

## UNIT SHIFT ANALYSIS IN THE INDONESIAN-ENGLISH TRANSLATION OF *CLARA ATAWA WANITA YANG DIPERKOSA*

Ahmad Roba'i  
English Literature

[Ahmad.robai@gmail.com](mailto:Ahmad.robai@gmail.com)

### Abstract

This research discusses the unit shift in the Indonesian-English translation of short story *Clara atawa Wanita Yang Diperkosa*. The objective of this research is to find out the patterns of unit shifts translation from Bahasa Indonesia to English. In order to reach the objective, the researcher applied translation shift concept proposed by Catford. Moreover, the researcher also applied qualitative method since the researcher gave detailed description and explanation of the phenomenon studied. The data sources are from both Indonesian and English short story *Clara atawa Wanita Yang Diperkosa*. After comparing the translated text, the researcher then classified the data found based on the pattern of unit shift. The patterns of unit shift found in the translation of *Clara atawa Wanita Yang Diperkosa* are (1) shifts from bound morpheme to free morpheme, (2) shift from free morpheme to bound morpheme, (3) shift from word to phrase, (4) shift from word to clause, (5) shift from word to sentence, (6) shift from phrase to word, and (7) shift from phrase to clause. The researcher also found that mostly the shift from word to phrase occurred in the translation. This can happen because there is no single word in the TL which can carry the whole meaning of the single word in SL or because the translator considered the aesthetic value of the text.

**Key words:** short story, translation shift, unit shift

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### INTRODUCTION

Generally, translation is a process of transferring meaning, ideas, or messages of a text from one language to other languages (Kardiansyah & Salam, 2020a), (Abidin, 2018). Translation as the replacement of textual material in one language (Source Language or SL) by equivalent textual material in another language (Target Language or TL) (Kardiansyah & Salam, 2021), (Series, 2021). Because every language has its own characteristics or even distinction, the translation from SL into TL cannot be exact equivalents as both languages are widely different in structural and cultural background (Rido, 2011). Besides, each language has also its own linguistic system which is different from each other (Abidin et al., 2021), (Kardiansyah & Salam, 2020a). Thus, in translating, a translator might find that some shifts of form must be conducted in order to make the translation result acceptable and natural in the target language (Series, 2021). Meanwhile, the form in the SL has a new form or different form from the TL, and it is called as shift (Lubis, Khairiansyah, Adrian, et al., 2019), (van Eijck, Michiel; Hsu, Pei-Ling; Roth, 2009). Shift in translation is the departure from formal correspondence in the process of going from the SL to the TL (Mandasari, 2020), (Rossi et al., 2017), (Fitri et al., 2011). It represents some changes occurring in a translation process. Since every language has its own rules, differences in these rules will cause a shift.

Literary works are included as translation objects that are observed directly (Rini, 2016). When the result of literary works such as creative and dramatic prose and poetry are translated from one language into another language, it is called as literary translation. To reach a wider audience, literary translation can be done both from ancient language and modern fiction (Amelia & Daud, 2020). Literary translation is huge important since it helps to shape our understanding of the world around us in many ways, such reading a contemporary translation provides fascinating insight into life in other culture and other countries (Henchman, 2017), (Kusniyati, 2016), (Kusniyati, 2016). Short stories are written in prose (Pratiwi et al., 2020), (Aminatun, 2021), (Suprayogi & Novanti, 2021). When a prose is translated into another language, it is called as prose-translation (Ahdan et al., 2019). One of Indonesian short stories which is translated into English is *Clara atawa Yang Diperkosa*. This short story is a description of political situation in Indonesia around 1998. As narrated in the short story, the Chinese ethnics are treated badly such as torturing, raping and even killing that ethnic. Their properties such as houses, cars and shops are burnt. The character Clara in this short story is a representative of how other Chinese ethnics are badly treated at that time (Syafrianto, 2015). Syafrianto (2015) also adds that Clara is a well-known short story not only engendered by the writer, Seno Gumira Ajidarma, but also by the popularity of that 1998 humanity tragedy itself. The short story has encouraged many people to read and give attention such what is done by Michael H. Bodden who translated Clara Atawa Wanita yang Diperkosa into English as Clara which is included in Indonesia Journal No. 68, October 1999.

