story script was collected and listed in the table along with their data code it is found that all types of category shifts are found in the translation. From the total 95 data reflected category shifts. But there was a case in which certain utterances reflected more than one type of shift. So, there were 95 cases found in the analysis. The result of this research showed that the structure shift was the most frequently found in the English and Bahasa Indonesia short story text of the story of a hours. with 52,63% (50) from 95 total number of shifts. The Unit shift was placed in the second position with 32,63% (31). Class shift was placed in the third position with

8,42% (8) and intra-system shift held at the same number with
6,32% (6)

Keywords: Short Story, Category Shift, Translation shift

CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

This chapter covers the background of the study, the research question, the objective of the study

A. Background of the study

The method of Communication in many languages is needed and crucial to use communication in this era. Communication becomes an issue for them since there are so many languages all over the world. Language as a medium of communication amongst humans possesses numerous attributes such as being governed by rules is a system and performs such functions as giving information, expressing feelings and emotions, establishing rapport, exercising authority, and an identity marker (2017). The unrivalled spread of English throughout the world and its globalization have altered the dynamics. The exponential growth in the number of English as an Additional language (EAL) speakers of English (2017). To know the meaning of a foreign language we need some way to get to know a foreign language is to learn the language itself. The variations in languages also can be a reason for people to learn other languages to gain more knowledge. As Huda

(2017) states that since the growth of science and technology, also the demand of the increasingly advanced and modern era, it takes a mastery of foreign language skills, especially English as an international language for communication.

Since the aim of translating works is to spread the understanding and share the information, they are translated as clearly as possible to make the readers understand the message. Catford (1965) defines translation as “the replacement of textual material in the one language (SL) by equivalent textual material in another language (TL). It means that translation is a way to transform messages across two languages. Baker (2011) says that it is equivalence as the relationship between a source text (ST) and a target text (TT) that has allowed the TT to be considered as a translation of the ST in the first place. In addition, Nida and Taber (1982) stated that translation consists in reproducing in the receptor language the closest natural equivalent of the source language message, first in terms of meaning and secondly in terms of style.

Currently, for diverse reasons, many English literature book are being translated into Indonesian

version such as book, short stories, dramas, and poem. These translated literatures are very useful media for foreign students and people who learn English. Collie in Nuray stated that using literature to teach language has several advantages such as contributing to a better linguistic understanding, a development of creative skills, and a authentic model of language use with its rich potential higher language proficiency, it also makes an important contribution authentic model of language use with its rich potential (2016, p. 311). Literature can also be used to reinforce the language skills and complement language teaching (2016, p. 312). translating the literature book into our other mother language may can enrich our vocabulary and get cultural knowledge, because we know the context of its language then we study a language.

According to the definition, the translator should try to reproduce the message contained in the source language into the one in the target language. Ever since the globalization, translation is considered very necessary to exchange information from one to another language, for there are only a few countries that use the same language (2016). In transferring the best meaning, the translator sometimes needs to

change the structure in the translation process that is why translation shifts occur to make the meaning more understood by the target reader. Translation shift is one of the translation procedures to translation words or text (2020).

Based on Oxford's advanced learner's dictionary (2014), a shift is a change position or place, substitution of one thing to another. In the field of translation theory, Catford (1965) introduces the concept of types and shifts of translation. He argued that there are two main types of translation shift namely level shift and category shift. A level shift occurs where the constituent of SL at one linguistic level has equivalence at a different level in TL. While category shifts are divided into some types: structure shift, class shift, unit shift, and intra-system shift.

The readers are expected to fully recognize the message that the writers desired to convey through their writings or works and get some knowledge from them by reading a well translation. Shift can occur in translation and most readers do not aware of it, and this topic is important to be discussed to give information and explain about category shift that is regularly observed in translation. Category shift

remains a huge phenomenon that attracts researchers to conduct research (2017) .

The researcher is interested and discusses the translation shift occurring in the English Kate Chopin's short story into Indonesian well-known for his extensive knowledge on literature. The analysis departs from category shift in category shift component.

B. Research Question

Based on the explanation above, the problem to be discussed is: what are the category shifts used in the English Kate Chopin's short story into Indonesian?

C. The objective of the Study

The objective of this research is to answer the problem that has been mentioned in the previous point. It is to describe the category shift used the English Kate Chopin's short story into Indonesian

D. Limitation of the study

The researcher limited the study by analyzing types of category shift. Catford (1998:80) classified the translation shift into two major types of shift. The first is the level shift and the second is the category

shift. Category shift is divided into four types, they are structure shift, class shift, unit shift, and intra-system shift.

The researcher will focus on investigating the kind of category shift of short story text from the English Kate Chopin's short story into Indonesian.

E. Significance of the research

This study aimed to provide the readers with more information about category shifts. The result of this study was intended and expected to give contribution for those who want to conduct a further study about category shift. The study gives advantages theoretically and pedagogically. The significances of this research are:

1. Theoretical significance

The results of this study are expected to make a positive contribution in the form of new knowledge about the shift in categories found in short stories. It is also expected to inspire other researchers in conducting various studies and more about category shifts.

2. Practical significance

This research paper will become a reference and useful additional information for students, lecturers, readers, and the next researchers who want to learn and scrutinize the translation shift. And the result of the study helped them to enrich their knowledge about these topics.

a. For English department students

The result of this study might help the students to enrich their knowledge about the category shift. It is could be an option for them to be referenced in English Indonesian translation and Indonesian English translation classes.

b. For teacher and lecturers

The result of this study was expected to be an additional reference for teachers and lecturers in transferring knowledge to their students. T could be an alternative medium used in teaching and learning activities. Especially in translation classes

c. For the next researcher

The result of this study is hoped to help the next researcher for their research especially those that topics related to this

study. It was expected to the next researchers to do research about this topic deeper and further since this research needed more improvement and was far from perfect.

