

CHAPTER IV

FINDINGS AND DISCUSSION

A. Findings

This study aims to examine category shifts in the translation of motivasi.co's Instagram captions. To analyze the data, the researcher employed J.C. Catford's translation shift theory, with a specific emphasis on category shift

For this research, fifteen pieces of data were discovered, which were gathered from the captions that were methodically chosen as samples for the analysis. The aim of this study is twofold: to identify the type of category shift present in the translated Instagram captions, and to determine the application of category shift in the translation process.

1. Category shift found in the Instagram caption

The table below contains data regarding the shift and the types of category shift that were utilized to translate them, as taken from the captions.

Table 4.1
Identification of Type of Category Shift

No	Date	Source Language	Target Language	Type of Category Shift
1	11 February 2020	Even if I was home alone for six hours ,...	Bahkan jika aku di rumah sendirian selama enam jam ,...	Intra-System Shift

2	15 February 2020	Attitude and personality are two different things	Sikap dan kepribadian adalah dua hal yang berbeda.	Intra-System Shift
3	20 February 2020	We were given: two hands to hold.	Kita diberi: dua tangan untuk memegang.	Intra-System Shift
4	9 March 2020	There are two great days in a person's life	Ada dua hari besar dalam kehidupan seseorang	Structure Shift
5	10 March 2020	If a thousand painters worked for a thousand years ,	Jika seribu pelukis bekerja selama seribu tahun ,	Intra-System Shift
6	18 March 2020	...and you try to understand their situation instead of trying to hurt them back.	dan kamu mencoba memahami situasi mereka daripada berusaha menyakiti mereka kembali.	Structure Shift
7	23 March 2020	It may be a joke for you but it might break someone's heart.	Itu mungkin lelucon bagi mu, tetapi itu mungkin bisa menghancurkan hati seseorang.	Intra-System Shift
8	25 March 2020	You are soulful .	Kamu penuh perasaan .	Unit Shift
9	30 March 2020	Light is so bright at night .	Cahaya itu sangat terang di malam hari .	Unit Shift
10	12 April 2020	The eyes are useless when the mind is blind.	Mata tidak berguna saat pikiran buta.	Unit Shift
11	13 April 2020	Life is very short to argue and fight .	Hidup terlalu singkat untuk perdebatan dan perselisihan .	Class Shift
12	1 May 2020	Good things take time.	Hal-hal baik butuh waktu.	Structure Shift
13	16 May 2020	Make yourself a priority	Jadikan diri mu prioritas .	Intra-System Shift
14	19 May 2020	Time doesn't heal anything. It just	Waktu tidak menyembuhkan apa	Unit Shift

			teaches you how to live with the pain .	pun, itu hanya mengajarkan mu bagaimana hidup dengan rasa sakit .	
15	29 May 2020		The sun will rise...	Matahari terbit...	akan Intra- System Shift

In the 4.1 it was found that there were type of category shift in the instagram caption that consist of structure shift , class shift,unit shift and intra-system shift.

Intra-system shift was often used in the instagram caption rather than structure shift, class shift and unit shift.

2. Category shift employed in the translation

The occurrence of category shift in the translation based on 15 identified data will be analyzed by the researcher in this study.