Here, the researcher analyzes unit shift in the translation of the short story. Unit shift is one of four parts in the category shift (Lubis, Khairiansyah, Jafar Adrian, et al., 2019). Unit shift means changes of rank that departures from formal correspondence in which the translation equivalent of a unit at one rank in the SL is a unit at different rank in the TL (Suwarni & Handayani, 2021), (Zhu et al., 2021), (Nurkholis & Sitanggang, 2019). Rank refers to the linguistic unit of morphemes, words, phrases, clauses or sentences (Fauzi et al., 2021), (Putra et al., 2022), (Nani, 2019), (Robertson, 2020). The researcher is interested in analyzing translation shifts, especially unit shift, because the unit shift essentially occurs in translation because unit shift can be used by translator when there is no exact form with the same meaning. Based on the background of the study above, the researcher aims to find the answer of the research question, what are the patterns of unit shifts occurring in the Indonesian-English translation of *Clara atawa Wanita yang Diperkosa* short story.

## LITERATURE REVIEW

### Translation & Translation Shift

Translation is the replacement of textual material in one language (SL) by equivalent textual material in another language (TL) (Abidin et al., 2021), (Suprayogi et al., 2021), (Journal & Kiranamita, 2021), (Qodriani & Wijana, 2021). In transferring the message, the translator should produce the best translation. It is generally accepted that the best translations are produced by person who are translating into their own native language. In other word, it can be said that translation is a process of transferring the meaning of the source language into the target language (Ayu & Pratiwi, 2021).

Basically, translation functions as a medium of communication. Duff (1989:5) says that as a process of communication, translation functions as the medium across the linguistic and cultural barriers in conveying the messages written in the foreign languages. It can be said that translation is a bridge to carry message from SL to TL.

Translation is a challenging activity and there are few difficulties that emerge throughout the translation process since every language portrays the world in diverse way and has its own grammar structure, grammar rules and syntax variance (Kuswoyo & Susardi, 2016), (Mandasari & Wahyudin, 2019). As stated previously, every language has its own characteristics and each language has its own linguistic system which is different from each other (Rido & Sari, 2018), (*View of Exploring the Relationship between Formal Management Control Systems, Organisational Performance and Innovation\_ The Role of Leadership Characteristics.Pdf*, n.d.). Thus, a shift in translation occurs.

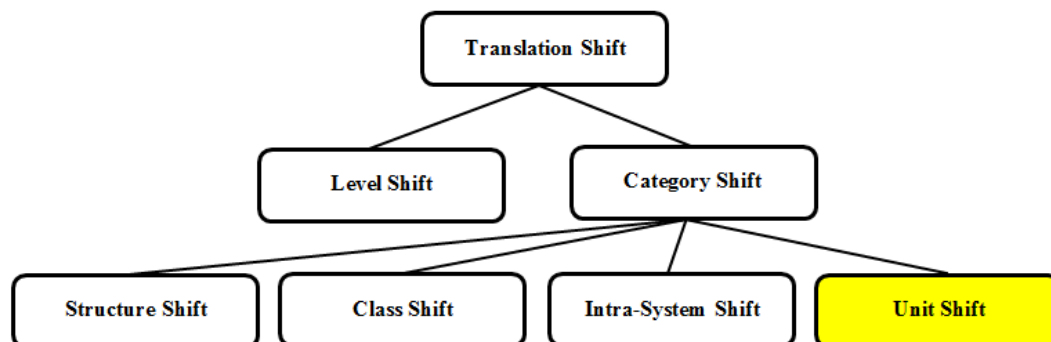


Figure 2.1 Conceptual Framework, adopted from Catford (1965)

Catford is the first scholar to use the term shift in translation in his book 'A linguistic Theory of Translation' (1965). He used shift to refer to those small linguistic changes that occur between the SL and the TL. Catford (1965:73) defines 'shifts' as departures from formal correspondence in the process of going from the SL to the TL. As drawn in the figure 2.1, Catford categorized translation shift in two main points, they are Level Shift and Category Shift.

### 1.2.1 Level Shift

Level shift means SL item at one linguistic level has a TL translation at different level (Catford, 1965:73). For example:

SL: Amerika Serikat *telah* menghentikan pengiriman bahan makanan.

TL: The USA *has stopped* the sending of foodstuffs.