F. Research Design

This research used a qualitative approach to analyze and describe the research data. According to Creswell qualitative research is a method for investigating and understanding the significance that people or organizations ascribe to a social or human issue. Creswell also conveys that qualitative design focuses on data collection, analysis, and writing, but they originate out of disciplines and flow throughout the process of study

This research was a descriptive qualitative method study that used qualitative research. The instrument of this research was the researcher herself and she used a text document of the English Kate Chopin's short story into Indonesian

G. Source of Data

This research used a short story of Kate Chopin as the source of data. The original short story in English, they are capable in this field. The

Indonesian version is the source text while the English version is the target text. To complete the data, the researcher also collected some information from other books, libraries, and the internet related to this research.

H. Data Collection Technique

As the method of collecting data, this research used documentation since the data were collected from the written text. Some steps followed by the writer to collect the data are:

- a. The writer started from reading the English Kate Chopin's short story into Indonesian
- b. The writer read the book that was related to this study including the theories about translation shift especially category sift
- c. The writer finds the translation shifts in the short story by comparing, underlying, and analyzing the source text and the target text

I. Instrument

The tool to help the researcher in collecting the data is called rsearch instrument. It is used to make the findin of the research more preise, well organized, and

complete. In qualitative research, the research is the key of instrument. So, the researcher also has to be validated, how far the researcher is able to do the research(2015). The instrument was organized as a datasheet to make it easier for the researcher in classifying, interpreting, and analyzing the data. The model of the sheet is as follow:

NO	Source Text	Target Text	Types of Category Shift

CHAPTER II

LITERATURE REVIEW

This chapter presented the conclusion about students' engagement across gender EFL in writing context in the first semester English department of UIN Walisongo Semarang.

A. Previous research

There are some researchers have conducted research relating to translation. The researcher choses some previous researcher which were relevant to my current study about category shift.

1. *The Analysis of Category Shift in Surah Ibrahim Verses 1-52* by Nurhayati (2021). This research was aimed to find out the kinds of category shift occur in translating surah Ibrahim verses 1-52. This research and my current study had similarities in having translation shift of category shifts based on catford's theory as the topic chosen in these two types of research and descriptive qualitative method to conduct the study. While the differences of both the study are the reference used in analyzing the data and the media for

collecting data. Nur hayati used the translation of Al-Qur'an verses, while my current study have the translation of the English Kate Chopin's short story into Indonesian.

2. *Shifts in Translation of English Noun Phrases into Indonesian with Reference to the Short Story A Scandal in Bohemia* by Harvin Theodolin Finsen, Ida Ayu Made Puspani (2019). This study was about analyzing the translation shift of a noun phrase in the short story a Scandal in Bohemia short story. Ida Ayu Made Puspani research was similar to this study regarding to the method, technique, and theory of translation shift. However, there was a slight difference between them. While Ida Ayu Made Puspani research focused on the English noun phrases translation shift, this research concerned on the category shift of translation. (2019)
3. *Category Shift of Noun Phrases in the Movie's Avengers: Infinity War* by Muhammad Ardiansyah, I Nyoman Tri

Ediwan (2019). This research was aimed to describe the occurrence and the application of category shift on the subtitle avenger translation. In case of This research and my current study were the same in having Catford's theory of translation shift to analyzing the data and using the descriptive and qualitative method as a research method. Meanwhile, this research was different from my current study in that this research analyzes a subtitle translation, while my current study analyses short story translation.

B. Literature Review

Some literature is reviewed to build comprehension and to support the study.

1. Definitions of translation

Basically, the process of submitting messages from one language into other languages is a term of translation, but there are several definitions of translation that describe that the meaning of translation is the process of changing something that is written into another language. The

researcher mentions a few definitions of translation from experts to give some variation of statements. The first statement is from Catford, (1965, p. 1) Catford stated that translation is an operation performed on languages: a process of substituting a text in one language for a text in another. He also defined translation as the replacement of textual material in one language (SL) by equivalent textual material in another language (TL) (1965, p. 20). Newmark (1988, p. 5) said that translation is rendering the meaning of a text into another language in the way that the author intended the text.

Nida and Taber (1982, p. 12) marked out that translation consists in reproducing in the receptor language the closest natural equivalent of the source language message, first in terms of meaning and second in terms of style. The important goal of translation is to convey the messages and the meanings to the reader perfectly. It is confirmed by Munday (2001, p. 5) in her states that the process of translation between two different written languages involves the translator changing an original written text

(the source text or ST) in the original verbal language (the source language or SL) into a written text (the target text or TT) in a different verbal language (the target language or TL). The translation should be as natural as possible to make readers understand the messages.

According to Larson, translation consists of transferring the meaning of the source language into the receptor language. This is done by going from the form of the first language to the form of a second language by way of semantic structure. It is meaning which is being transferred and must be held constant. Only the form changes.(1986)

From some definitions above, it can be concluded that definition of translation is a process of changing or finding the meaning in one language into another language by considering the closest equivalent of the source language message. To get such an equivalent message , there should make many grammatical and lexical adjustment.

a. Equivalence in translation

In translation study, the term equivalence is such an important thing to discuss. It is related to the degree of sameness between the situation described in ST and TT. Furthermore, Jakobson states that there is no ordinarily full equivalence between code units involved in translation. In line with what he defines about inter-lingual translation, he emphasizes the equivalence of the messages comprised in both TL and SL by stating that the translator recodes and transmits a message received from another source. Therefore, translation involves two equivalence messages in two different codes (2001, p. 37)

In addition, Catford makes an important distinction between formal correspondence and textual equivalence:

1. Formal correspondence is any TL category (unit, class, structure, the element of the structure, etc.) which can be said to occupy, as nearly as possible, the same place in the economy of the TL as the given SL category occupies in the

SL. For example, translating an adjective in SL into an adjective in TL.

