

**TRANSLATION SHIFT ANALYSIS AND READABILITY ON
ALLEGIANT BY VERONICA ROTH**



PUBLICATION ARTICLE

**Submitted as a Partial Fulfillment of the Requirements
for Getting Bachelor Degree of Education
in English Department**

by

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JULY, 2016

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TRANSLATION SHIFT ANALYSIS AND READABILITY ON *ALLEGIAN* NOVEL BY VERONICA ROTH

Abstract

This research focuses on the translation shift on *Allegiant* novel by Veronica Roth. The objectives of this research are (1) to classify translation shifts found in *Allegiant* Novel and its translation, and (2) to identify readability of translation shift applied in *Allegiant* Novel and its translation. The research type applied in this study is descriptive qualitative type. The object of the research is *Allegiant* novel written by Veronica Roth. The data are all utterances or sentences found on *Allegiant* novel written by Veronica Roth and its translation. The method of collecting data in this study is documentation and interviewing. The writer uses triangulation to prove the validity of the research. The results of this research shows that: first there are category shift 7,41%, intra-system shift 53,69%, level shift 7,02% and structural shift 31,79%. From the analysis the writer verifies each shift into some types. Category shift is divided into 3 types, there are noun into verb 0,42%, noun into adjective 0,09%, and verb into noun 6,89%. Intra-system shift is divided into 4 types, there are singular into plural 0,06%, verb into verb 42,00%, verb into verb phrase 0,51%, plural into singular 11,11%. Level shift is divided into 5 types, there are noun into noun phrase 2,25%, verb into verb phrase 1,70%, adjective into adjective phrase 0,30%, verb phrase into verb 2,64%, adjective phrase into adjective 0,03%. Structural shift is divided into 5 types, there are noun phrase into noun phrase 20,32%, noun phrase into noun 5,76%, clause into noun 0,91%, clause into clause 3,08%, sentence into sentence 1,70%. Based on the readability of translation shift above, there is readability of translation in *Allegiant* novel. Second, from 3275 data there are 3262 data has score 3 of readability or 99,60% and 13 data has score 2 or 0,39%. The finding shows that the readability level is high although the medium level also finds but it doesn't dominant. The high readability is more dominant for this translation. From the case above, it can be concluded that the target language in translation are readable because it is dominant with the high readability level.

Keywords: translation, shift, readability.

Abstrak

Penelitian ini berfokus pada pergeseran penerjemahan pada *Allegiant* novel karya Veronica Roth. Tujuan dari penelitian ini adalah (1) untuk

mengklasifikasikan pergeseran terjemahan ditemukan di *Allegiant* Novel dan terjemahannya, dan (2) untuk mengidentifikasi keterbacaan terjemahan pergeseran yang digunakan pada novel *Allegiant* dan terjemahannya. Jenis penelitian yang digunakan dalam penelitian ini adalah jenis deskriptif kualitatif. Objek penelitian adalah novel *Allegiant* ditulis oleh Veronica Roth. Datanya adalah semua ungkapan atau kalimat yang ditemukan di novel *Allegiant* ditulis oleh Veronica Roth dan terjemahannya. Metode pengumpulan data dalam penelitian ini adalah dokumentasi dan wawancara. Penulis menggunakan triangulasi untuk membuktikan validitas penelitian. Hasil penelitian ini menunjukkan bahwa pertama ada pergeseran kategori 7,41%, pergeseran intra-sistem 53,69%, pergeseran tingkat 7,02% dan pergeseran struktural 31,79%. Dari analisis penulis menjabarkan setiap shift ke dalam beberapa jenis. Pergeseran kategori dibagi menjadi 3 jenis, dari kata benda menjadi kata kerja 0,42%, dari kata benda menjadi kata sifat 0,09%, dari kata kerja menjadi kata benda 6,90%. Pergeseran intra-sistem shift dibagi menjadi 4 jenis, dari kata tunggal menjadi jamak 0,06%, dari kata kerja menjadi kata kerja 42,01%, dari kata kerja menjadi frasa kata kerja 0,51%, dari jamak menjadi tunggal 11,11%. Pergeseran tingkat dibagi menjadi 5 jenis, dari kata benda menjadi frasa kata benda 2,25%, dari kata kerja menjadi frasa kata kerja frasa 1,70%, dari kata sifat menjadi frasa kata sifat 0,30%, dari frasa kata kerja menjadi kata kerja 2,74%, dari frase kata sifat menjadi kata sifat 0,03%. Pergeseran struktural dibagi menjadi 5 jenis, dari frasa kata benda menjadi frasa kata benda 20,33%, frasa kata benda menjadi kata benda 5,77%, klausal ke noun 0,91%, klausal ke klausa 3,08%, kalimat ke kalimat 1,70%. Berdasarkan pergeseran penerjemahan di atas, ada keterbacaan terjemahan dalam *Allegiant* novel. Kedua, dari 3.275 data ada 3262 data memiliki skor 3 atau 99,60% dan 13 data memiliki skor 2 atau 0,39%. Temuan ini menunjukkan bahwa tingkat keterbacaan tinggi walaupun tingkat menengah juga ditemukan tapi tidak dominan. Keterbacaan tinggi lebih dominan untuk terjemahan ini. Dari kasus di atas, dapat disimpulkan bahwa bahasa target dalam terjemahan dapat dibaca karena dominan tingkat keterbacaan yang tinggi.