(Sneddon, 2015)

The form 'telah' is lexical form, while its translation in English is 'has stopped' which is grammatical form (has + past participle). Here, shift at one linguistic level (lexical) to different linguistic level (grammar) occur.

### 2.2.2 Category Shift

Category shifts are departures from formal correspondence in translation (Catford, 1965:76). Thus, to speak about the category shift itself, we need to find out about the formal correspondence first, since category shift is departure from formal correspondence (Mandasari, 2020), (Hosseinzade et al., 2019). Furthermore, Catford (1965: 27) said that formal correspondence is any TL category (unit, class, structure, element of 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 (Suryono et al., 2020).

#### a. Structure Shift

Structure is an arrangement of elements. Thus, the elements of English unit clause are P (predicator), S (subject), C (complement), A (adjunct). Structure shift is shift that occurs in the structure or arrangement of a sentence or a clause, sometimes also found in a phrase (Chen et al., 2019), (Oktavia & Suprayogi, 2021). For example:

SL: Sebuah bulan sempurna

TL: a perfect moon

(Aisyah, 2015)

In the example above, the structure shift occurs due to the different linguistic system between SL (Indonesian) and TL (English), in which Indonesian uses the form of head (bulan) + modifier (sempurna), meanwhile English uses the form of modifier (perfect) + head (moon).

#### b. Class Shift

Class shift occurs when the translator equivalent of a SL item is a member of a different class from the original item (Kardiansyah & Salam, 2020b). For example:

SL: Asap yang hancur

TL: Smoke transforms

(Aisyah, 2015)

The class shift occurs in the translation above, in which the noun ‘hancur’ in SL is translated into verb ‘transform’ in the TL.

#### c. Intra-system Shift

Intra-system shift in translation occur because there is internal system between SL and TL based on their regulation of language constitution (Catford, 1965: 80). For example:

SL: seribu burung belibis

TL: a thousand ducks

(Aisyah, 2015)

The sample above shows that ‘burung belibis’ in the SL which is in single form is translated into ‘ducks’ in TL which is in plural form. In unit shift, one rank in SL can be shifted to another rank in TL as long as they have same meaning. The following will show the example of unit shift in translation and their pattern.

In the rank of morpheme, a morpheme is usually shifted from bound morpheme to free morpheme or vice versa. For example:

SL: pebulu tangkis  
TL: badminton player  
(Sneddon, 2010)

The sample above shows the unit shift translation from **bound morpheme to free morpheme**. A bound morpheme *pe-* in SL is translated into a free morpheme *player* in TL (Puspita, 2021). The morpheme *pe-* in Indonesia must be attached to a noun to have a meaning and it indicates a person who carries out the action. To express the meaning of morpheme *pe-*, the free morpheme *player* is considered to have an equivalent meaning as the bound morpheme *pe-* since it also indicates the person who does the action. The pattern of unit shift in this example is bound morpheme to free morpheme.

#### d. Unit Shift

Since the main focus of the researcher is in unit shift, here the researcher will elaborate more about unit shift. Unit shift means 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: 79). Rank refers to the hierarchy of the grammatical unit appear in both SL and TL as the researcher has been explained in part Category Shift. Unit itself refers to the form of those grammatical units, for instance a phrase has other kind of phrase such as noun phrase, verb phrase, etc. and they are still in one rank which is phrase. In unit shift, one rank in SL can be shifted to another rank in TL as long as they have same meaning. The following will show the example of unit shift in translation and their pattern.

### METHOD

This research is designed to find out and comprehend the application of translation study especially for the unit shift. Further, this research is conducted by using qualitative method, since the researcher tends to collect descriptive information by giving detailed description and explanation of the phenomenon studied rather than providing and analyzing statistics. This kind of research belongs to qualitative research which is characterized by observation and description in forms of words or sentences (Kurniawan et al., 2018)(Gulö, 2019). Qualitative research is accomplished by giving explanation of the issue in the analysis (Baker & Edwards, 2012), (Kadarisman et al., 2017).

