INTRODUCTION

Many written texts produced in English are translated into other languages to deliver the messages. According to Catford (1965). Translation is "the replacement of textual material in one language (SL) by equivalent textual material in another language (TL)" (p.20). Relative to Nida & Taber translation is create natural equivalent of SL to TL in terms of meaning and style. Therefore, translators have to use the closest natural equivalent without changing the messages conveyed by the original author.

Nida & Taber (1982, p. 33) divided translation process into three stages:

(1) analysis, in which the surface structure is analyzed in terms of (a) the grammatical relationships and (b) the meaning of the words and combinations of words, (2) transfer, in which the analyzed material is transferred in the mind of the translator from language A to language B, and (3) restructuring, in which the transferred material is restructured in order to make the final message fully acceptable in the receptor languages.

There are several translation types theorists. According to Larson (1984). "There are two kinds of translation from-based and meaning-based. Form-based translations attempt to follow the form of the source language and are known as literal translation. Meaning-based translation make every effort to communicate the meaning of the source language text in the natural forms of the receptor language." (p.17).

In translating the source language (SL) text into target language (TL), translators often face some difficulties because each language has its own system to apply the concepts into different language. The same meaning may be expressed in another

language using different grammatical form. What is best in the original writing may not appropriate in the TL. What translators must keep in mind is that translating a text is not only about literally changing the language of the text into another language, but also about how to transfer the communication context and cultural context of SL into the TL.

The use of procedures can deliver a clear, accurate, and natural translation. According to Newmark (1988, p.81), "translation procedure are used for sentences and smaller units of language." Translators can apply these procedures when dealing with translation problems in word, phrases, or other expressions. Translation procedures proposed by Newmark consist of transference, naturalization, calque, cultural equivalent, functional equivalent, descriptive equivalent, componential analysis, synonymy, transposition, recognized translation, paraphrase, couplets modulation, notes, additions, glosses, expansion, and reduction. It is not an easy matter to apply or choose the appropriate procedures for certain words, phrases, or expressions, as there are some factors to be considered so that accuracy in meaning and TL readers' understanding can be achieved.

Translating a text into another language is to achieve accuracy in translation. There are not only changes in the language itself. It makes shift often occurs in translation. Shift is a changing form for compatibility in the process of translation. According to Machali (1996, hal. 63) "*Pergeseran bentuk adalah suatu prosedur penerjemahan yang melibatkan pengubahan bentuk grammatical dari BSu ke BSa.*". Machali divided shift into four types. The first type of shift occurs when several single nouns in SL are translated into plural in TL. The form of shift must be done

automatically because of the language systems and rules. In this case the translator has no choice to do it. It is same as Intra-sytem shift by Catford. This second type of shift is carried out if a grammatical structure of SL does not exist in TL. The placement of objects at the front of sentence in Indonesia does not exist in the concept of English grammatical structure, except in passive sentences, so there is a shift to become regular sentence structures. Then the placement of verbs at the front of sentence in Indonesian is uncommon in the structure of English, except in imperative sentences. This type of shift implies there is more than one choice acceptable translation. This third type shift is when an expression in SL can be translated literally into TL through grammatical means, but the equivalent is stiff in TL. This type of sift is same as class shift by Catford. This shift occurs when noun or noun phrase in SL become verb in TL, so the translation has different class in SL to TL This type of shift is carried out with the intention of filling the lexical gaps in the SL by using a grammatical structure. In Catford term, the shift from word to phrase, word to clause, and clause to phrase is unit shift.

Another theory about shift is from Catford. According to Catford (1965, p.73), shift is "a departure from formal correspondence in the process of going from SL to TL." There are two main types of shift level shift and category shift. Level shift occurs when linguistic level is shifted from grammar to lexis. Then in category shift is divided into structural shift, unit shift, class shift, and intra-system shift. Structural shift can occur at all structure, where there are changes of sequence. Unit shift means the change of ranks. Therefore, a word can be translated into phrase or otherwise. According to Catford (1965, p.78). "Class shift occurs when the translation equivalent of an SL item

is a member of a different class from the original item." Intra-system shift is used to translate plural forms.

There are some previous research on translation shift. Frist, conducted by Eusebia Kristianti Jehaun. The research is entitled *An Analysis on Shift In The Translation of Noun Phrase In The Novel Alice's Adventures In Wonderland.* Catford's theory is used to categorize the types of shift in the novel and its translation. As a result, the structure shift is the shift mostly applied. The translation strategy used to translate the shift in noun phrase. Second, managed by Puspa Dewi. The research is entitled *ENCOURAGING STUDENTS' INDEPENDENCY TO WRITE THROUGH THE ANALYSIS OF ENGLISH – INDONESIAN TRANSLATION SHIFT IN "THE LUNCHEON".* This research is employing Catford's classification of shifts in the short story and its translation. As a result, the structure shift is the shift mostly applied.

In this research, the writer chose *Rich People Problem* novel because it has a lot of shift and this research is analysis translation shift by using theory shift by Catford. The reason that the writer chose this theory because Catford explain the type of shift clearly and in Indonesian this type of shift is very acceptable to analyze.

METHOD

This research applied descriptive method. Descriptive method is to direct the problems by data collection then describe the situation completely. This research describes the types of shift in the *Rich People Problems* novel and its translation. The

data were collected by finding the translation shifts in English and Indonesian versions of *Rich People Problems*. After the translation shifts were found, then the writer categorized them based on the type of shift by Catfod.

Rich People Problems novel is authored by Kevin Kwan and was published on May 23, 2017. It was translated into *Masalah Orang Kaya* by Cindy Kristanto and published in Jakarta. This novel tells about Nicholas Young hurried home to Tyersall Park when he heard his grandmother Su Yi was very ill. He felt reluctant because he remembered his grandmother had embarrassed his wife Rachel. Not only Nicholas, all of Shang and Young's relatives also flocked to his grandmother. They were interested in waiting for news of the distribution of a large inheritance namely Tyersall Park itself rather than visiting the grandmother. While others were busy organizing the strategy of inheritance, Astrid Leong, one of Su Yi's grandchild, who was in the process of divorced went to elsewhere with her old boyfriend Charlie. Their relationship was initially always hampered by various disturbances was now increasingly ripe and have a happy ending.

In this research, writer obtain the required data by:

a. Reading *Rich People Problems* and its translation.

b. Highlighting the shifts occurring in the translation.

c. Choosing the data randomly.

There are 15 random date chosen from 250 data found in the first and second parts of this novel. The writer choose part 1 and 2 because they represent the whole story with some problems that are told.