

TRANSLATION SHIFT IN SHORT STORY OF *THE BACKWARD FALL*

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ABSTRACT

One of the interesting topics in translation is the translation shift, which shows changes in the meaning of a source language (SL) and a target language (TL). One of the changes is in grammar part from SL into TL. This paper is to analyze translation shifts focusing on category shifts, in Indonesian translation of an English short story. Descriptive qualitative method is used to get a deep understanding of the research subject. The sources of data were taken from both the source language text of "*The Backward Fall*" and the target language text of "*Jatuh ke Atas*" which were analyzed by applying Catford's theory of category shifts. The number of category shifts found in this analysis was seven (7) structure shifts (28%), three (3) class shifts (12%), nine (9) unit shifts (36%), and six (6) intrasystem shifts (24%). This research is expected to be useful for those who have an interest in learning translation.

Keywords: Translation, Translation Shift, Category Shift.

INTRODUCTION

Although a translation is translated by a qualified translator, not rarely some adjustments were found both in terms of shift in meaning and structure of source text and target text. In the process of translation, shifts may occur. When the form in source language has a new form of different form in the target language, it is called shift. It may happen because the world's languages have their own grammatical structures. Translation shifts which often happen are about changes from singular to plural, changes from word class, etc. it has high frequency in a translation process.

Actually, translation shift is allowed, in the light of the shift is also part of procedure of translation that used by translator. Because of it, translation text is not always the same in both form and meaning with the source text or the original text. Some translators have purposes in changing the original text to the translation text, that is to make readers are easier in understanding the content of the text. Translators also apply translation shifts to get the equivalence of source language, included in culture equivalence. Because of it, the researcher interested to analyze translation shift in a short story which had been translated from one language to another language by a translator.

This research will discuss about Catford's translation shifts in the short story of *The Backward Fall* by Jason Helmandollar as the source text (ST) into *Jatuh ke Atas* by Harum Wibowo as the target text (TT).

Problems of the Research

The problems of this study are to discuss translation shifts which include :

1. What kinds of category shifts used in the translation of the ST and the TT?
2. How is the occurrence of Catford's shifts in the translation of both the ST and the TT?
3. What is the dominant category shift in the translations?

Objective of the Research

This study is aimed to answer the problems having been mentioned in the previous point. They are:

1. To find out the category shifts used in the translation of the ST and the TT?
2. To obtain the occurrence of Catford's shifts in the translation of both the ST and the TT?
3. To probe the dominant category shift in the translation?

Scope of the Research

According to Catford (1965), translation shifts are categorized into "Level Shift" and "Category shift". In this study, the category shifts will be analyzed in the short story of *The Backward Fall* by Jason Hermandollar into *Jatuh ke Atas* by Harum Wibowo

Significance of the Research

The results of this study are hoped that it gives more cognitive knowledge for the novice language learners notably those who are interested at translation by knowing more one of the translations shifts, category shift, which is used as a tool for analyzing the translation of both source text (ST) and target text (TT).

Method and Procedure of Analysis

Descriptive qualitative method was used in this research. Descriptive qualitative research is a research which has purpose to describe about the fact systematically and accurately to make a deep understanding about the research subject or a problem. The steps of doing the research:

1. Deciding the topic of the research
2. Collecting some theories relating to the study.
3. Analyzing both of the ST (*The Backward Fall*) and TT (*Jatuh ke Atas*) by reading carefully and underlining words, phrases, clauses or sentences to find out types of category shifts in the ST and TT.

THEORITICAL REVIEW

Definition of Translation

John Cunnison Catford (1965:20) says, "Translation may be defined as follows: the replacement of textual material in one language (SL) by equivalent textual material in another language (TL)." According to this definition, it can be concluded that translation is a process of replacing text in source language into target language by giving equivalence of both language to get the same meaning.