The data sources which are used in this research are Indonesian short story entitled *Clara atawa Wanita Yang Diperkosa* and its English translation into *Clara* by Michael H. Bodden. This short story is chosen because before it published into short story anthology,

the story first read in public in event *Baca Pembahasan Cerpen Seno Gumira Ajidarma*, a gratitude event when Seno Gumira got SEA Write Award by Literature Committee of Jakarta Arts Council, Galeri Cipta, TIM, 10 July 1998. Then, after it translated into English, it was read in University of Washington Bothell, Washington, United States and in University of Victoria, Victoria Bc, Canada in 1999 (Gumira in Adeboi et.al., 2016).

## RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

This chapter focuses on the analysis of the unit shift in English translation from Indonesian short story entitled *Clara Atawa Wanita Yang Diperkosa*. The researcher will carry out the pattern of unit shift occur in the translation. The analysis is based on the theory of translation shift proposed by Catford (1965).

After comparing and analyzing both SL and TL, the researcher collected and classified the data where some of SL units in one rank are translated to different TL units in different rank. The researcher found 7 types of pattern of unit shift translation in *Clara atawa Wanita Yang Diperkosa*. In the rank of morpheme, bound morpheme shifted to free morpheme and free morpheme shifted into bound morpheme. In the rank of word, word shifted to phrase, word shifted to clause and word shifted to sentence. In the rank of phrase, phrase shifted to word and phrase shifted to clause. The researcher did not find any shift in the rank of clause and sentence. The data and analysis shown below are the sample from the total data found in each pattern.

### 4.1 Morpheme

This part will elaborate unit shift in the rank of morpheme found in the translation of the short story. The researcher found there are two unit shifts in this rank, they are bound morpheme shifted into free morpheme and free morpheme shifted into bound morpheme. In bound morpheme, there is a term derivational and inflectional. When derivational bound morpheme is attached to a base, it changes the word to another class. An inflectional bound morpheme does not change the category or class of the word.

#### a. Bound Morpheme to Free Morpheme

Table 4.1 Data sample of shifts from Bound Morpheme to Free Morpheme

No	Source Language	Target Language	Unit Shift Pattern
1	Rambutnya ...	<i>Her</i> hair	BM – FM
2	... bagiku.	... for <i>me</i> .	BM – FM
3	... katanya,	... <i>she</i> said.	BM – FM
4	... pimpinanku.	... <i>my</i> commander.	BM – FM

1) SL: Di hadapanku duduk wanita itu. Rambutnya dicat merah.

(pg. 1 line 3)

TL: The woman sat before me. *Her* hair was dyed red.

(pg. 1 line 3)

The word *rambutnya* consist of the word *rambut* and bound morpheme *-nya*. The word *rambut* is a noun in Indonesian meanwhile bound morpheme *-nya* in this word functions as possessive. Bound morpheme *-nya* here is inflectional morpheme since it does not change the category of the word in which it is attached, the word *rambutnya* is still in noun class. The translation of the word *rambutnya* in English becomes *her hair*, consists of the pronoun *her* and word *hair*. Here, bound morpheme *-nya* in Indonesian is translated into *her* which functions as a possessive of woman. This possessive pronoun appears since the mentioning of a woman before the sentence *Rambutnya dicat merah*.

Since *-nya* is a bound morpheme in Indonesian, it must be attached to a word to get the meaning based on the context of the sentence. Meanwhile the word *her* in this context is possessive pronoun which functions to show something belongs to a woman. To show something belongs to a woman, the word *her* must not be attached to a word as in Indonesian, it makes this word as a free morpheme.

- 1) SL: Padahal merah punya arti lain *bagiku*.

(pg. 1 line 4)

TL: And the fact is, red has different meaning *for me*.

(pg. 1 line 4)

The word *bagiku* consists of a preposition *bagi* and pronoun *-ku*. The pronoun *-ku* is a bound morpheme to show something belongs to first person (Sneddon, 2010:170), and it must be attached to the end of the word. This bound morpheme is inflectional morpheme since it does not change the class of the word *bagi* as preposition. It is translated into *me*, which is a free morpheme. The word *me* is usually used after a verb or preposition. On the data above, the word *me* is used after preposition *for* as the function to refer to the person speaking or writing. In this data, the bound morpheme *-ku* is translated into a free morpheme, *me*.

- 1) SL: “Maafkan anak-anak kami,” *katanya*,

(pg. 6 line 14)

TL: “Forgive our boys,” *she* said.