Kata Kunci: terjemahan, pergeseran, keterbacaan.

1. INTRODUCTION

Translation is a process of re-expressing message from Source Language into Target Language which uses different vocabulary without changing the core message of text so it doesn't mislead the readers to understand about the text. That definition is supported by Sherry (1996: 12), He states that translation is considered to be "an act of reproduction, thorough which the meaning of a text is transferred from one language to another. Each polar element in the translating process is construed as an absolute and meaning is transposed from one pole to the other".

This study tries to find out shifts in form and meaning in the Indonesia translation of English novel. The reason why the topic is interesting to be discussed because of some shifts exists in every part of sentence of source language into target language. Catford (1965: 73-76) divides the shift in translation into two major types: level shift and category shift. And category shift is divided into 4 types: structural shift, class shift, unit shift and intra system shift. From the notion above the writer has a reason why the topic is important to be observed. The following example of datum:

Source Language

"I've been trying not to ask you, but I'm giving up," I say.

Target Language

"*Aku sudah menahan diri untuk tidak bertanya, tapi aku menyerah,*" kataku.

In that example, level shift occurs on source language into target language the word **trying** is translated into *menahan diri* and the phrase **giving up** is translated into *menyerah*. Structural shift occurs on clause **I say** is translated into *kataku*. Shifts are occurred on example above but the meaning of sentence above is harmonious with its translation.

From example above shows that some shifts are found in the *Allegiant* novel. This shifts are used by the translators to facilitate the readers understand about the message of the text. To understand the message or the story of the novel, translation novel of *Allegiant* also have to readable. Sometimes, the translators use unfamiliar or new word to translate that novel. Unfamiliar or new word usage makes the readers become hard to understand the meaning of the text. The following example on datum below:

Source language

Finally he looks up and turns the screen around so we can see what's on it.

Target language

Akhirnya, Matthew mendongak dan memutar monitor komputernya sehingga kami dapat melihat apa yang terpampang di sana.

The word *mendongak* is a word which is chosen by the translator to translate verb phrase **looks up**. *Mendongak* is hard to be understood by the

readers because the readers are unfamiliar with this word. The translator can choose the other word to change this word with the familiar word to make the text become readable and understandable. Readability is an important aspect to appreciate translation quality. Sutopo (2015: 128-131) said that readability is determined by writing style of the translator. A text can be read because it is written widely, it means that text has fun writing style, good rhythm and moves with steps which can be approved.

This study tries to classify translation shifts and to identify readability of translation shift applied in *Allegiant* novel and its translation. Shift is one of translation strategies. This strategy changes class or level or structure of system of word from Source Language into Target Language to make the reader understand the message of the text. The translator can use this shift without change the meaning or the message of text. Level shift refers to a source language item at one linguistic level that has a target language translation equivalent at a different level. Catford (1965:76) explains that category shift refers to departures from formal correspondence in translation and it is dividing into structural shift, class shift, unit shift and intra system shift. The writer deletes class shift and unit shift because the writer thinks that category shift has same meaning with class shift and level shift has same definitions with unit shift. Intra system shift is shift which occurs when system of Source Language isn't prevailing in Target Language. Structural shift is shift which occurs when the structure of Source Language becomes different after translated into Target Language.