2. The textual equivalent is any TL text or portion of text which is observed on a particular occasion, to be the equivalent of given SL text or portion of text.³⁰ Furthermore, textual equivalence relates to the syntagmatic structuring of text

b. Concept of Shift

In the translation method, there need to be a few adjustments in the translation. It takes place to decide the appropriate equivalent of the language. In fact, this adjustment does not arise just at the moment. Although there are shifts in the translation, they are not considered as deviation since it is the consequence of the translation process as the result of different structures and cultures between the SL and the TL. It is decided by way of the interpretation approach, translation goal, and translation competence. Catford (1965, p. 73) stated that shift means departures from formal correspondence in the process of going from the SL to the TL he classified a formal correspondence as to the TL

category occupied as close as possible in the SL category (1965, p. 27).

More ever, Catford divided translation shifts into two types, they are level shift and category shift (1965, p. 73). More deeply, he divided category shift into four types, they are structure shift, class-shift, unit-shift, and intra-system-shift. (1965, p. 76)

1. Level shift

Catford states that level shift means that a SL item at one linguistic level has a TL translation equivalent at a different level. Before that, he divided language into two levels, they are grammar and lexis. So, level shift here means the replacement of a message or concept which is expressed grammatically in SL, but it is lexically expressed in TL and vice versa. In addition, Catford says that level shift is quite a common shift due to the fact that every language has its own laws and norms (1965, p. 73).

a. Category shift

Category shift is departures from formal correspondence in translation (1965, p. 76). Although formal correspondence exist in each word between SL and TL, but there is commonly a shift or a change in the translation in order to get the textual equivalent between the source text and target text. Catford divided category shift into four types, they are *structure – shift*, *class-shift*, *unit-shift*, and *intra-system-shift*.

b. Structure shift

Structure-shift is the most frequent category shift at all ranks in translation. It involves a change in grammatical structure between the SL and the TL, and it is usually about the structure MH into HM. Alisjahbana proposed about structure theory that the structure of the source language

is md (*menerangkan–diterangkan*) an the target language is dm (*diterangkan–menerangkan*). It can occur at all ranks *Structure-shift* can happen when there is a change in the grammatical structure or word sequence in a particular sentence pattern. Here are some examples of structure shift fro English into Indonesian :

ST 1 : heart trouble

TT 1 : penyakit jantung

ST 2 : Her husband's friend

TT 2 : teman suaminya

As mentioned above, each translation from those examples has a different word order. The point of structure shift is only focusing on the change of grammatical structure between the source text

and target text in the translation.

c. Class-shift

Class-shift occurs when the translation equivalent of an SL item is a member of a different class from the original item (1965, p. 78). The class shift is the replacement of a particular part of speech from SL into a different part of speech in TL. In short, the class shift is a change in word class which is divided into two kinds of classes, major or open classes (noun, verb, adjective, and adverb) and minor or closed classes (preposition, pronoun, conjunction, and determiner) (1982, p.41-42).

From examples :

ST 1 : name as noun

TT 2 : dijelaskan as verb

ST 1 : pride as noun

TT 1 : bangga as adjective

d. Unit-shift

The unit shift means changes of rank. That is the translation equivalent of a unit at one rank in the SL is a unit at a different rank in the TL (1965, p. 79). The rank of the language is started from the smallest one, they are: 1) morpheme, 2) word, 3) phrase, 4) clause, and 5) sentence. Furthermore, on a higher level, we can recognize 6) paragraphs, and 7) text. If the shift occurs from lower unit to higher one (1 to 2, 1 to 3, and so on) is called upward rank shift, and conversely, when the shift from higher unit to the lower one is called downward rank shift.

For examples:

ST 1 : pressed down

TT 1 : duduk

ST 2 : spring

TT 2 : Musim Semi

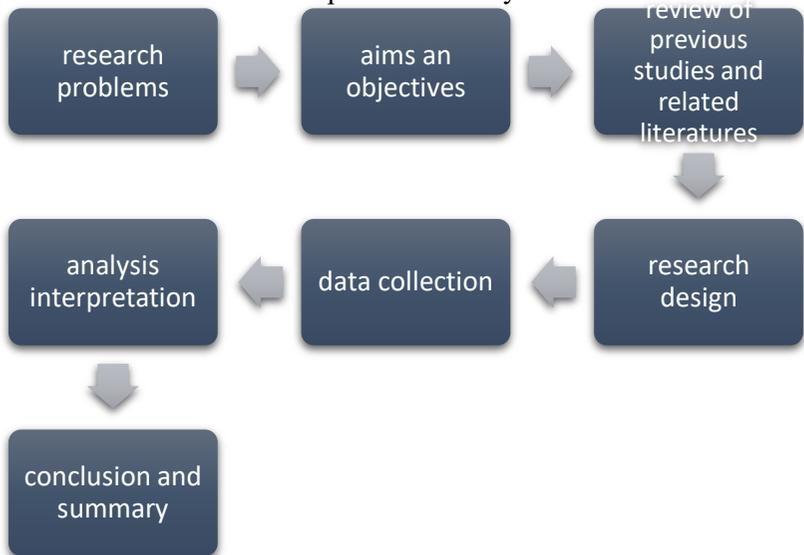
e. Intra-system-shift

Catford uses the term intra-system shifts for those cases where the shifts occur internally, within a system; that is, for those cases where SL and TL possess a system which approximately correspond formally as to their constitution, but when translation involves the selection of a non-corresponding term in the TL system (1965, p. 80). Simply, both SL and TL have comparable systems formally with another, but doing translation requires

the shift since there are different grammars between two languages involved. The shift happens when a term is singular in SL but plural in TL and vice versa. Intra-system shift is occupied to indicate that the shift occurs internally within the system of a certain language. In *Bahasa Indonesia*, when the users want to express the quantity of number, they use the word “*banyak*”, “*sedikit*”, “*beberapa*” and “*para*”. Sometimes they also use the repetition of the word, like “*siswa-siswa*” and “*pohon-pohon*”.