Peter Newmark (1988:5) defines, "What is translation? Often, though not by any means always, it is rendering the meaning of a text into another language in the way that the author intended the text." It means that translation is an action of transferring the meaning of a text, from one language to another, taking care mainly of the functional relevant meaning. It is supported by Oxford Dictionary which describes that translation is the process of translating words or text from one language into another.

Nida and Taber (1982:12) state, “Translating 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.” From this definition, it means that translation is a reproduction the closest natural equivalent both in meaning and style of the message of source language.

According to the definitions that described by experts above, author concludes that translation is an action of transferring a text in one language (SL) into another language (TL) in the same message of SL by equivalent material both in terms of meaning and style.

Definition of Shift

A shift (Catford’s terms) or transposition (Vinay and Darbelnet) is a translation procedure involving a change in the grammar from SL to TL. J.C.Catford States (1965:73), “By shift we mean departures from formal correspondence in the process of going from the SL to the TL.” According to Catford (1965:73-79), here are two major types of ‘shift’ occur: level shift and category shift.

a. Level Shift

By a shift of level, mean that a SL item at one linguistic level has a TL translation equivalent at a different level

b. Category Shift

Category shift are departures from formal correspondence in translation. Catford give a brief discussion and illustration of category shift, in order structure shift, class shift, unit shift (rank-changes), and intra system shift.

1. Structure Shift

These are amongst the most frequent category shift at all ranks in translation; they occur in phonological translation as well as in total translation. In grammar, structure shift can occur at all ranks.

2. Class Shift

Catford defines as a *class* as ‘that grouping of members of a given unit is defined by operation in the structure of the unit next above’. Class shift, then, occurs when the translation equivalent of a SL item is a member of a different class from the origin item. Because of the logical dependence of class on structure (of the unit at the rank above) it is clear that structure shift usually entail class shift, though this may be demonstrable only at a secondary degree of delicacy.

3. Unit Shift

By unit shift we mean changes of rank-that is, departures 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 the TL.

4. Intra System Shift

We use the term *intra-system shift* for those cases where the shift occurs *internally*, within a system; that is, for those cases where SL and TL possess systems which approximately correspond formally as to their constitution, but when translation involves selection of a non-corresponding term in the TL system.

Defintiion of Short Story

Arlen J. Hansen (2014) writes that short story as brief fictional prose narrative that is shorter than a novel and that usually deals with only a few characters. The short story is usually concerned with a single effect conveyed in only one or a few significant episodes scenes. Viorica pateia (2012:9) says, “The short story blends the brevity and intensity of the lyric with narrative features such as plot, denouement, character, and events. It shares to a certain degree the characteristics of poetic language and metaphor, since it operates through oblique telling, ellipsis, and implication, shunning the more explicit statements and causal effects that characterize longer works of prose. The short story emphasizes tone and imagery. Its maximum economy targets intensity, suggestiveness lyricism.” It means that short story is a work of prose that blends the brevity and lyric’s intensity with narrative features.

Dominic head (1992:5) explains, ”There is a general critical consensus that the genuine short story severely restricts its scope for plot or action, and concentrates rather on reiteration through pattern. The short story, according to this view, involves only ‘one dramatic event with other subordinate events which ‘facilitate the understanding of the main event.” From this explanation, it means that short story usually concentrates on a main single event with other as subordinate event.

Kamus Besar Bahasa Indonesia gives explanation, “*Cerita pendek adalah kisah pendek (kurang dr 10.000 kata) yg memberikan kesan tunggal yg dominan dan memusatkan diri pada satu tokoh dalam satu situasi (pd suatu ketika.*” (Short story is a short narrative (in less than 10.000 words) which gives the dominant single impression and focuses on one character In one situation (once upon a time). It means that short story focuses on single character and the length of a short story is not more than 10.000 words.

According to the explanations about short story given by some experts above, the author concludes that short is a work of prose, a short narrative that concentrates on the single main event and few characters which have a length of a story is less than 10.000 words.

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

Research Design

Descriptive qualitative method was used in this research to describe the textual data, the ST, and the TT. In addition, qualitative method was also used to count the percentage of conclusive findings of category shifts.