In this research, the writer also discusses about readability. Readability is one of three aspects of translation quality. Readability is the easy that make the reader understand about message of text or the result of translation. Nababan in Sutopo (2015-129) state that factors that influence the level of readability of the text include the use of new word, the use of foreign and region words, the use of equivocal word and sentence, the use of foreign words, the use of incomplete sentences, the average length of sentence and the use of complex sentences.

According to explanations and phenomena's above, the writer is interested to analyze shift and readability. So, this research is entitled Translation Shift Analysis and Readability of *Allegiant* by Veronica Roth.

2. RESEARCH METHOD

The research type applied in this study is descriptive qualitative type. The object of the research is *Allegiant* novel written by Veronica Roth and its translation by Nur Aini and Indira Briantri Asni. The data of this study are all utterance/sentences which taken from chapter 1-6, page 1-264 *Allegiant*

novel by Veronica Roth and its Indonesia version novel and data source is from the rater of readability. The informant or the rater is Neti Isnaini, she is a student of Muhammadiyah University of Surakarta. The method of collecting data in this study is documentation and interviewing. The techniques of data collection are the following: reading English novel of *Allegiant* novel, reading Indonesia version novel of *Allegiant*, reading books that related to this study, finding the translation shift of the novel, underlying the translation analysis of the novel, getting some information's from internet, coding the data. Writing the data that is found in the novel in an analysis table, interviewing the rater about the readability of each utterance/sentence in *Allegiant* novel. This research uses triangulation to examine data which valid. The writer uses some kinds of data source from different situation. The complex triangulation consolidates some sub-types or all of level analysis level. If all data is consistent so validation can be build. The data collected were analyzed descriptively. The example of the data analysis can be illustrated as follows: comparing the English novel and Indonesia novel of *Allegiant* novel, classifying the translation shifts based on Catford theory in *Allegiant* novel, determining the readability of the translation analysis based on the Nababan's instrument theory, drawing the conclusion and suggestion based on the data analysis.

3. RESEARCH FINDING AND DISCUSSION

In this part shows the finding and discussion of the analysis in *Allegiant* novel and its translation. In the research finding, the writer will show her elaboration about translation shift which is found on *Allegiant* novel and its translation. The writer also explains the description of the readability of translation shift. Discussion shows the result of finding and describes the readability of translation.

3.1 Research Finding

The writer classifies data based on the dominant shift which is found on *Allegiant* novel.

3.1.1 Translation Shift Used in *Allegiant* Novel

a. Category Shift

The category shift is found on word.

1) Word

The shifts occur from the word Noun into the word Verb, the word Noun into the word Adjective, the word Verb into the word Noun. The writer gets some examples of the category shift analysis:

a) Category shift from Noun → Verb

0775/A47/A55/CS

Source language: "He's in violation of the dress code.

Target language: "*Ia melanggar aturan berpakaian*

Category shift case can be seen from datum above. Focusing on word **violation** and it's translating. The word **violation** has function as a part of adverb. **Violation** is a noun because it is marked by suffix -ion in the last of word. The word **violation** is interpreted into verb *melanggar* which has function as predicate in target language. *Melanggar* is a verb. It is marked by prefix me-. Prefix me- is used in Indonesia language to mark a verb. Contextually, both sentences of data are accurate. The writer focuses on category shift because this shift is found dominantly in data 0775/A47/A55/CS although the other shifts also occur.

b) Category shift from Noun → Adjective

3594/A211/A204/CS

Source language: I wish you every happiness.

Target language: *Kudoakan semoga kau bahagia*.

Category shift happens from source language into target language above, there are noun happiness in source language is construed into *bahagia* which has adjective category as predicate in target language. **Happiness** has noun category because it is signed by suffix -ness and it is started with word every, the word every is always followed by noun. And *bahagia* has adjective category because *bahagia* is a word which explained noun *Kau*. Translators try to arrange target language naturally so the message doesn't change and the sentence can be understood by the readers.

c) Category shift from Verb → Noun

0582/A36/A45/CS

Source language: I shout over the noise.

Target language: *Seruku*.

Seru is the translation result of word shout. **Shout** is predicate of sentence I **shout** over the noise. The word **shout** is an activity which is done by the subject I, so the word shout is verb. The translators interpret **shout** become *seru*. *Seru* is a noun because its word is followed the word *ku*. Suffix *ku* means pronoun of word *aku*. The word *ku* is modifier of headword *seru*. The translations choose *seruku* as the suitable word to make the readers can be easy to understand the message of the sentence.

b. Intra-system shift

The writer finds intra-system shift on word and phrase.

