CHAPTER IV

FINDINGS AND DISCUSSION

In this chapter, the researcher intends to present the research findings based on the data analysis result and this chapter also presents the discussion to clarify the findings related to the theories.

4.1. Research Findings

In this chapter, the researcher explains the result of data analysis collected from research instruments, document analysis. Document analysis was taken from translation product of students. The document was to answer the research problems of this research.

4.1.1. Translation Shift on The Translation Products

Based on data analysis, the researcher collected the data from two translation products of a song entitled ‘perfect’ by Ed Sheeran and Beyonce translated by English student groups. The researcher found translation shifts on the translation products. The finding of translation shift is to answer the research questions which are ‘what kinds of category shift are found Indonesia translation products of a song entitled ‘perfect’ by Ed Sheeran and Beyonce?’ and ‘what are the dominant category shift in Indonesia translation products of a song entitled ‘Perfect’ by Ed Sheeran and Beyonce’. It was explained based on the following table.
### Table 2 The Kind of Shift Occuring at The Translation Product

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No</th>
<th>Translation Products</th>
<th>Category Shifts</th>
<th>Structure</th>
<th>Class</th>
<th>Unit</th>
<th>Intrasystem</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Product 1</td>
<td></td>
<td>17</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>32</td>
<td>34</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Product 2</td>
<td></td>
<td>14</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>34</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td><strong>31</strong></td>
<td><strong>9</strong></td>
<td><strong>57</strong></td>
<td><strong>68</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### A. Intrasystem Shifts

According to the data of the table above, intrasystem shift was the dominant shifts found in translation products by accumulating 68 items. Intrasystem shift means the shifts using non-corresponding system in translating the meaning from SL to TL. The way of intrasystem shift was formulated in interpreting the products like the examples below:

*Product 1*

1. SL : I found a love for me
2. TL : *rasa cinta ini*

Based on the first example above, SL was formulated with ‘I found’ and ‘for me’, while TL was formulated without the meaning of those phrases. It identified a process of intra-system shifts deleting several word to keep the total syllable of SL and TL the same.
Product 2

(1) SL : oh darling, just dive right in and follow my lead

TL : jadikanlah satu yang kupunya

In the second example, the sentence ‘just dive right in and follow my lead’ from SL was identified that it had different meaning from the translation version.

B. Unit Shift

Unit shift in the table signified the accumulation of shift findings was 57 items as the second dominant shift. In essence, unit shift constitutes the shift from SL and TL in different rank of hierarchical linguistic units of word, phrase, clause, and sentence. The examples are presented below:

Product 1

(1) SL : Oh darling, just dive right in and follow my lead

(2) TL : Oh sayang ikut jalan bersamaku

The first example showed that SL signified a verb phrase ‘dive right in’ while TL constituted a verb word ‘ikut’. Therefore, TL shifted in terms of unit was going from a phrase to a word.

Product 2

(1) SL : Cause we were just kids when we fell in love not knowin’ what it was

(2) TL : Dulu kau buatku jatuh cinta di saat tak terduga
The second example signified that the clause ‘cause we were just kids’ was interpreted using the word ‘dulu’ in TL, denoting the second example shifted from a clause to a word.

C. Structure Shift

Moreover, structure shift accumulated 31 items in total as the third dominant shift found in the products. Structure shift means a shift in grammatical between SL and TL. See the following exemplifications:

Product 1

(1) SL : I will not give you up this time
(2) TL : Kau takkan kulepas slamanya

The first exemplification above showed that the sentence used in SL was active sentence form that was different from TL that the translation version used passive sentence form. Therefore, TL in the first example shifted from active sentence to passive sentence.

Product 2

(1) SL : And in your eyes, you’re holding mine
(2) TL : Kaulah pujaanku

The second example presented that SL in the sentence ‘you’re holding mine’ used verbal sentence form signaled from the form of the sentence using ‘are (be) holding’ while TL in the sentence ‘kaulah pujaanku’ used nominal sentence form because there was no verb word from the sentence. Therefore, the second example shifted from verbal sentence to nominal sentence.
D. Class Shift

Class shift was the last dominant shift found from the products accumulated 9 items. Class shift occurs when the translation of a SL item has a different class in part of speech from the TL version. The examples was in the followings:

Product 1

(1) SL : When you said you look a mess
(2) TL : Saat kau sedang resah

The first representation above, the word ‘mess’ in SL was as noun translated to TL ‘resah’ as adjective. It essentially represented the shift of class shift going from a noun to an adjective.

Product 2

(1) SL : Well, I found a girl, beautiful and sweet
(2) TL : Kujumpa dia indah parasnya

The word ‘girl’ of the second example in SL was signified as a noun while it was translated to TL ‘dia’ signified as a pronoun. It caused that the second example identified a class shift from a noun to a pronoun.

4.2. Discussion

In this point, the researcher presents the discussions of the data found related to the theories in the previous chapter. The research discussion focuses on category shifts that constitute the changing in translating from formal correspondences to free correspondences using 4 kinds of category shifts which are structure shift, class shift, unit shift, and intrasystem shift (Munday, 2016).
After conducting an analysis from two translation products that consist of one product from student group of 2014 grade and one product from student group of 2015 grade in translating a song entitled ‘Perfect’ by Ed Sheeran and Beyonce, the researcher found all of the category shifts formulated into 31 structure shifts, 9 class shifts, 57 unit shifts, and 68 intrasystem shifts from the products. From the data collected and analysed, this study conveyed that the dominant shift used in the products was intrasystem shift.

The intrasystem shifts on the data analysis had equivalent and non-equivalent meanings. The equivalent meaning here refers to increased and decreased meaning that TL had an additional and an omitted information which was not found in SL. For the example in the product 1, when the lyric darling, you look perfect tonight was translated to sungguh kau begitu indah, the SL here had an additional information of sungguh and omitted information of darling and tonight. The non-equivalent meaning refers to different meaning that occurred when the translation version contained different meaning from the original language lyrics. For the example in product 2, when the SL this time was interpreted to TL semua, the translation version had different meaning which this time was actually translated to waktu ini or saat ini not semua. As mentioned by Catford in Munday (2016), Intra-system shifts are shifts that happen when the interpretation involves choice of a non-corresponding term in target language system. The use of intrasystem shift in interpreting a song was a purpose to determine the unclear or indefinite condition found in figurative meaning covering the source language meaning that required deep translations while the other shifts mentioned by Catford in Munday (2016) are explained that unit shifts are the changing of rank such as, word, phrase, clause, and
sentence that the translation equivalent in a unit at one rank from the SL to another rank in TL. Structure shifts are the shifts that happen when the SL has different structure from the TL. Class shifts mean the replacement only focuses on the part of speech.

Moreover, comparing to the previous study by Pertiwi (2017) under the title “Translation Shift Found in Manuals and Household Products”, the study was conducted to find out the shifts occurred in the description of the products from Bahasa to English. The study identified that unit shifts were the most dominant shift occurred in the translation products. Therefore, there was a difference between the previous study and this study from the most category shifts found.