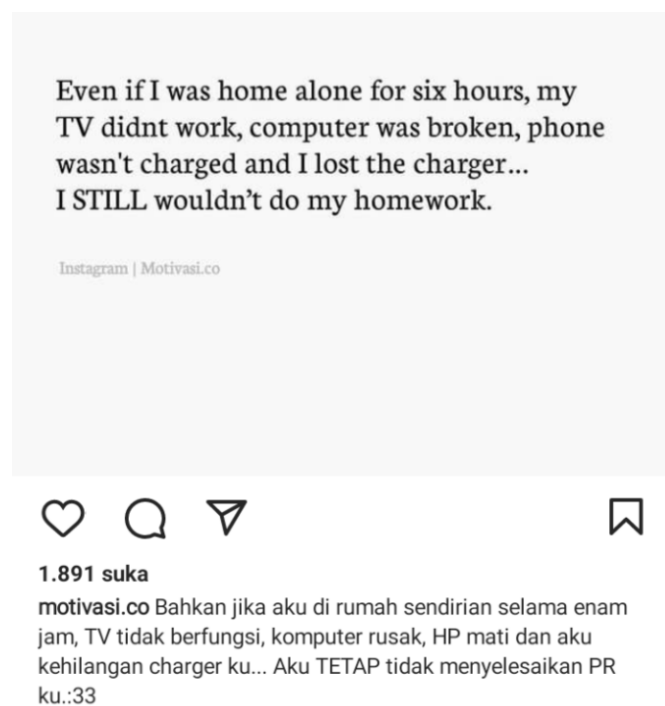


Figure 4.1 Data 1

Source language: Even if I was home alone for six hours...

Target language: *Bahkan jika aku di rumah sendirian selama enam jam...*

The data analyzed by the researcher pertains to the category of intra-system shift, where a shift occurred within the target language. The plural word "hours" in the source language was translated into the singular word "jam" in the target language, as there is no plural form for "jam" in the target language. Instead, it used the singular form for one, two, or three, resulting in the shift from plural to singular.



Figure 4.2 Data 2

Source language: Attitude and personality are two different things

Target language: *Sikap dan kepribadian adalah dua hal yang berbeda.*

The target language noun "*hal*" was used as a translation for the source language plural noun "things" in this instance. In the source language, plural nouns are formed by adding "-s" to the singular noun when there are more than one. However, in the target language, plural nouns are often formed by repeating the word, but in the case of "*hal*", it cannot be translated as "*hal-hal*" because the word "*hal*" is followed by the word "*dua*" which indicates a plural noun. Therefore, this data is classified as an intra-system shift.



Figure 4.3 Data 3

Source language: We were given: two hands to hold.

Target language: *Kita diberi: dua tangan untuk memegang.*

The source language uses the plural noun "hands", which was translated into the singular noun "*tangan*" in the target language. Although the target language should also be in the plural form, but it cannot be translated as "*tangan-tangan*". The word "*dua*" has already indicated that it is plural, so it should remain in the singular form. In target language, plural indicating words cannot be followed by plural words. Therefore, the change from plural to singular is classified as an intra-system shift.



Figure 4.4 Data 4

Source language: There are two great days in a person's life.

Target language: *Ada dua hari besar dalam kehidupan seseorang.*

The source language used a head + modifier structure, where "life" is used to describe "person", while in the target language, the structure

became modifier + head, where "*seseorang*" is described by "*kehidupan*". Hence, it can be inferred that a structure shift took place during the translation process into the target language.



Figure 4.5 Data 5

Source language: If a thousand painters worked for a thousand years,

Target language: *Jika seribu pelukis bekerja selama seribu tahun,*

The above data shows an instance of category shift, specifically intra-system shift. The word “years” as the source language was translated into “*tahun*” as the target language. In the target language, plurals are indicated by repeating the word twice. However, this is not realized in the target language because it would sound odd to say "*seribu tahun-tahun*".

The plural marker is redundant as the word "*seribu*" (thousand) indicates that the following noun is more than one.



Figure 4.6 Data 6

Source language: ...and you try to understand their situation instead of trying to hurt them back.

Target language: ...*dan kamu mencoba memahami situasi mereka daripada berusaha menyakiti mereka kembali.*

The translation reveals a structural shift in the phrase "their situation" which has been rendered into "*situasi mereka*". The phrase in the source language exhibits a modifier + head pattern, where "their" is the modifier and "situation" is the head. However, the translation uses a head + modifier pattern, with the head "*situasi*" and the modifier "*mereka*". This

indicates that there has been a structural shift during the translation process into the target language.



Figure 4.7 Data 7

Source language: It may be a joke for you but it might break someone's heart.

Target language: *Itu mungkin lelucon bagi mu, tetapi itu mungkin bisa menghancurkan hati seseorang.*

The target language omits the article "a" in the translation, resulting in zero translation or omission. Although the target language has a corresponding system for the article "a," it is not always necessary to explicitly indicate the word number. Therefore, this phenomenon is categorized as an intra-system shift.