(pg. 6 line 3)

*Katanya* is constructed by the noun *kata* and bound morpheme *-nya*. As in data (1), bound morpheme *-nya* here functions as possessive to show something belong to. Here, *katanya* refers to the sentences that uttered by someone, in the sample showed by the sentences inside the quotation mark. The bound morpheme *-nya* is inflectional morpheme since the word *katanya* is still in the noun class after attached by the bound morpheme *-nya*. The word *katanya* is translated into *she said*, the bound morpheme *-nya* becomes the free morpheme *she*. The free morpheme *she* is a pronoun to refer to a woman that has already been mentioned. While bound morpheme *-nya* must be attached to a word before it, the word *she* can stand alone as a subject in this data. Here, the bound morpheme *-nya* is translated into a free morpheme *she*.

- 1) SL: Aku sudah melaporkan ini kepada *pimpinanku*.

(pg. 6 line 25)

TL: I'd already reported it to *my commander*.

(pg. 6 line 15)

The case in this data is similar to the datum (2), where the main word which is *pimpinan* is attached by the bound morpheme *-ku*. The function of this bound morpheme is same as in datum (2), to show something which belongs to first person. This bound morpheme is also inflectional morpheme since it does not change the class of the word *pimpinan* which is a noun. What makes different from the datum (2) is the translated of the morpheme *-ku* into a free morpheme *my* in English.

In English, the free morpheme *my* is equivalent as bound morpheme *-ku* in Indonesia since the function is also the same which is to show belonging to first person. Even the meaning is same as in SL, *my* is not attached to the main word. The using of *my* is also must be followed by the word which belong to the first person.

### b. Free Morpheme to Bound Morpheme

Table 4.2 Data sample of shifts from Free Morpheme to Bound Morpheme

No	Source Language	Target Language	Unit Shift Pattern
5	... <i>tidak</i> mungkin ...	... <i>impossible</i> ...	FM – BM
6	... <i>secara</i> refleks ...	Automatically ...	FM – BM

2) SL: Dia bercerita dengan bahasa yang *tidak mungkin* dimengerti.

(pg. 1 line 9)

TL: She told her tale in language that was *impossible* to understand.

(pg. 1 line 10)

*Tidak mungkin* is formed by word *tidak* and *mungkin*. The word *mungkin* refers to something possible or that something might be true, but before the word *mungkin* there is word *tidak* which functions to change the meaning into negative. So the meaning becomes something which is not possible or might not be true.

c. In English, *tidak mungkin* is translated into *impossible* which is formed by bound morpheme *im-* and word *possible* which is an adjective. The word *possible* means something that might happen. It is attached by the bound morpheme *im-* which changes the meaning of the word into negative, but it does not change the class of the word. Thus this bound morpheme is inflectional morpheme. Unlike in Indonesian which has word *tidak* as free morpheme, the bound morpheme *im-* Free Morpheme to Bound Morpheme

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must be attached to get the meaning. Here, the free morpheme *tidak* is translated into bound morpheme *im-*.

- 4) SL: Tangan saya *secara refleks* bergerak memegang rok span saya, tapi tangan saya tidak bisa bergerak.

(pg. 4 line 17)

TL: *Automatically* I tried to move my hands to hold down the tight mini-skirt I was holding, but they couldn't move.

(pg. 4 line 29)

The data above shows the translation of free morpheme *secara* in SL to bound morpheme *-ly* in TL. In the SL, the word *secara* has function to describe something which is done in particular way. The word *secara* is followed by the word *refleks* which means as automatic and unplanned respond toward some stimulation. So, *secara refleks* is meant as something done in the automatic and unplanned way.

In TL, the word *secara* has its own translation which is bound morpheme *-ly*. In the data, this bound morpheme is attached to a word *automatic* which is the translation of the word *refleks*. The word *automatic* is an adjective which meant as something done without thinking about it. In this case, it has equivalent meaning as *refleks* in SL. When the bound morpheme *-ly* is attached to the word *automatic*, it changes the word class as an adverb to

describe something done in automatic way. Thus, this bound morpheme is derivational morpheme.

## 4.2 Word

There are three patterns of unit shift found in the rank of word, they are word to phrase, word to clause and word to sentence. They will be elaborated in this part.