1. Deciding the topic of the research
2. Collecting some theories relating to the study.
3. Analyzing both of the ST (The Backward Fall) and TT (Jatuh ke Atas) by reading carefully and underlining words, phrases, clauses or sentences to find out types of category shifts in the ST and TT.

Source of The Data

The data of the research for finding out the kinds of category shifts and the occurrence of the shifts of noun phrases were analyzed were taken from the English – Indonesian translation of a short story entitled “The Backward Fall” written by Jason Helmandollar whose Indonesian version entitled “ Jatuh ke Atas” translated by Harum Wibowo.

Data Collection

This research paper is conducted by finding the short story mentioned above as the source text (ST) its translation as the target language. The short story was chosen as it provides the needed data; words, phrases, clauses and sentences; will be analyzed by using category shift theory.

Data Analysis

Some procedures carried out to analyze the data of this study are as following:

1. Deciding the topic of the research
2. Collecting some theories relating to the study.
3. Analyzing both of the ST (The Backward Fall) and TT (*Jatuh ke Atas*) by reading carefully and underlining words, phrases, clauses or sentences to find out types of category shifts in the ST and TT based on Catford's theory.

FINDINGS AND DISCUSSION

Findings

After analyzing, the writers found several types of category shifts in the in the short story of ‘ The Backward Fall’ by Jason Hermandollar (ST) with its translation ‘ Jatuh ke Atas’ by Harum Wibowo (TT).

Table 1. Frequency of the Category Shift Occurrence

No	Types of Category Shifts	Number of Shifts	Percentage
1	Structure Shift	7	28%
2	Class Shift	3	12%
3	Unit Shift	9	36%
4	Intra System Shift	6	24%
Total		25	100%

From the table above, it shows that the most frequent of shifts in translation The Backward Fall into Jatuh ke Atas were unit shifts. It changed from unit at one rank from SL into different unit of rank in TL. In addition, structure shift was also high percentage, because the word order of writing English (source language) noun phrase was different from Indonesian (target language). Intra system shift was the next sequence. The table showed 24% of intra system shift from total shifts which were found. The fewest shift in this translation was class shift which was the translation equivalent of a SL item was a member of a different class from the origin item. There was only shown 12% of class shift.

Discussion

1. Structure Shifts

Structure shifts occur in phonological and graphological translation as well as in total translation (Catford:1965). This shift engages considerable part of grammatical structure or shift in word order in target language.

Data 2

Sentence:

Source language	: “She roars, a sound he did not think she was capable of making and picks up the fruit bowl . “ (p.5)
Target language	: “Dia meraung, sebuah suara yang tak disangka-sangka oleh suaminya bahwa istrinya dapat melakukannya, dan dia mengambil mangkuk buah .” (h.5)

In this translation, clause “**he did not think**” was in **active** form, that was subject written first and followed by predicate. The subject was “he” and predicate of this sentence was “did not think”. However, this active form was translated into passive form in TL. “**He did not think**” was not translated into dia tidak menyangka but it was translated become “**tak disangka-sangka oleh suaminya**”. It can be seen that the predicate “**did not think**” of SL clause become “**disangka-sangka**”, “**Disangka-sangka**” indicated that this clause was **passive**. In Indonesian language, verb in active could be showed by using prefix “*me-*”, but in passive, it used “*di-*”. So, in this translation was found **structure shift** which changed from active form of SL clause become passive form in TL clause, that was form “**he did not think**” become “**tak disangka-sangka oleh suaminya**”.

Not only structure shift of active form clause in ST translated into passive form clause in TL but also structure shift of noun phrase “**fruit bowl**” translated into “**mangkuk buah**”. In the sentence of source text, noun phrase “**fruit bowl**” was not translated into *buah mangkuk*, but it was translated into target text noun phrase “**mangkuk buah**” because the grammatical structure between English and Indonesian was different.. In ST phrase, “**bowl**” was as **head**, and “**fruit**” was as **modifier**. The difference of this pattern is the position of head and modifier. In TT phrase, the head comes before the modifier and “**Mangkuk**” was the **head** of this phrase, and “**buah**” was the **modifier**. It shows that there was **structure shift** in word order.