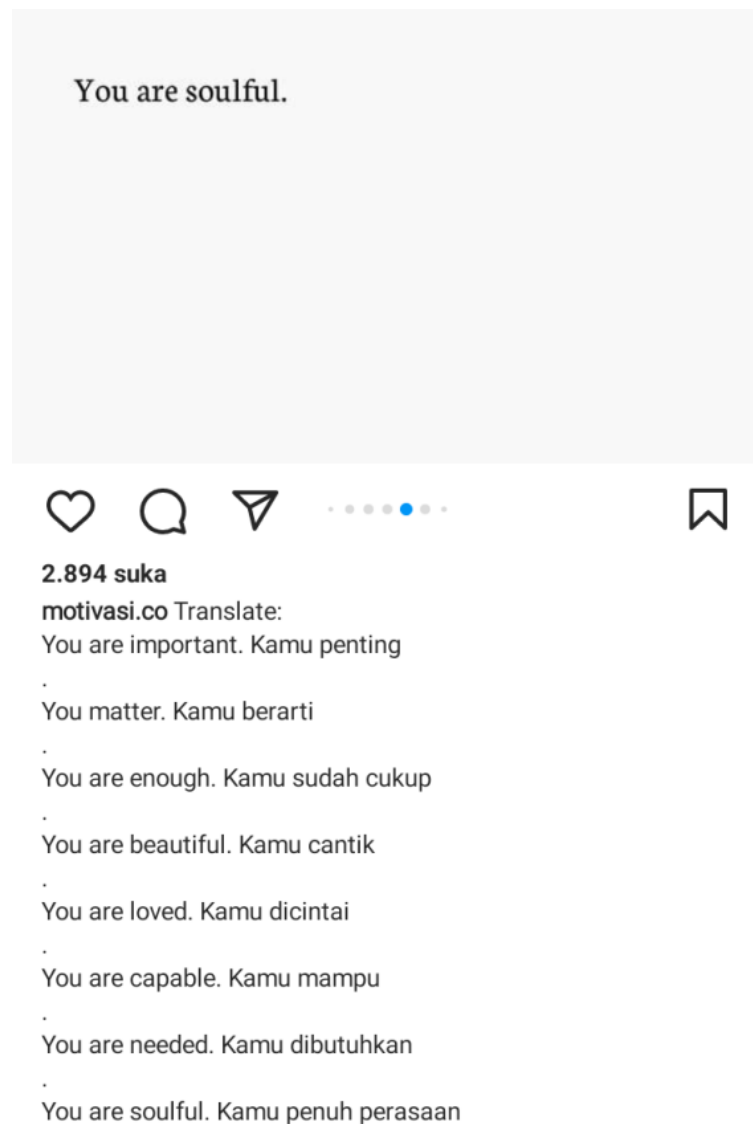


Figure 4.8 Data 8

Source language: You are soulful.

Target language: *Kamu penuh perasaan.*

The data above exhibits a unit shift, specifically from a single word in the source language to a phrase in the target language. For instance, the adjective "soulful" in the source language was translated as the adjective phrase "*penuh perasaan*" in the target language.



Figure 4.9 Data 9

Source language: Light is so bright at night.

Target language: *Cahaya itu sangat terang di malam hari.*

The unit shift observed in the data above belongs to the category of word to phrase. Specifically, the word "night" in the source language, functioning as a noun, was translated into "*malam hari*" in the target language as a noun phrase.



Figure 4.10 Data 10

Source language: The eyes are useless when the mind is blind.

Target language: *Mata tidak berguna saat pikiran buta.*

The shift observed in the given data is classified as a unit shift. The word "useless" as an adjective was translated into the adjective phrase "*tidak berguna*" in the target language. The reason for this is that the target language lacks a precise equivalent for the term "useless". Therefore, the translator opted to use a phrase to convey the meaning in a natural and communicative way while ensuring readability for the readers.



Figure 4.11 Data 11

Source language: Life is very short to argue and fight.