C. Conceptual Framework

Catford (1965) models decided process of translation shift into two types: level shift and category shift. Conceptual framework is an organization contained of concepts or ideas in this research. A conceptual framework for this study was arranged to be a guideline in analyzing category shift in English-Indonesian Kate Chopin's short story.



CHAPTER III

GENERAL OVERVIEW OF THE STORY OF AN HOUR

A. General overview of the short story

The chapter presents a brief overview of the poem. The profile of the short story, and the profile of the translator.

1. A Brief Overview of The Story of an Hour

The Story of an Hour is an American Literature was written by Kate Chopin on April 19, 1894, and first published in vogue on December 6, 1894, under the title “the dream of an hour,” one of nineteen Kate Chopin stories that Vogue published. It was telling about the thought of a woman after she is told that her husband has died in an accident. This story is filled with opposing forces. This is shown when Mrs. mallard feels her feelings of anxiety and unsettled but she immediately dismisses it. The themes, characters, and even symbols in the story are often equal, but opposite, of one another. Within ‘the story an hour, an analysis of all of these elements reveals a deeper meaning.

2. A plot of the story of an Hour

Mrs. Mallard suffers from a heart problem, hence her sister Josephine and her husband's friend, Richard attempt to inform her of the fatal news of her husband's death in a gentle way, so as not to shock her too much. On hearing the news Mrs. Mallard makes way to her room upstairs in order to mourn the loss of her husband. She sits down and looks out of the window.

Suddenly, she sees the nature and the new life outside and while locked inside, a weird feeling comes over her and confusion follows immediately. She begins to feel an unexpected sense of exhilaration and yells "Free! Body and soul free!"

She rejoices at the thought of all the springs and summers she can enjoy without her husband. She would live for herself, without any oppression or a forceful bending of will to be imposed upon the spouse. She acknowledges that many times, she has loved her husband and also not loved him numerous times.

Her sudden rush of exhilaration is what she believes to be the brighter side of her husband's death. Along with all the excitement, Louise still grieved for her husband and knew that she will cry about it later. But at the moment, "She was drinking in a very elixir of life through that open window."

Josephine comes up and begs her to open the door for she feared that Louise will become ill. Still, in triumphant mode, she opened the door to her sister, and with the glitter in her eyes, she descended the stairs along with Josephine. Just then Brentley enters the house. He was saved from any suffering for he was far away from the scene of accident. Moreover, he wasn't even aware of an accident to have taken place. Just one look at Brentley, Louise utters a piercing cry.

The doctor told that she had died of the heart disease of joy that kills. ¹ Meanwhile the character of the story of an Hour will mention below :

- a. Mrs mallard
 - b. Josephine
 - c. Richard is
 - d. Brently Mallard
3. The profile of the Author

Catherine (Kate) O.Flaherty was born in February 1850 to wealthy catholic parents in st. Louis, Missouri. Kate grew up speaking both French and English. She was bilingual and bicultural in different communities with quite different values and the influence of French life and literature on her thinking is noticeable throughout her fiction. Chopin was well educated throughout her childhood, reading voraciously and becoming fluent in French. Chopin was also very aware of the divide between the powerful and the oppressed in society at the time. She grew up during the U.S. Civil War, so she had first-hand knowledge of violence and slavery in the United States

She began to write after her mother and husband's death. After trying her hand at managing the property for a year, Chopin recognized to her mother died the year after. In

order to support herself and her children, Kate began to write to support her family.

Chopin found immediate success as a writer, among her more than 100 short stories, essays, and articles. Many of her short stories and novels-including her most famous novel, *the awakening*-dealt with life in Louisiana.

Unfortunately, Chopin would pass away from a suspected cerebral hemorrhage in 1904, at the age of 54. But Kate Chopin's "The Story of an Hour" and other writings have withstood the test of time. Her work has lived on, and she's now recognized as one of the most important American writers of the 19th century.

CHAPTER IV

RESULT AND DISCUSSION

In this chapter presents the result and discussion of the research. It covered category shift analysis in English-Indonesian text of the story of an hour.

A. RESULT

In this subchapter, the researcher found the most point of data relating to the kinds of category shifts and presented a few classifications of category shifts in the translation of the story of an hour short story. Based on the result of the research, The translation shift types found in the short story script was collected and listed in the table along with their data code it is found that all types of category shifts are found in the translation. From the total 95 data reflected category shifts. But there was a case in which certain utterances reflected more than one type of shift. So, there were 95 cases found in the analysis. The data codes were categorized into the types as below:

Types of translation shift	Codes
Structure shift	SS-01, SS-02, SS-03, SS-04, SS-05, SS-06, SS-07, SS-08, SS-09, SS-10, SS-11, SS-12, SS-13, SS-14, SS-15, SS-16, SS-17, SS-18, SS-19, SS-20, SS-21, SS-22, SS-23, SS-24, SS-25, SS-26, SS-27, SS-28, SS-29, SS-30, SS-31, SS-32, SS-33, SS-34, SS-35, SS-36, SS-37, SS-38, SS-39, SS-40, SS-41, SS-42, SS-43, SS-44, SS-45, SS-46, SS-47, SS-48, SS-49, SS-50
Class Shift	CS-01, CS-02, CS-03, CS-04, CS-05, CS-06, CS-07, CS-08
Unit Shift	US-01, US-02, US-03, US-04, US-05, US-06, US-07, US-08, US-09, US-10, US-11, US-12, US-13, US-14, US-15, US-16, US-17, US-18, US-19, US-20, US-21, US-22, US-23, US-24, US-25, US-26, US-27, US-28, US-29, US-30, US-31