From the analysis above, the writer concluded that there were **two structure shifts** in translation of SL sentence “She roars, a sound **he did not think** she was capable of making and picks up the **fruit bowl**” into TL sentence “Dia meraung, sebuah suara yang **tak disangka-sangka oleh suaminya** bahwa istrinya dapat melakukannya, dan dia mengambil **mangkuk buah**.” The first shift was shift from active form in SL became passive form in TL and the second shift was from M-H form in SL became H-M form in TL.

Data 5

Sentence:

Source language	: His head is bent down and he has begun the climb up the long hill . (p.8)
Target language	: Kepalanya menunduk ke bawah dan dia sudah mulai mendaki ke atas bukit yang tinggi . (h.8)

This translation shows structure of SL sentence is in **passive voice**, that was object of active voice + to be + past participle verb. The **object** of this sentence was “**his head**”. “**To be**” of this sentence was “**is**”. “**Bent**” was the **past participle form** of verb “**bend**”. However, “**His head is bent down**” was translated into “**Kepalanya menunduk ke bawah**”. Although the object of the sentence is same with SL sentence but the verb here was different. In SL sentence, the verb was made in passive, but in TL, the verb was in active. By the pattern, readers could see the difference of them. Pattern of SL sentence was object + be + past participle verb, meanwhile in TL sentence is object + verb. In TL sentence, the object was

“kepalanya” followed by verb in active “menunduk”. The verb was active because of prefix “me-” in this word. In Indonesian language, prefix “me-” indicated that verb in active, because the subject was doing something. “Di...kan” is verb form to show that the sentence was **passive**. If translator would make translation in same correspondence, the SL sentence could be made in sentence “Kepalanya ditundukkan ke bawah...”. From the analysis above, the writer stated that **structure shift** was in this translation which changed from **passive** form in SL into **active** form in TL.

Translation of SL sentence and TL sentence above showed structure shift from “**long hill**” into “**bukit yang tinggi**”. In SL, “long hill” consisted of adjective (long) + noun (hill). Meanwhile, “long hill” was not translated into *tinggi bukit* but it was translated into “*bukit yang tinggi*” consisted of noun (bukit) + *tinggi* (adjective). Here, the structure of TL was different from structure in SL. English structure had pattern M-H (Modifier-Head). In other hand, the pattern of Indonesian language was different, that was H-M law (Head-Modifier). A phrase consisted of a main element followed by a modifier element. So, structure shift of M-H into H-M was in this translation.

From the analysis above, the witer concluded that in this translation were two **structure shifts** changed from SL active pattern “**his head is bent down**” into passive “*kepalanya menunduk ke bawah*” and noun phrase “**long hill**” had pattern M-H (‘long’ was as **modifiers** and ‘hill’ was as **head**) into “*bukit yang tinggi*” had pattern H-M (‘bukit’ was as **head** and ‘tinggi’ was as **modifiers**).

2. Class Shifts

Class shift occurs when the tranlation equivalent of a SL item is a member of a different class from the origin item (Catford:1965).

Data 7

Sentence:

Source language : Her eyes are **narrow** but full of fire. (p.5)

Target language : Matanya **menyipit** tetapi berapi-api. (h.5)

Class shift was in translation of SL sentence “Her eyes are narrow but full of fire” into TL sentence “Matanya menyipit tetapi berapi-api”. The word “**narrow**” in source language was an **adjective**, meanwhile “*menyipit*” in target language was a **verb**. “Narrow” was an adjective known from “are” as “be” in this sentence. This sentence could be analyzed from the grammatical structure or the pattern as a sentence in simple present tense. In simple present sentence, when the subject did not do something or the subject was without verb, then the sentence was made in second pattern by using “be”. In this sentece, be “are” was followed by **adjective “narrow”** or when translated into Indonesian language, “narrow” was “sipit”. However, in this translation, the adjective “narrow” was translated into “menyipit”. “*Menyipit*” was a **verb** because “*menyipit*” was something that done by the subject. In Indonesian language, prefix “me-” indicated that the word was verb. It was looked at verb “*menyipit*” stood from prefix “me-” + adjective “*sipit*”. So, int his translation, research found **class shift** because the translation equivalent of a SL item was a member of a different calss from the origin item, that was from **adjective** in source text into **verb** in target text.