1) Word

That shift appears on the singular word into plural words or phrase, the word verb into the word verb, the word verb into phrase verb phrase. The writer gets some examples of the intra-system shift analysis as follow:

a) Intra-system shift from Singular → Plural

0263/A16/A27/IS

Source language: But just how far they will go to destroy the mark Jeanine Matthew left on this city, I don't know.

Target language: *Meski begitu, aku tidak tahu sejauh apa mereka akan bertindak untuk menghapuskan tanda-tanda Jeanine Matthew dari kota ini.*

Intra system shift is adopted when source language has different system in target language. This shift is used to help the readers comprehend the meaning message of the sentence. Mark is a noun as object. It can be concluded from article the which begin this object. **Mark** doesn't followed by suffix -s and it is translated into *tanda* in Indonesia dictionary. So, it means that **mark** is singular noun. The translators translate **Mark** into *tanda-tanda* in target language. *Tanda-tanda* is plural noun. It can be concluded from the process of writing repeatedly by the translators. Explanation above means that level shift also occurs but the writer stresses on intra-system shift as dominant shift on this data.

b) Intra-system shift from Verb → Verb

0083/A6/A18/IS

Source language: Tris rolls her eyes.

Target language: *Komentar Tris sambil memutar bola mata.*

The difference is located in verb **rolls** and noun **eyes** of source language. Those differences are called intra system shift. Both words have suffix -s but its suffix is omitted in the target language. In this time, the writer concentrates in intra system shift of verb into verb. So, the writer focuses on verb **rolls** and its translating. **Rolls** is verb as predicate in source language. Suffix -s and its position after Subject Tris are note that rolls is a verb. *Memutar* is verb. Prefix me- is a note that *memutar* is a verb. The translations added word *sambil* before word *memutar* as the meaning of suffix -s in order to clarify the subject activity in the result of their translation. The translators try to make the result of their translation become appropriate.

c) Intra-system shift from Verb → Verb Phrase

0904/A54/A62/IS

Source language: "I think I'm his group today," Uriah says.

Target language: *"Kurasa hari ini aku sekelompok dengannya," Uriah mengajukan diri.*

Intra system shift is found on data 0904/A54/A62/IS, there is verb **says** has function as predicate of subject Uriah. **Says** is a verb, it can be underlined from suffix -s which follows this verb. Its verb is translated into *mengajukan diri*. Intra-system shift case can be seen from English sentence

context of I think I'm his group today, Uriah says is shifted into Indonesia language *Kurasa hari ini aku sekelompok dengannya, Uriah menajukan diri. Mengajukan diri* is verb phrase because it is a predicate of subject Uriah in target language. Translators match the message of both sentences with intra-system shift.

2) Phrase

Intra system shift occurs on plural word or phrase into singular word.

a) Intra-system shift from plural → singular

0014/A2/A13/IS

Source Language: A few generations back.

Target Language: *Beberapa generasi sebelumnya.*

The translators use intra system shift to translate the sentences above. It can be seen from the word **generations** in source language which is interpreted into the target language *generasi*. In English suffix -s is used on plural noun. It means that **generations** is plural noun. And it is translated into *generasi*. The word *beberapa* is added by the translators before word *generasi* in order to explain that *generasi* means more than one generation and the translator didn't translated *generasi* become plural noun again. It will be unsuitable if the translators translate generations become *beberapa generasi-generasi* in the target language.

c. Level shift

From *Allegiant* novel and its translation, the writer finds level shift on word and phrase.

1) Word

The writer finds level shift on some word, there are the word Noun into phrase Noun Phrase, the word Verb into Verb Phrase, the word Adjective into Adjective Phrase based on *Allegiant* novel and its translation.

The writer gets some examples of level shift type analysis:

a) Level shift from Noun → Noun Phrase

0045/A3/A15/LS

Source language: I need to see what's outside the fence.

Target language: *Aku harus melihat apa yang ada di luar pagar perbatasan.*

Case above is classified into level shift from noun into noun phrase. The word **fence** is a noun as object in source language is changed into *pagar perbatasan*. It means that *pagar perbatasan* is a noun phrase as a part of adverb of place. The phrase *pagar perbatasan* is consisting of two words; there are *pagar* (noun) as a headword and *perbatasan* (noun) as modifier. Although, it is different rank but that alteration don't change the meaning. It makes agreement in the result of their translation.

b) Level shift from Verb → Verb Phrase

0069/A6/A17/LS

Source language: I hate having an audience.