Target language: *Hidup terlalu singkat untuk perdebatan dan perselisihan.*

The verb "argue and fight" as the source language was translated into "*perdebatan dan perselisihan*" which is a noun. This indicates a class shift from verb in the source language to noun in the target language.



Figure 4.12 Data 12

Source language: Good things take time.

Target language: *Hal-hal baik butuh waktu.*

The structure in the source language of "good things" is a head noun modified by an adjective, where the word "things" is described by the word "good". However, in the translation, it is reversed to head + modifier as "*hal-hal baik*", where the word "*baik*" describes the word "*hal-hal*". This indicates a structure shift in the target language translation.



Figure 4.13 Data 13

Source language: Make yourself a priority

Target language: *Jadikan diri mu prioritas.*

The absence of the article "a" in the target language is a common occurrence in translation. Although the target language has an equivalent system for the article "a" which can be translated as "*sebuah*" it is frequently omitted during the translation process, resulting in zero translation or omission. In the target language, it is not always necessary to explicitly state the word "a" or "an" as "*satu*" or "*sebuah*" to express a generic noun, even though the word pair has a formal correspondence



Figure 4.14 Data 14

Source language: Time doesn't heal anything. It just teaches you how to live with the pain.

Target language: *Waktu tidak menyembuhkan apa pun, itu hanya mengajarkan mu bagaimana hidup dengan rasa sakit.*

The translation of the word "pain" from the source language to the target language is expressed as the phrase "*rasa sakit*". This decision was made because the target language lacks a single-word equivalent for "pain". Consequently, the translator opted for a phrase that would convey the intended meaning of the source language accurately in the target language. This approach was taken to ensure the translation's comprehensibility for the readers and to convey the intended meaning in a natural and communicative way.



1.971 suka

motivasi.co Matahari akan terbit dan begitu juga kita 🌟

Figure 4.15 Data 15

Source language: The sun will rise...

Target language: *Matahari akan terbit...*

The article "the" in the source language was not rendered into the target language. However, there is a corresponding system for the article "the" in the target language, which can be translated into "*tersebut*" in the target language. Nevertheless, the article "the" was not translated into "*tersebut*" because it would sound awkward to translate it as "*matahari tersebut*".

B. Discussion

From the data presented, it is evident that all four types of category shift - structure shift, class shift, unit shift, and intra-system shift - were found

in the translation of the captions. Out of the 15 instances of category shift, 7 were intra system shift, 4 were unit shift, 3 were structure shift, and 1 was class shift.

According to Catford's theory, a structure shift takes place when there is a modification in grammatical structure between the source language and the target language, which can be a result of differences in grammar rules or word order. Such shifts may be obligatory or a choice. Therefore, based on findings of structure shift within the translation in the analysis dealing with the theory of translation shift by Catford (1965).

Class shift occurs when the translated equivalent of an item in the target language is different from its original class or category in the source language. This shift occurs due to differences in word classes between languages, resulting in a change in the expression's prevalence in the target language. Therefore, based on findings of class shift within the translation in the analysis dealing with the theory of translation shift by Catford (1965).

A unit shift arises when there is a variation in the level of linguistic hierarchy between the source language and the target language. In other words, when a unit from one level of the source language is translated, it may result in a unit in a different level of the target language. This type of shift is easier to apply since it does not require the translator to focus on the structure or grammar but can result in a longer or shorter translation. Therefore, based on findings of unit shift within the translation in the analysis dealing with the theory of translation shift by Catford (1965).

Intra-system shift is the most dominant type of category shift found in the data, caused by changes within a system, such as numerical systems or deixis. This type of shift happens when a singular term in the source language is translated as a plural counterpart in the target language, or vice versa. Additionally, this shift can result from grammatical rules or requirements of the target language may demand a modification in the correspondence of expression. Therefore, based on findings of intra-system shift within the translation in the analysis dealing with the theory of translation shift by Catford (1965).

Overall, the data shows that category shift is prevalent in translation and understanding its different types can help translators produce more accurate and natural translations.