Data 8

Sentence:

Source language : “Stop **calling** me that! I’m not your mother. You’re just an old man.” (p.5)

Target language : “Berhenti **memanggilku** seperti itu! Aku bukan ibumu. Kau hanyalah seorang lelaki tua yang kotor.” (h.5)

This translation showed class shift. It changed from noun in SL, becomes verb in TL. “**Calling**” in SL sentence was a **noun**. The basic word of “calling” was “call”, a verb got additional “-ing”. It was a gerund known from word “stop” in front of “calling”. “Stop” is one of words followed by gerund or verb added by “-ing” to make it become noun. So, “**calling**” was a **noun**. However, “**calling**” in this SL sentence was translated into “**memanggil**”. In Indonesian language, “**memanggil**” was verb which was from basic word “*panggil*” and got prefix “*me-*”. From this analysis, the writer concluded that in this translation was **class shift** because there was different class in TL from the origin word class, that changed from **noun** in SL becomes verb in TL.

3. Unit Shifts

Unit shift occurs changes of rank-that is, departures 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 the TL. (Catford:1965)

Data 9

Sentence:

Source language : “Dad?” **she says**. (p.1)

Target language : “Ayah?” **katanya**. (h.1)

Translation of SL sentence (“Dad?” she says) into (“Ayah?” katanya) showed unit shift. It changed from **clause** into **word**. In SL, “**she says**” was a **clause** because it had subject and predicate. The subject of this sentence was “**she**” and the predicate was “**says**”. It was an independent clause because it could stand by itself to be a sentence. In other hand, this clause “she says” was translated into a word “katanya” If the translator translated “she says” into “*dia berkata*”, it would has the same form and same unit. “Dia berkata” had form subject + predicate. It was same with “she says” which was also had form subject + predicate. Both of them are clauses.. however, by translator, “**she says**” was not translated into *dia berkata*, but he preferred to translate this clause into “**katanya**”. “**Katanya**” was only a **word**. So, **unit shift** was in this translation that changed from clause “**she says**” into word “**katanya**” because it changed of rank which was a unit at one rank in the source language to be different rank in the target language, that was from **clause** in SL becomes **word** in TL.

Data 11

Sentence:

Source language : “**That’s all right. It’ll come to you.**” (p.2)

Target language : “**Tidak apa-apa. Sudah biasa.**” (h.2)

This translation showed class shift. Both of SL sentences “That’s all right” and “It’ll come to you” had subject and predicate. The subject of first sentence of source language sentence was “that” and the predicate was “is”. On the second sentence of source language, the subject was “it” and the predicate was “will come”. So, “**That’s all right**” and “**It’ll come to**

you” were simple sentences that each of them consisted of one independent **clause**. However, the source language sentences that both of the sentences were clauses were translated into phrases. The target language **“Tidak apa-apa. Sudah biasa”** were **phrases**. They did not consists of subject and predicate, just group of words. So, the writer concluded that in this translation was **unit shift** because the translation equivalent of unit at one rank in the SL was a unit at different rank in the TL that changed **from clause** in source language **into phrase** in target language.

4. Intra System Shifts

Intra-system shift is for those cases where the shift occurs internally, within a system; that is, for those cases where SL and TL possess systems which approximately correspond formally as to their constitution, but when translation involves selection of a non-corresponding term in the TL system (Catford:1965).