Target language: *Aku tidak suka ditonton.*

From data above, the writer finds two kinds of shift. There are level shift and intra system shift. But the writer only explains about level shift in this section. Because, this shift is more frequent occurs than intra system shift. The verb **hate** as predicate is transferred into verb phrase *tidak suka* as predicate. It means that both sentences are changed by level shift because it has different rank. Level shift is found from verb into verb phrase. Despite, it has different rank in source language and target language, but it has same meaning. So, this translation is harmonic. And the skill of translators to harmonize their translators is good.

c) Level shift from Adjective → Adjective Phrase

0417/A26/A36/LS

Source language: “This feels familiar,” I say.

Target language: “*Wah, ini rasanya tak asing,*” kataku.

According to data 0417/A26/A36/LS the adjective **familiar** is converted into adjective phrase *tak asing*. The translators can translate **familiar** into adjective *terkenal*, but they choose adjective phrase *tak asing* to make variation in their translations. It is good idea because variation word doesn't make the readers become boring to read the translation and it doesn't influence the meaning of the sentences. The step which translators choose is called level shift. The other shifts also occur in translation above. But level shift is pressed in this explanation because it occurs on more than one word.

2) Phrase

The writer finds level shift on phrase verb phrase into verb and phrase adjective phrase into adjective.

a) Level shift from Verb Phrase→ Verb

0666/A40/A48-49/LS

Source language: I take the seat beside her, and though I tell myself that I am just an undercover agent obeying his supposed leader, I feel like I am a son comforting his grieving mother.

Target language: *Aku duduk di sampingnya. Meskipun dalam hati aku mengatakan kepada diriku bahwa aku ini mata-mata yang pura-pura menaati pemimpinnya, aku merasa lebih seperti seorang anak yang menenangkan ibunya yang berduka.*

From sentences above, it can be concluded that the translators are used level shift in their translation. Although the others shift also occur in some word, but the dominant shift which occurs is level shift. The example shift which occurs on verb phrase **take the seat** which is interpreted becomes verb

duduk. **Take the seat** is verb phrase. It has functions predicate because it concerns the subject. The translators don't interpret it become *mengambil kursi* but they interpret take the seat become *duduk*. *Duduk* is a verb because it is activities that subject do. So, the translations choose the suitable word to give the meaning of their translation.

b) Level shift from Adjective Phrase → Adjective

0408/A26/A35/LS

Source language: You are very good looking.

Target language: *Kau ganteng sekali*.

The phrase **good looking** in source language is adjective phrase which is interpreted into adjective *ganteng*. There is no meaning change but the level of it is different. According to English-Indonesia dictionary the word **good** means *baik* and **looking** means *tampak* so **good looking** means *tampak baik*. *Ganteng* has same meaning with *tampak baik*. The translators choose *ganteng* as simple word to give the meaning of word good looking. The alteration above is called level shift. It is used by the translators to make the result of translation become readable.

d. Structural Shift

The writer finds structural shift occurs on phrase, clause and sentence.

The writer gets some examples of the structural shift analysis:

1) Phrase

Structural shift finds on phrase noun phrase into noun phrase and phrase noun phrase into noun.

a) Structural shift from Noun Phrase → Noun Phrase

0001/A1/A13/SS

Source language: I pace in our Erudite headquarters, her words echoing in my mind: My name will be Edith Prior and there is much I am happy to forget.

Target language: *Aku mondar-mandir dalam sel kami di markas Erudite sementara kata-kata wanita itu bergaul dalam benakku: Nama yang akan kugunakan adalah Edith Prior dan ada banyak hal yang akan kulupakan engan senang hati.*

The first data of source data shows that some structural shifts have occurred. Level and intra system shift don't dominant in translation above. Structural shift can occurs in same rank, there are from noun phrase into noun phrase. For example the noun phrase **Erudite headquarters** is changed into *markas Erudite* and noun phrase her word is translated into *kata-kata wanita*. So, it called structural shift. The translators turn around the meaning of noun phrase to adjust the language structure which obtains in target language.

Erudite headquarters and *markas Eruditte* have same functions as noun as a part of adverb of place.

b) Structural shift from Noun Phrase → Noun

0266/A16/A27/SS

Source language: He's still my brother.