Intra System Shift	ISS-01,ISS-02,ISS-03, ISS-04, ISS-05, ISS-06
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The following table presents the existence of a category shift in the English –Bahasa the Short Story of An Hour

No	Types of Category Shift	total	percentage
	Structure Shift	50	52,63%
	Unit Shift	31	32,63%
	Class Shift	8	8,42%
	Intra system shift	6	6,32%
Total		95	100%

The method of analysis in this study was descriptive percentage analysis. This analysis was done by dividing the shift frequency with the total number of shift and multiplying them by 100%

$$P = \frac{F_x}{N} \times 100$$

Note: P = percentage

Fx = frequency

N = total number of shift

100% = constant number

The percentage of each type of shift was counted as like in the following:

$$1. P = \frac{50}{95} \times 100\% = 52,63\%$$

$$2. P = \frac{31}{95} \times 100\% = 32,63\%$$

$$3. P = \frac{8}{95} \times 100\% = 8,42\%$$

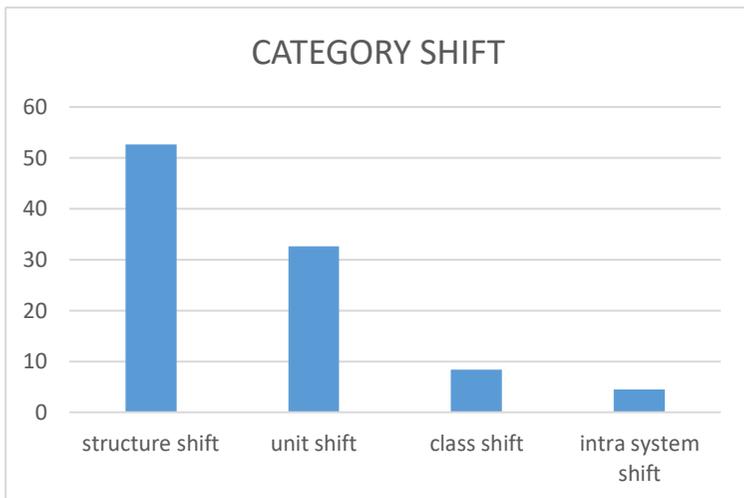
$$4. P = \frac{6}{95} \times 100\% = 6,32\%$$

Based on the table above, The type translation shift found in the short story text were collected and listed in the table

the highest category shift frequency is structure shift (52,63%). The second highest position is unit shift with

32,63% of percentage, and the third position is filled with class shift with 8,42%. Most of intra system shift had 6,32%, which is the lowest one. It was done by dividing the shift frequency using descriptive percentage analysis as the method analysis with the total number of shift and multiplying them by 100%

The researcher also made the pie chart of the table percentage of category shift above to be easier to read as follow



From the chart above it can be seen that structure shift occurred in the highest frequency. There were 50 cases or about 56,3 % of total 95 cases. It happened due the different unit of each word in English and bahasa Indonesia.

B. DISCUSSION

The analysis was done by the qualitative research method. It used a literature study technique. Before organizing the implementation, the researcher distinguishes the whole sentence in both English and Indonesian versions. Later on, the researcher distinguished the story of an hour text and classified them into four types of category shifts. To ease the analysis process, the researcher made a code in the form of a number, the title of the movie, and the time stamp.

The second one was analyzing the story of an hour text. After classifying the data form of category shift, the researcher analyzed them. Every possible element of the Indonesian translation of the short story text was compared to its corresponding original or English language and carefully recorded in tables to decide the types of category shift. In analyzing the data, the researcher does some steps. Firstly, the researcher identified the grammar of the English version of the story of an hour text. Then, the researcher compared them to the Indonesian version and identified the language structure aspect. After

that, the researcher decided on the kind of category shift of each utterance

All the data in this research were analyzed with the theory of category shift proposed by J.C Catford. The most frequently found in this data was the structure of shift. As stated by Catford that structure shift occurs in phonological and graphological translation as well as in total translation. Structure shift can occur when there is a change in the grammatical structure or word sequence in a particular sentence pattern. It can occur in all forms such as noun phrases. Sentences, clauses, etc. the finding in this research was contrary to what catford stated that structure shift was the most common shift used in the translation product. The structure shift in this research was at the first most frequently shift used. In this research, the structure shift was mostly found in a noun phrase. This is in line with what catford stated that structure shift can occur in a noun phrase.

The second most frequently found in this data was the unit shift. As stated by catford that unit shift. As stated by catford As stated by Catford that unit shift is means changes of rank. It is a departure from formal correspondence in which the translation

equivalent of a unit at one rank in the SL is a unit at a different rank in TL. Unit shifts that were reflected in the data were mostly the change from a verb phrase into a verb. The word “look” will give a different meaning when it is paired with a different preposition. There are look after (merawat), look at (melihat/memperhatikan), look for (mencari), look forward (berharap), look out (mengintai), etc. These phrasal verbs are translated into a single verb acting as a verb

Class shift and intra-system shift were at the lowest frequently shift found in this research. According to Catford, the class shift occurs when the translation equivalent of an SL item is a member of a different class from the original item. In short, it is a change in word class. While the intra-system shift is a departure from formal correspondence in which (a term operating in) one system in the SL has as its translation equivalent (a term operating in) a different –non-corresponding— system in the TL. Class shifts in this research happened because it would be more understandable and readable when the word class was changed.