### a. Word to Phrase

Table 4.3 Data sample of shifts from Word to Phrase

No	Source Language	Target Language	Unit Shift Pattern
7	Jangan <i>pulang</i> .	Don't <i>come home</i> .	W – P
8	<i>Pokoknya</i> ...	<i>The main thing</i> ...	W – P
9	<i>Pontang – panting</i>	<i>Running frantically</i> here and there ..	W – P
10	... <i>bengkak</i> .	... <i>ballooned out of</i> <i>controlled</i> .	W – P
11	... <i>ngotot</i> ...	... <i>dug in my heels</i> ...	W – P
12	... <i>kasihan</i> ,	... <i>feeling bad</i> ...	W – P
13	... <i>marah-marah</i> ...	... <i>got all worked up</i> .	W – P
14	... <i>kemarin</i> .	... <i>the previous night</i> .	W – P
15	... <i>sekejap</i> .	... <i>blink of an eye</i> .	W – P
16	... <i>dibahasakan</i> .	... <i>put into words</i> .	W – P
17	... <i>karung</i> ...	... <i>gunny sack</i> ...	W – P

1) SL: "Jangan *pulang*," kata Mama.

(pg. 2 line 4)

TL: "Don't *come home*," Mama said.

(pg. 2 line 11)

*Pulang* is a simple word in Indonesia. It is a verb to describe someone who wants to go back to their home or to where they come. The translation of *pulang* in English takes form as a phrase, because there is no simple word in English which has same meaning as the word *pulang* in Indonesia. Thus, to get the same meaning as written in the SL, the form of this word needed to be shifted to different form of unit.

The translation of the word *pulang* is phrase *come home*. This phrase has equivalent meaning with the meaning of the word *pulang*. This phrase is a verb phrase which is indicated by *come* as head and *home* as modifier. Even though it has combination of two words, but it has one meaning. As stated in Sneddon (2010), a phrase is a group of words which is grammatically equivalent to a single word. The translator added the word *home* as modifier to make the verb specific to where the speaker wanted to come.

1) SL: *Pokoknya* ada tiket.

(pg. 2 line 7)

TL: *The main thing* is get a ticket out of here.

(pg. 2 line 15)

The word *pokoknya* is not a simple word. It is constructed by the word *pokok* and suffix *-nya*. Thus, it is categorized as complex word. Different from datum (1), suffix *-nya* in this data has function to emphasize the meaning of the word. This can occur where the noun has not before been mentioned but is understood within the context and translated into definite article *the* (Sneddon, 2010:155). *Pokok* is a noun which means as the important thing.

Meanwhile in the TL, the word *pokok* is translated into phrase *the main thing*. *The main thing* is a noun phrase in which *thing* as the head, modified by the word *main* as an adjective. The meaning is equivalent as *pokoknya* since *the main thing* means as the thing that important.

- 1) SL: *Pontang-panting* megurusi perusahaan Papa yang nyaris bangkrut karena utangnya dalam dollar tiba-tiba jadi bengkak.

(pg. 2 line 10)

TL: *Runing frantically* here and there taking care of Papa's business which had nearly bankrupt by loans in US dollar that suddenly ballooned out of control.

*Pontang-panting* is Indonesian word which categorized as imitative reduplication word. Sneddon (2010:25) stated that in imitative reduplication the two parts of the word are not identical, though they are similar. The variation between two parts of the word in word *pontang-panting* is in the vowels. The reduplication usually indicates variety or emphasis the meaning.

The word *pontang-panting* is adverbs which modify the way of someone do something. In this data it modifies the verb *mengurusi* which give meaning as doing something fearfully because of the business which had nearly bankrupt. *Pontang-panting* can also be related to running fearfully in hurry, so that the translator translated it as running. In English there is a word which can describe this kind of condition which is *frantically*. It modifies the verb *running* and gives meaning as doing something in a way that almost out of control because of extreme emotion. The addition of *here and there* is to add the dramatic impression of the phrase *running frantically*, even though using the phrase *running frantically* only does not change the meaning of *pontang-panting*.

*Runing frantically* is a noun phrase. It is indicated by the noun *running* which a gerund (verb+ing) and modified by the adverb *frantically* to show the way it is done. This translation must be done since there is no simple word which has similar meaning as *pontang-panting*. So, the shift from word to phrase occurred.

- 1) SL: *Pontang-panting* megurusi perusahaan Papa yang nyaris bangkrut karena utangnya dalam dolar tiba-tiba jadi bengkak.