Target language: *Caleb tetaplah abangku*.

The last phrase of both sentences are shifted from modifier (pronoun, my) + head (noun, brother) into a noun which consist of head (noun, *abang*) + modifier (pronoun, *ku*) which is written without space by the translators. The writer called it is structure shift. This structure shift occurs due to the different linguistics system between English and Indonesia, in which English uses from of modifier + head, meanwhile Indonesia uses from head + modifier. Thus, source language noun phrase **my brother** is translated into target language noun *abangku*.

2) Clause

Structural shift finds on clause into noun, and clause into clause.

a) Structural shift from Clause → Noun

0264/A16/A27/SS

Source language: I don't care, I think.

Target language: *Aku tidak peduli, pikirku*.

There are some ways that translators do to facilitate the readers know about the message of a sentence. Structural shift is one way which the translators choose in this case. I think is a clause because it consists of subject I and predicate think. And it is interpreted into noun *pikirku* in the target language. In fact that level shift is also used in this case but the writer stresses structural shift usage. The translators construe predicate first before the subject become *pikirku* in order to make the message can be conveyed clearly.

b) Structural shift from Clause → Clause

4062/A240/A229/SS

Source language: I turn off the flashlight, and the moonlight at the end of the tunnel guides us to our exit.

Target language: *Senter kupadamkan. Sinar bulan di ujung terowongan menjadi petunjuk menuju pintu keluar*.

Data number 4062 is translated by structural shift. Structural shift finds on clause into clause. That clause is **I turn off the flashlight** and its translation. The structures of clause **I turn off the flashlight** is subject + predicate + object. It becomes different structure in its translation become object + subject + predicate. Although the structure position of both clause become

different but it doesn't change the message. So, structural shift is appropriate to do in this case.

3) Sentence

Structural shift occurs in some sentence. That shift occurs in the structure of sentence above.

a) Structural shift from Sentence → Sentence

0321/A20/A30/SS

Source language: What kind of organization?

Target language: *Kelompok macam apa?*

What kind of organization and its translation is a sentence. Both sentences is denoted by the capital alphabet on first word and it is finished with sign ?. If the translators interpret source language one by one or word by word, it will be *apa macam dari organisasi?*. But the translators delete the meaning of word of and they reverses the position of the meaning word became *organisasi macam apa?*. Although the position of word and its translation is different but it has the same meaning, so it doesn't change the message of the sentence.

After analysis all data, from 4406 data the writer finds 3275 data that have shifts. There are four kinds of shifts; category shift, intra-system shift, level shift and structural shift. The finding shows that translation shift is found in *Allegiant* novel and its translation are as follow:

Table 1. The percentage of translation shift on *Allegiant* novel.

No	Shift	Type	Translation	Data	Percentage
1.	Category Shift	Word	Noun into Verb	14	0,42%
			Noun into Adjective	3	0,09%
			Verb into Noun	226	6,90%
2.	Intra-system Shift	Word	Singular into Plural	2	0,06%
			Verb into Verb	1376	42,01%
			Verb into Verb Phrase	17	0,51%
		Phrase	Plural into Singular	364	11,11%
3.	Level Shift	Word	Noun into Noun Phrase	74	2,25%
			Verb into Verb Phrase	56	1,70%
			Adjective into Adjective Phrase	10	0,30%
		Phrase	Verb Phrase into Verb	90	2,74%
			Adjective Phrase into Adjective	1	0,03%
4.	Structural Shift	Phrase	Noun Phrase into Noun Phrase	666	20,33%
			Noun Phrase into Noun	189	5,77%

		Clause	Clause into Noun	30	0,91%
			Clause into Clause	101	3,08%
		Sentence	Sentence into Sentence	56	1,70%
Total Data				3275	100%
Category Shift: 243 or 7,41%					
Intra-system Shift: 1759 or 53,69%					
Level Shift: 231 or 7,02%					
Structural shift: 1042 or 31,79%					

From data above it can be concluded that translation shifts are used in *Allegiant* novel, those are category shift 7,41%, intra-system shift 53,69%, level shift 7,02% and structural shift 31,79%. Based on data analysis, the writer verifies each one of shift which is found. First, category shift is classified become some types: noun into verb 0,42%, noun into adjective 0,09%, and verb into noun 6,90%. Second, intra-system shift is classified become some types: singular into plural 0,06%, verb into verb 42,01%, verb into verb phrase 0,51%, and plural into singular 11,11%. Third, level shift is classified become some types: noun into noun phrase 2,25%, verb into verb phrase 1,70%, adjective into adjective phrase 0,30%, verb phrase into verb 2,74%, and adjective phrase into adjective 0,30%. And the last, structural shift is classified into some types: noun phrase into noun phrase 20,33%, noun phrase into noun 5,77%, clause into noun 0,91%, clause into clause 3,08% and sentence into sentence 1,70%. Intra-system shift of verb into verb has highest percentages because the system of verb of English and Indonesia is different, so the translation change and adjust system of verb from source language into system verb which behaves in target language.