It was important to know that translation shift analysis was syntactic analysis. Sometimes, learners seek the easiest way to learn a foreign language by comparing their mother tongue and the foreign language they study. It can be concluded that this study about category shift translation was important in which learners can be easy in learning English structure by comparing it with the Indonesian structure. Choosing this short story to be analyzed was also a good choice. Because the component of this short story was interesting, so it was easy for the learner to study English from the easiest one. And it will help learners achieve better mastery of translation skills.

BAB V

CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTION

This chapter presents three sections, conclusion, pedagogical implication and recommendation. After analyzing and interpreting the obtained data in the previous chapter, the conclusion is taken as last part of the research. The conclusion below is the answer of research question. The, the following part of this chapter is suggestion to the next research.

A. Conclusion

The researcher would like to give conclusion relevant to what has been explained and discussed in the previous chapter. Based on the findings and discussions in the previous chapter, the material short story in

The result of this research showed that the structure shift was the most frequently found in the English and Bahasa Indonesia short story text of the story of a hours. with 52,63% (50) from 95 total number of shifts. The Unit shift was placed in the second position with 32,63% (31). Class shift was placed in the third position with 8,42% (8) and intra-system shift held at the same number with 6,32%

(6). Translation made two languages stand in the same position. It caused the two languages to compare each other. Here, the translation shift was being a mediator bridge to unite these two different languages with different language systems. Although the translation shift made a different structure between the source text and target text, it could help the translation product becomes more natural to be read.

B. Suggestion

According to the study, after analyzing and presenting data in this research the researcher gives some suggestions for the readers, teacher and English Education Department of Education and Teacher Training Faculty of Walisongo State University of Islamic Studies.

By reviewing this study, the first is reader. The reader will acquire valuable information related to Translation Shift especially in category shift that will enrich their knowledge. The researcher hopes it will help them to learn about Category Shift Rules, so that they will find out the trend of language structure used in media of communication including the written one like short story.

The researcher stated above that translation is an interesting subject. The researcher should know that doing the research about translation is interesting and challenging, because the researchers are able to develop their knowledge and understanding about sentence structure. By reading this thesis, the readers are expected to get information and to enrich their knowledge about Translation Shift. In line with the vision and mission of the English Department of UIN Walisongo, studying translation was useful for preparing the students to be prospective translator. So, they were expected to be well-prepared and eligibly knowledgeable.

The second, for the lecturer and teachers. The researcher desire that this study was supposed to increase their knowledge related to shift. So, they ere able to give a perfectly comprehensive expalanation in charge of educating and preparing students to be professional translator.

The last, the researcher realize that this final project is distant from being perfect, so that valuable critics and encouragement is really expected for the perfection of this final project. Hopefully this final concern will be useful for everyone in the future.

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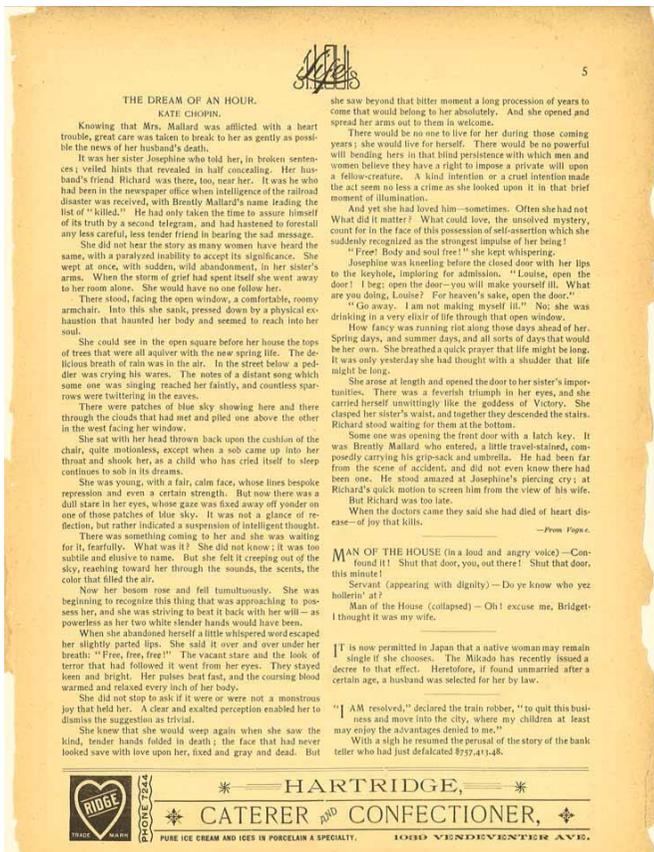
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[The Story of an Hour by Kate Chopin - Summary](#)

[\(thefreshreads.com\)](#) accessed on March 30, 2022 at 11:54 am

LIST OF APPENDICES

Appendix 1 the image of the original The Story of An Hour by kate choppin from website



Appendix 2 the image of the Translation Version of The Story of An Hour by kate choppin from website

KATE CHOPIN

The Story of an Hour

© JULI 23, 2015 HARUM L. WIBOWO 2 KOMENTAR

[Bahagia Dalam Sedih]

Kate Chopin



Karena Nyonya Mallard menderita penyakit jantung, maka adiknya, Josephine, memberitahukan kabar kematian suami kakaknya itu dengan sangat hati-hati. Kabar tersebut tidak dikatakannya secara langsung, namun dengan kalimat-kalimat yang mengandung penuh petunjuk.