(pg. 2 line 11)

TL: Running frantically here and there taking care of Papa's business which had nearly bankrupted by loans in US dollars that suddenly *ballooned out of control*.

(pg. 2 line 20)

In Indonesia, the word *bengkak* is an adjective to describe something becomes larger than usual. This word is usually used to describe the changing in parts of human body because of some illness or injuries. In this case, the word *bengkak* is used to show something which is not from human body become larger. It can be done to make the text has more aesthetic value.

Actually, there is a verb in English which has similar meaning as *bengkak* which is *swell*. The meaning is also to describe something to become larger and it can be used in wider case than only describing condition of parts of human body. Nevertheless, instead of using this word, the translator has chosen to translate the Indonesian simple word to English phrase, *ballooned out of control*.

*Ballooned out of control* is a verb phrase indicated by the verb *balloon*. It is modified by the preposition *out of control*. The meaning of this phrase is something which becomes larger and uncontrolled, in this case is loan which cannot be controlled to become larger. Although this phrase is used to translate a simple word, it carries the meaning of the word.

#### b. Word to Clause

Table 4.4 Data sample of shifts from Word to Clause

No	Source Language	Target Language	Unit Shift Pattern
18	Pokoknya <i>selamat</i> .	The main thing is <i>you'll be safe</i> .	W – C
19	... <i>berhenti</i> ,	... <i>I'd come to a stop</i> ,	W – C
20	... <i>pecah</i> .	... <i>it had split</i> .	W – C
21	... <i>cinta</i> .	... <i>I loved him</i> .	W – C

#### 5) SL: Pokoknya *selamat*.

(pg. 2 line 9)

TL: The main thing is *you'll be safe*.

(pg. 2 line 16)

*Selamat* in the SL is a simple word. It is categorized as adjectives to describe the condition of free from danger situation. The translation of this word in the TL is in a form of clause, *you'll be safe*. This clause can be classified as *you* as noun, *will be* as verb and *safe* as adjective. The clause *you'll be safe* is a noun clause and functions as the object of the sentence *the main thing is you'll be safe*. Even though the translator changed the unit of word in SL to clause unit in TL, they still have the same meaning.

- 1) SL: Setelah *berhenti*, saya lihat ada sekitar 25 orang.

(pg. 3 line 11)

TL: Once *I'd come to a stop*, I noticed there were about twenty-five people.

(pg. 3 line 10)

*Berhenti* is a word categorized as a verb. It is used to state an action when you stop from a movement. The translation of this word to English is a clause *I'd come to a stop* where the subject is *I*, *had come* as verb and followed by infinitive *to a stop* as the following action. Actually, if it was translated literally, this word would have the equivalent as the word *stop* in English. The word *stop* has the same meaning as the word *berhenti* in Indonesia. Nevertheless, the translator had chosen to translate this word into a clause *I'd come to a stop*.

- 2) SL: Bibir saya perih. Barangkali *pecah*.

(pg. 4 line 11)

TL: My lip stung. Perhaps *it had split*.

(pg. 4 line 20)

The Indonesian word *pecah* is a simple word. It is categorized as a verb to explain something which has broken from its original form. Meanwhile the form of this word in the TL is *it had split* which is a clause. The clause can be identified by *it* as the subject and *had split* as the predicate. The word *split* itself has represented the meaning of the word *pecah* in Indonesia since what is meant by *pecah* in SL is the condition of the lips after it was slapped. The choosing of translating the word *pecah* into clause *it had split* is to make the statement be specific to what thing which split. Since the subject *it* is to refer to the subject in the previous sentence.

- 1) SL: Saya tidak pernah peduli dia Jawa atau Cina, saya cuma tahu *cinta*.

(pg. 4 line 16)

TL: I never cared whether he was Javanese or Chinese, I only knew that *I loved him*.

(pg. 4 line 27)

*Cinta* in the SL is a word which is function as the object in the clause *saya cuma tahu cinta*. The translator translated this clause into two clauses and made the word *cinta* as the noun clause. *I only knew* is the main clause and *I loved him* as the noun clause. Actually, the translator can use the word *love* as the translation of the word *cinta* since they have the same meaning. However, the using of this noun clause is also not changing the meaning of the word *cinta* because they both describe the thing that the subject knows no matter what.

c. Word to Sentence

Table 4.5 Data sample of Shift from Word to Sentence

No	Source Language	Target Language	Unit Shift Pattern
22	... <i>gemetar</i> .	... <i>but I was shaking</i> .	W – S

6) SL: “Saya orang Indonesia”, kata saya dengan *gemetar*.