3.1.2 Readability of Translation Shift in *Allegiant* Novel

The writer analyzes the data to describe the readability of translation shift in *Allegiant* novel and its translation. The writer describes the explanation of some data representative of high readability are presented below:

a. High Readability Level

The examples of high readability level can be seen as follows:

3631/A213/A206/IS

Target language: *Aku seharusnya bertanya kepada David, tapi sebagai pemimpin Biro, ia sulit ditemui.*

The reader gives score 3 for this translation because all words which is chosen by the translators in target language is familiar. And shifts which are used in this sentence don't change the main message of this sentence.

It makes the reader easier to understand the message of that sentence. So the message of the sentence can be presented widely.

b. Medium Readability Level

The examples of medium readability level can be seen as follows:

1321/A77/A81/SS

Target language: *Caleb Prior duduk di meja logam sambil menekuri sebuah buku. Rambutnya disisir dengan belahan di pinggir.*

The reader gives score 2 to value translation above. Its score is given because the reader doesn't understand the meaning of a word on target language above. That word is word *menekuri*. The reader thinks that *menekuri* is unfamiliar word. So the meaning of the sentence is less understood by the reader and it is classified into medium readability level.

The finding shows that the readability level of this data is high. It can be proved from the result of data analysis. The high readability is more dominant for this translation. From the case above, it can be concluded that the target language in translations are readable because it is dominated with the high readability level.

Table 2. The percentage of readability on *Allegiant* novel.

Readability level	Total	
	Amount of Data	Percentage
High Readability (3)	3262	99,60%
Medium Readability (2)	13	0,39%
Low Readability (1)	-	-
Total	3275	100%

3.2 Discussion

The correlation between these researches with previous study is that both of this study has similarity in the shift which is used to analyze the data. The both writers use Catford theory of four shifts. Meanwhile, the difference is located on object of analyzing. The other difference is the writer shows the several kinds of each shift from English into Indonesia, while there are four types of category shift, four types of intra-system shift, five types of level shift and five types of structural shift. The last difference is the readability of translation shift. The previous study doesn't use readability of translation to prove the translation, but this research the writer uses readability of translation to prove the translation of the novel.

4. CONCLUSION

After discussing and analyzing the data, the writer shows the conclusion of this research. Based on the research finding the writer concludes that all kind of translation shift are found in *Allegiant* novel from English into Indonesia, those are category shift 7,41%, intra-system shift 53,69%, level shift 7,02% and structural shift 31,79%. Based on data analysis, the writer verifies each one of shift which is found. First, category shift is classified become some types: noun into verb 0,42%, noun into adjective 0,09%, and verb into noun 6,90%. Second, intra-system shift is classified become some types: singular into plural 0,06%, verb into verb 42,01%, verb into verb phrase 0,51%, and plural into singular 11,11%. Third, level shift is classified become some types: noun into noun phrase 2,25%, verb into verb phrase 1,70%, adjective into adjective phrase 0,30%, verb phrase into verb 2,74%, and adjective phrase into adjective 0,30%. And the last, structural shift is classified into some types: noun phrase into noun phrase 20,33%, noun phrase into noun 5,77%, clause into noun 0,91%, clause into clause 3,08% and sentence into sentence 1,70%. Intra-system shift of verb into verb has highest percentages because the system of verb of English and Indonesia is different, so the translation change and adjust system of verb from source language into system verb which behaves in target language. Based on the readability of translation shift above, there is readability of translation in *Allegiant* novel. From 3275 data there are 3262 data has score 3 of readability or 99,60% and 13 data has score 2 or 0,39%. The finding shows that the readability level is high although the medium level also finds but it doesn't dominant. The high readability is more dominant for this translation. From the case above, it can be concluded that the target language in translation are readable because it is dominant with the high readability level.

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