Teman suaminya, Richards, juga hadir di sana. Dialah yang sedari tadi berada di kantor surat kabar ketika dia mendengar berita bahwa kereta yang ditumpangi temannya mengalami kecelakaan. Saat dia membaca daftar korban kecelakaan, dia melihat nama Brently Mallard berada di barisan teratas daftar korban yang tewas. Namun dia tidak serta merta menerima kebenaran informasi tersebut. Setelah telegram kedua tiba dengan informasi yang sama, dia segera bergegas ke rumah Nyonya Mallard, dan berharap agar tidak ada orang yang menyampaikan berita ini kepadanya dengan sembrono.

Setelah Josephine selesai berbicara, Nyonya Mallard hanya berdiri mematung seolah tidak begitu mengerti dengan kalimat-kalimat yang diucapkan oleh adiknya. Kemudian dengan tiba-tiba dia menangis sehistoris mungkin dalam dekapan Josephine. Ketika badai kesedihan dalam dirinya reda, dia beranjak pergi ke kamarnya. Sebelum pergi dia berpesan agar tidak ada seorangpun yang mengikutinya karena dia ingin menenangkan diri sejenak dan tidak ingin ada yang mengganggunya.

Di dalam kamarnya terdapat sebuah kursi santai yang diletakkan menghadap ke jendela yang terbuka. Di situlah ia duduk untuk melepas semua tekanan yang merasuki tubuh dan sampai ke jiwanya.

Dari sana dia dapat melihat pemandangan yang ada di depan rumahnya. Puncak-puncak pohon yang bergoyang dengan girangnya menyambut kedatangan musim semi. Harum napas hujan yang semerbak bergerak di udara. Lantunan nada dari sebuah lagu yang berasal dari kejauhan terdengar sayup-sayup. Dan ratusan burung pipit berkicau di atap rumahnya. Di langit yang biru awan berarak dan saling menumpuk.

Dia duduk dengan kepala bersandar pada bantal kursi, tidak bergerak sama sekali, kecuali ketika isak tangis mencegat tenggorokannya dan menggetarkan tubuhnya, seperti seorang anak kecil yang menangis sampai tertidur lalu lanjut menangis dalam mimpinya.

Dia masih muda. Wajahnya selalu terlihat tenang dan bercahaya. Garis-garis pada wajahnya memberi kesan bahwa dia adalah seorang wanita yang berjiwa tangguh. Namun sekarang matanya menatap jemu awan di atas sana. Dia tidak sedang melamun. Dia hanya sedang memikirkan sesuatu.

Sebuah perasaan datang dan mencoba menghinnggapinya. Dia tidak begitu mengerti apa yang sedang dirasakannya. Perasaan itu begitu halus dan sulit untuk dijelaskan. Tapi dia merasakannya dengan jelas. Seolah seperti sebuah aroma, perasaan itu memenuhi udara di sekitarnya.

Sekarang dadanya naik-turun dengan gaduh. Dia mulai dapat memahami perasaan yang menghantuinya ini. Dengan sekuat tenaga, Nyonya Mallard mencoba mengalahkan dan mengusir perasaan ini.

Ketika perasaan itu mulai menenggelamkan dirinya, seuntai bisikan kata keluar dari bibirnya yang sedikit terbuka. Nyonya Mallard mengulanginya berkali-kali, "Bebas, bebas, aku bebas!" Tatapan jemu dan rasa takut yang tadi menghantuinya, kini lenyap tak meninggalkan jejak. Matanya kembali tajam dan cerah. Nadinya berdebar kencang dan darahnya mengalir hangat di dalam pembuluh darahnya.

Dia bertanya-tanya apakah yang dirasakannya ini merupakan ledakan suka cita atau bukan. Namun firasatnya mengatakan agar mengabaikan hal sepele seperti ini. Tidak peduli apa yang sedang melandanya, yang terpenting adalah dia merasa sangat bahagia.

Dia sadar bahwa dia pasti akan menangis lagi ketika melihat tangan lembut suaminya terlipat dalam kematian. Dia juga membayangkan wajah suaminya, yang tampak tak pernah diisi dengan cinta terhadap dirinya, terbujur kaku dan pucat. Tapi dia tetap optimis. Dia mulai membayangkan hal-hal indah apa saja yang akan dia temui dalam hidupnya. Dengan membuka dan merentangkan kedua tangannya dia siap menyambut momen-momen indah tersebut.

Dia tidak akan lagi hidup demi orang lain. Dia akan hidup untuk dirinya sendiri. Menurut Nyonya Mallard, lelaki selalu berpikir bahwa kaum wanita harus selalu tunduk dan setia pada semua perintah suaminya, karena wanita harus mendahulukan kepentingan kaum pria. Namun sekarang tidak akan ada lagi yang bisa menghalangi niatnya. Dia akan bebas melakukan apapun sesuka hatinya tanpa larangan dari seorang suami. Jika mengingat kembali hari-hari yang dilalui bersama suaminya, Nyonya Mallard merasa tidak terlalu berdosa karena berpikir seperti ini.

Walau bagaimanapun, dia mencintai suaminya, kadang-kadang. Namun seringkali tidak. Toh, apa bedanya? Cinta sama sekali tidak dapat melakukan apapun untuk menahan sifat penonjolan diri yang merupakan sifat terbesar yang mendominasi dirinya.

“Bebas! Akhirnya tubuh dan jiwaku bebas!” bisik Nyonya Mallard.

Jophine berada di depan pintu kamar kakaknya, dan memohon agar diizinkan masuk. “Kakak, tolong buka pintunya. Kumohon, bukalah pintunya. Nanti kakak bisa sakit. Apa yang sedang kakak lakukan? Demi Tuhan, buka pintunya, kak!”

“Pergilah, Josephine. Aku tidak akan sakit.” Jelas tidak, karena Nyonya Mallard sedang meminum ramuan paling mujarab.