Data 17

Sentence:

Source language : “It is **a look of confusion**,...” (p.1)

Target language : “Itu adalah **pandangan kebingungan**,...” (h.1)

Intra system shift was in this translation. Source language noun phrase **“a look of confusion”** was translated into target language noun phrase **“pandangan kebingungan”**. In english, nouns were usually preceded by article *a*, *an*, or *the*, whereas nouns in Indonesian usually did not use any article. In source language noun phrase **“a look of confusion”** could be seem that in English system, it might use article **“a”** to show that the look of confusion was only one. To get same correspondence, noun phrase **“a look of confusion”** could be translated into **“sebuah pandangan kebingungan”** but translator did not write that. There was different system in source language and target language. In source language noun phrase had determiner (a look of confusion) and translated into target language **noun phrase had no determiner** (pandangan kebingungan). So, in this translation from source text **“It is a look of confusion,...”** into **“Itu adalah pandangan kebingungan,...”** was found **intra system shift** which occurred from one system in the source language which had non corresponding system in target language, appropriated with Catford’s theory.

Data 18

Sentence:

Source language : **Tears** ring her **eyes** and that scrapes at his heart more than anything else. (p.4)

Target language : **Air mata** mengelilingi **matanya** dan itu menggesek pada hati suaminya lebih dari apapun. (h.4)

This translation showed two words which were **intra system shifts**. The word **“tears”** was a **plural** noun that could be known from the predicate **“ring”** which was without **“s”** in the end of the word. For plural noun or subject which was plural, the predicate of sentence was not added by **“s/es”** as known in grammar of English sentence in simple present tense. **“Tears”** was also known as **plural** noun by adding **“s”** in the word **“tear”**. Because **“s/es”** in the end of noun indicated the plural noun. Not only **“tears”** but also **“eyes”** was also added by **“s”** that indicated the plural noun from **“eye”**.

In other hand, **“tears”** and **“eyes”** which were **plural** noun in source language were translated into target language become **singular noun**. **“Air mata”** and **“mata”** are **singular**, because in target language (*Bahasa Indonesia*), one way to show plural noun is by repeating the basic word or by showing number before the noun. So, in this translation were two words in

intra system shifts, because there were shifts in same language system which had formal correspondence of both source language and target language, but the translator preferred to change into word that non formal correspondence.

Summary of The Category Shift Analysis

Below is the summary of the category shift analysis which is provided in the table as the detailed data of the analysis in the Discussion part.

Table II. Summary of the Category Shift Analysis

No	ST Sentence		Number of Shift	Shift SL-TL
1	She is sixty-two and sitting on the edge of the couch, her old acoustic guitar perched on her knee. (p.1)	Wanita itu berumur enam puluh dua tahun dan sedang duduk di pinggiran sofa, gitar akustik tuanya bertengger di atas lututnya. (h.1)	1 Structure Shift	MH into HM
2	“She roars, a sound he did not think she was capable of making and picks up the fruit bowl . “ (p.5)	“Dia meraung, sebuah suara yang tak disangka-sangka oleh suaminya bahwa istrinya dapat melakukannya, dan dia mengambil mangkuk buah .” (h.5)	2 Structure Shifts	Active-Passive, MH into HM
3	“Today he showed me that he feels the same way .” (p.4)	“Hari ini, dia menunjukkan bahwa dia juga merasakan hal yang sama .” (h.4)	1 Structure Shift	MH into HM
4	The old man is staring at her again, but she ignores it as she always does. (p.6)	Lelaki tua itu menatapnya lagi, tapi dia mengabaikannya seperti yang biasa dia lakukan. (h.6)	1 Structure Shift	MH into HM
5	His head is bent down and he has begun the climb up the long hill . (p.8)	Kepalanya menunduk ke bawah dan dia sudah mulai mendaki ke atas bukit yang tinggi . (h.8)	2 Structure Shifts	Passive pattern-Active pattern
6	The second verse is when it starts to rain. (p.1)	Sajak yang kedua adalah ketika itu mulai hujan. (h.1)	1 Class Shift	Verb into Noun
7	Her eyes are narrow but full of fire. (p.5)	Matanya menyipit tetapi berapi-api. (h.5)	1 Class Shift	Adjective into Verb
8	“Stop calling me that! I’m not your mother. You’re just an old man.” (p.5)	“Berhenti memanggilku seperti itu! Aku bukan ibumu. Kau hanyalah seorang lelaki tua yang kotor.” (h.5)	1 Class Shift	Noun into Verb

