INTRODUCTION

Translation is transferring messages from the source language to the target language. According to Newmark (1988), translation is the process of transferring the meaning or message conveyed in the text in one language to another language in a way that is intended by the text author. Catford (1965) stated that translation is an activity where a textual material written in one language is expressed by its equivalent textual material in another language. According to Simatupang (2000), translation consists of transferring meaning from the source language (SL) to the target language (TL) and restructuring the meaning by using the TL valid grammatical rules. Therefore, in translation, it is the meaning or message that is transferred and retained, not the grammatical structure.

Translation activity appears as one of the solutions to overcome the problem faced by the people who do not know the foreign language. This is made possible since, according to Nida and Taber (1982), translators should reproduce the closest equivalence in the target language to convey the message. They further stated that the meaning or messages must come first, followed by the style. In order to produce natural equivalence, translators should determine the meaning conveyed in the source language by analyzing the vocabularies, grammatical structure, communicative situation, and cultural context, then reproduce the same meaning using equivalent vocabulary, grammatical structures, and cultural context in the target language (Larson, 1984).

Oftentimes, translators face some problems in translating a text. However, those problems can be solved by applying some translation procedures. One of the translation procedures is transposition or shift.

To achieve a natural translation, the translator conducts shifts. This means that the translator employs natural forms accepted in the target language in an appropriate manner for the sort of text being translated.

According to Vinay and Darbelnet in Munday (2022), transposition in the translation is a word class changes without changing the meaning of the text. This refers to when translators often unintentionally change the type of word, for example from noun to verb. Vinay and Darbelnet distinguish between mandatory and optional transposition and refer to the source text (ST) as the foundation expression and the target text (TT) as the transposition. According to Machali (1998), "a mismatch occurs when there is no formal match to the syntactic element to be translated" (p.3).

According to Newmark (1988), the term *shift* or *transposition* refers to a change in grammar from the source language to the receptor language. There are 4 types of transposition provided by Newmark. The first one is a change from plural to singular and changes in the position of adjectives. The second is the changes needed when the grammatical structure SL does not exist in the TL. The third kind of transposition occurs when literal translation is grammatically possible but may not correspond to natural usage in TL. The last takes place when a virtual lexical gap is replaced with a grammatical construct.

According to Catford (1965), shifts are "the departures from formal correspondence in the process of going from the SL to the TL" (p.73). Catford divided shifts into two major types which are level and category shifts. The former happens when the expressions in the SL are replaced with their equivalences in the TL at different levels. In other words, level shift occurs when one item expressed

grammatically in one language is expressed lexically in another language. The next type of shift, category shift, is divided into structure, unit, class, and intra-system shifts. Structure shift is defined as an arrangement of elements. This type of shift occurs when the element structures in a unit from SL are replaced by a different sequence of elements in TL. The next one, that is unit shift, occurs when such language units as sentences, clauses, phrases, or words in one language are replaced by a different unit in another language. The third type is class shift which takes place when the equivalence of the SL item is at different word class or part of speech in the TL. The last kind of shift is intra-system which occurs because of the differences in the number system which operates in nominal groups. In English, the system is termed singular or plural. Therefore, intra-system shift takes place when there is a change from plural to singular, or vice versa.

There are some previous studies discussing the occurrence of translation shifts. One of them is *Catford's translation shifts used in translating the animal farm novel* written by Susanto, Hilman and Rasyidie in 2021. The result of this research shows that 38% of data are using unit shift, 25% structure shift, 18% intra-system shift followed by level shift with 15% of occurence.

The second previous study about shift is *Translation Shift in English Into Indonesian Subtitle of Guzaarish Movie* written by Fitria in 2020. This study used a descriptive qualitative method and the data were collected by documentation. As evidenced by 242 data, the type of shifts discovered are both level and category shifts. The level shift displays 93 data points or (38,43 percent). When an SL item has an equivalent in a TL translation at various language levels, such as grammatical or lexical, the level shift occurs. The category shift displays total data 149 or (61,57

percent). In translation, category shift is associated with deviations from formal correspondence. There are numerous sorts of category shifts: structure shift (80 data or 33.06 percent), intra-system shift (61 data or 25.21 percent), rank or unit shift (7 data or 2.89 percent), and class shift (only 1 data or 0.41 percent).

The third previous study about shift is *Translation Shift of "Jakarta Post" newspaper on Monday, November 17, 2014 page 5, The First Column With The Title "UNHAS Deputy Rector Named as Suspected Drug User"* written by Marpaung and Yusrah in 2021. This study used a descriptive qualitative method and the data were collected by documentation. The writer used theories of Catford. They are structure shift, unit shift, class shift, and intra-system shift. In 20 sentences (including the title) the writer use 13 data or (44,9%) to structure shift, 9 data or (31,1%) to unit shift, 6 data or (20,6%) to intra-system shift, and 1 data or (3,4%) to class shift. Thus, the structure shift is the most dominant that be used by writer to translate the data.

The objective of this study is to describe the occurrence of level, structure, intra-system, class, and unit shifts in English-Indonesian subtitles of *The Social Dilemma*, a documentary movie. This movie was chosen because the documentary movie can provide education, and there are many shift taking place in the movie. Translation shift is also interesting to discuss. This movie was released in 2020 and produced by Larissa Rhodes. The movie is streamed and aired by Netflix. The translated by a Alphino Fajar. The duration is movie is a 1 hours 34 minutes. The types of shifts are analyzed by using Catford's shift typology.