Khayalan tentang masa depannya yang indah semakin riuh dalam kepalanya. Dia membayangkan hari-hari yang akan dilaluinya dengan penuh bahagia. Dia memanjatkan doa singkat berharap hidupnya akan lama, agar dia dapat menikmati semua hari bahagia itu. Padahal baru saja kemarin dia berpikir bahwa dia akan menderita sepanjang hidupnya.

Akhirnya Nyonya Mallard berdiri dan membukakan pintu untuk menghilangkan rasa cemas adiknya. Matanya memancarkan kilatan kemenangan, dan tanpa disadari tubuhnya bergerak dan berjalan seperti Dewi Kemenangan. Dia meletakkan tangan di pinggang adiknya, dan turun bersama-sama. Richards masih berdiri menunggu mereka di lantai bawah.

Tiba-tiba, terdengar suara seperti seseorang yang berusaha membuka pintu depan. Setelah pintu terbuka, muncullah Brently Mallard dengan pakaiannya yang agak kumal karena telah menempuh perjalanan yang jauh. Dengan tenang dia masuk sambil membawa kantong jinjingan dan payungnya. Saat terjadi kecelakaan, ternyata dia sedang berada di tempat yang jauh karena dia telah lama turun dari kereta. Dia berdiri dengan heran melihat Josephine menangis meraung-raung, dan juga Richards yang bergerak dengan cepat membungkuk di dekat tubuh istrinya yang tergelak di lantai.

Tapi Richards tidak sempat menolongnya.

Ketika para dokter datang, mereka menjelaskan bahwa Nyonya Mallard meninggal karena serangan jantung. Pada akhirnya kegembiraanlah yang membunuh Nyonya Mallard.

[selesai]

Appendix 3 List of shifts occurred in English and Bahasa Indonesia short story Text of The Story of An Hour

No	Source Text	Target Text	Category Shift Types
1	her husband's death.	kematian suaminya	SS
2	heart trouble	masalah jantung	SS
3	her sister	saudarinya	SS/US
4	veiled hints	petunjuk yang hanya sebagian	SS/US
5	Sahabat suaminya	Her husband's friend	SS
6	railroad disaster	kecelakaan kereta	SS
7	sad message	kabar menyedihkan	SS
8	second telegram	telegram yang kedua	SS
9	women	wanita wanita	CS
10	pelukan	arms	SS/CS/ICS
11	wild abandonment	pecah	CS
12	newspaper office	kantor surat kabar	SS/US
13	went away	masuk	US
14	her room	kamarnya	SS/US
15	follow her	mengikutinya	SS
16	sebuah kursi lebar yang nyaman	a comfortable, roomy armchair	SS
17	her soul	jiwanya	SS/US
18	haunted	sedang menggerogoti	US
19	her body	tubuhnya	SS

20	trees	pohon-pohon	CS
21	the new spring life	kehidupan baru musim semi	SS
22	spring	musim semi	US
23	in the street	di jalanan	US
24	a peddler	pedagang keliling	US
25	his wares	barang dagangannya	SS
26	notes	nada nada	US
27	countless sparrows	burung burung gereja yang tak terhitung	US
28	sparrows	burung burung gereja	US
29	patches	warna	ISS
30	notes	nada nada	ISS
31	sob	isak tangis	US
32	sob	isak isak	US
33	her throat	lehernya	SS
34	child	anak kecil	US
35	lines	garis garis	US
36	certain strength	kekuatan tertentu	SS
37	dull stare	tatapan kosong	SS
38	her eyes	matanya	SS/US
39	patches	potongan	ISS
40	glance of reflection	refleksi sekilas	SS
41	suspension of intelegent thought	kecerdasan pikiran yang tertahan	SS
42	fearfully	dengan perasaan	CS

		takut	
43	sounds	suara-suara	US
44	scents	aroma-aroma	US
45	her bossom	dadanya	SS/CS
46	tumultuosly	terhempas gaduh	US
47	powerless	tak bertenaganya	US
48	her two white slender hands	kedua tangannya yang putih.	SS
49	hands	tangan	ISS
50	litle whispered	bisikan kecil	SS
51	lips	bibir	ISS
52	vacant star	tatapan kossong	SS
53	her eyes	matanya	SS
54	they	kedua mata	CS
55	herpulses	jantungnya	CS
56	her body	tubuhnya	SS
57	monstrous joy	kegembiraan yang mengerikan	SS
58	A clear and exalted perception	Sebuah persepsi yang jelas dan mulia	SS
59	enabled her	membiarkanannya	SS/US
60	bitter moment	momen getir	SS
61	her arms out	melebarkan tanganya	SS
62	years	tahun tahun	US
63	A kind intention	Sebuah niat baik	SS
64	cruel intention	niat yang buruk	SS
65	unsolved mystery	misteri yang tak bisa diungkapkan	SS

66	was kneeling	membungkuk	US
67	keyhole	lubang kunci	US/CS
68	go away	pergilah	US
69	her own	menjadi miliknya	SS
70	days	hari-hari	US
71	quick prayer	doa singkat	SS
72	her sister's importunities.	permintaan saudaranya	SS
73	feverish triumph	kekesalan	US
74	her eyes	di matanya	SS
75	her sister waist	pinggang saudaranya	SS
76	the front door	pintu depan rumah	SS
77	Orang yang masuk adalah Brently Mallard	It was Brently Mallard who entered	SS
78	koper dan payungnya	his grip-sack and umbrella	SS
79	grip sack	koper	US
80	Josephine's piercing cry	tangis Josephine yang menusuk	SS
81	gerakan cepat Richard	Richards' quick motion	SS
82	screen Him	menghalanginya	SS/CS
83	His wife	istrinya	SS
84	serangan jantung	heart disease	SS
85	came	telah datang	US

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