9	“Dad?” she says. (p.1)	“Ayah?” katanya. (h.1)	1 Unit Shift	Clause into Word
10	“A warm rain begins to fall, and instead of running for shelter,...” (p.1)	“Sebuah hujan yang hangat mulai turun, dan ketimbang berlari ke tempat berlindung,...” (h.1)	1 Unit Shift	Word into Phrase
11	“That’s all right. It’ll come to you.” (p.2)	“Tidak apa-apa. Sudah biasa.” (h.2)	2 Unit Shifts	Clause into Phrase
12	He sits up and turns on the lamp. (p.3)	Dia duduk dan menyalakan lampu. (h.3)	2 Unit Shifts	Phrase into Word
13	“Here’s the things , George,” she says. (p.4)	“Begini, George,” dia berkata. (h.4)	1 Unit Shift	Clause into Word
14	Raising his hands in innocence, he replies, “Why, nothing, Mom. I’m just watching the TV.” (p.7)	Mengangkat lengannya dengan berlagak tidak bersalah, dia menjawab, “Kenapa, tidak ada, Bu. Aku hanya menonton TV” (h.7)	1 Unit Shift	Word into Phrase
15	In the water, there is no need to breathe. (p.8)	Di air itu, tidak perlu bernafas. (h.8)	1 Unit Shift	Clause into Phrase
16	Picking flowers in the rain? (p.1)	Memetik bunga di tengah hujan? (h.1)	1 Intra System Shift	Plural into Singular
17	“It is a look of confusion,...” (p.1)	“Itu adalah pandangan kebingungan,...” (h.1)	1 Intra System Shift	Omission of Determiner (Indefinite Article (a) in TL
18	Tears ring her eyes and that scrapes at his heart more than anything else. (p.4)	Air mata mengelilingi matanya dan itu menggesek pada hati suaminya lebih dari apapun. (h.4)	2 Intra System Shifts	Plural into Singular
19	He is standing in teh kitchen, pebbles of broken glass from the coffee pot all arround his bare feet. (p.5)	Dia berdiri di dapur, pecahan gelas rusak dari teko kopi itu berserakan di sekeliling kakinya. (h.5)	1 Intra System Shift	Tenses
20	“The face fills her with	“Wajah-wajah itu memenuhi	1 Intra	Singular

	security, and..." (p.8)	dengan rasa aman, dan..." (h.8)	System Shift	into Plural
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CONCLUSION

Some points to be concluded are :

1. Translation procedure used in translation source text The Backward Fall into target text Jatuh ke Atas was Shift, notably Category Shifts. Some changes (shifts) occur in translating the SL into the T in order to get equivalent meaning.
2. In this analysis, twenty data sources of category shifts in the translation of the short story of The Backward Fall by Jason Helmandollar into Jatuh ke Atas by Harum Wibowo were found. The analysis of this study is based on theory of translation shift by J.C Catford (1965), especially in types of category shifts. The category shift were divided in four types: structure shift, class shift, unit shift, and intra system shift.
3. It was found that there were twenty-five numbers of category shifts in twenty source of data in translation from the source language text into the target language text. From the table 1, it shows that the most frequent of shift in translation of the story were unit shifts. In addition, structure shift was also high percentage, because the word order of noun phrase in English is different from Indonesian. Intra system shift was the next sequence. The table showed 24% of intra system shift from total shifts which were found. The fewest shift in this translation was class shift which was the translation equivalent of a SL item was a member of a different class from the origin item. There was only shown 12% of class shift.

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