(pg. 3 line 18)

TL: “I’m Indonesian,” I said, but *I was shaking*.

(pg. 3 line 19)

In the SL, *gemetar* is an adjective to describe a condition when you are shaking in doing something because of cold or frightened. It takes a form as clause when it is translated into English. Actually, there is a word in English to describe the same meaning as the word *gemetar* which is *tremble*. Nevertheless, the translator had chosen to translate it as clause *I was shaking*.

“*Im Indonesian,*” *I said, but I was shaking* is direct sentence which consists of two independent clauses, “*Im Indonesian,*” *I said* and *I was shaking*. They are also called as compound sentence which separated by coordinate conjunction *but*. A compound sentences have two or main clauses, each with independent status (Greenbaum & Nelson, 2002:125). As well as in TL, “*Saya orang Indonesia,*” *kata saya dengan gemetar* is direct sentence and *kata saya dengan gemetar* is placed after the direct speech. When the direct speech is placed first, it is followed by a quote noun + possessor, never by a verb of speaking (Sneddon, 2010:292). Sneddon (2010:294) also added that the quote noun phrase may be followed by manner in which the quotation was said. So *kata saya dengan gemetar* is a quote noun phrase and can be categorized by its class as *kata* (noun) + *saya* (possessor) + *dengan gemetar* (adverb). From this explanation, the word *gemetar* acts as the manner in which the quotation is said. When translated into English, the clause *I was shaking* still has the same meaning as the word *gemetar* since this clause also explains that the subject is shaking when it says the direct quotation. As stated before, this clause is independent clause and an independent clause can stand as a sentence.

## CONCLUSION

This research analyzed the pattern of unit shift in Indonesian-English translation of short story *Clara atawa Wanita Yang Diperkosa*. The researcher used the concept from Catford (1965) about translation shift. Catford explained how one form of unit in grammar can be shifted to different unit of grammar in translation, and it is called as unit shift.

After analyzing the pattern of unit shift in the English-Indonesian translation of *Clara atawa Wanita Yang Diperkosa*, the researcher found there are 7 patterns of unit shift. They are bound morpheme to free morpheme, free morpheme to bound morpheme, word to phrase, word to clause, word to sentence, phrase to word, and phrase to clause.

Mostly, the unit shift occurred in word to phrase. It happened because there is no single word in the TL which can carry the whole meaning of the single word in SL or because the translator considered the aesthetic value of the text.

Some of the findings are similar to previous studies, but some are not. There are 2 patterns of unit shift translation found in this research which are similar to Hidayati (2016), they are word to phrase and phrase to word. The researcher also found three similar patterns of unit shift to Suhaila (2010), they are bound morpheme to free morpheme, word to phrase and phrase to clause. Meanwhile the similarity of the result showed in the unit shift in phrase translated into a word (Damayanti & Subriadi, 2017), (Pranoto & Afrilita, 2019). Besides, there are also the patterns that the researcher found which other researchers in previous studies did not find, they are free morpheme to bound morpheme, word to clause and word to sentence.

The translation from free morpheme to bound morpheme could happen because the using of the word *tidak* followed by a word in Indonesia which gives negative meaning is translated into a bound morpheme in English, because there is a bound morpheme in English to make a word such an adjective has negative meaning. For instance, the word *tidak* in *tidak mungkin* and *tak* in *tak terbayangkan* are translated into bound morpheme *im-* in *impossible* and *un-* in *unimaginable*. Word to clause translation happened to give the specification in the TL as in data sample 21, *Bibir saya perih. Barangkali pecah* which is translated into *My lip stung. Perhaps it had split*. The act of adding *it* in the TL (from *pecah* to *it had split*) is to give the specification to what had split, *it* refers to the subject in the previous sentence. Word to sentence translation only occurred once in the translation of the short story. It occurred as the alternative way to describe the condition or the manner in speaking of the speaker in the story, while in Indonesian version it used a word to describe the manner of the speaker.

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