UNIT SHIFT OF RELATIVE CLAUSES IN ENGLISH-INDONESIAN TRANSLATION OF “THE NAKED FACE” BY SIDNEY SHELDON

An Undergraduate Thesis

Submitted to Faculty of Adab and Humanities
In Partial Fulfillment for the Degree of Strata One

ALVISYAHHRIN
(1113026000022)

ENGLISH LETTERS DEPARTMENT
FACULTY OF ADAB AND HUMANITIES
SYARIF HIDAYATULLAH STATE ISLAMIC UNIVERSITY
JAKARTA
2017
ABSTRACT

Alvisyahrin, *Unit Shift of Relative Clauses in English-Indonesian Translation of “The Naked Face” by Sidney Sheldon*. An undergraduate thesis. Jakarta: English Letters Department, Faculty of Adab and Humanities, Syarif Hidayatullah State Islamic University, 2017

This research is about unit shifts and how they overcome the message transferred that is applied in relative clauses in novel translation of *The Naked Face* into *Wajah Sang Pembunuh*. The aims of the research were: (1) to identify types of unit shifts occurring in Sidney Sheldon’s *The Naked Face* and its translation *Wajah Sang Pembunuh* by Anton Adiwiyoto. (2) to elaborate the application of types of unit shifts in Sidney Sheldon’s *The Naked Face* and its translation *Wajah Sang Pembunuh* by Anton Adiwiyoto. Moreover, the researcher used qualitative descriptive method by using types of unit shift in translation theory from J.C. Catford and upward-downward rank shift from Yosa Abduh Alzuhdy. The results of this research showed that: Firstly, there was one type of upward rank shift which was from clause into sentence and two types of downward rank shift which were from clause into phrase and clause into word. Lastly, from all 30 data that were found, there was only one datum whose unit shift had not successfully overcome the message in SL’s relative clause that was datum 10 because the predicate of SL’s relative clause was singular (*was*) and only referred to sergeant but the unit shift was plural (*Keduanya*) and it referred to both Detective Angeli and sergeant. On the other hand, the rest of the data had successfully overcome SL’s relative clause into different unit. It was true that there were many ways to transfer the message of SL’s relative clause but it will be a better and readable translation for the target audience by using Catford’s and Alzuhdy’s theory.

*Keywords*: unit shift, relative clause, upward rank shift, downward rank shift, *The Naked Face*, *Wajah Sang Pembunuh*. 
APPROVEMENT

UNIT SHIFT OF RELATIVE CLAUSES IN ENGLISH-INDONESIAN
TRANSLATION OF THE NAKED FACE BY SIDNEY SHELDON

An Undergraduate Thesis
Submitted to Faculty of Adab and Humanities
In Partial Fulfillment for the Degree of Strata One

ALVISYAHRRIN
NIM: 1113026000022

Approved by:
Advisor,

M. Agus Suriadi, M.Hum.
NIP. 19780801 201411 1 001

(Day/Date: Thursday, September 14th, 2017)

ENGLISH LETTERS DEPARTMENT
FACULTY OF ADAB AND HUMANITIES
SYARIF HIDAYATULLAH STATE ISLAMIC UNIVERSITY
JAKARTA
2017
LEGALIZATION

Name : Alvisyahrin
NIM : 1113026000022
Title : Unit Shift of Relative Clauses in English-Indonesian Translation of "The Naked Face" by Sidney Sheldon

The undergraduate thesis entitled above has been defended before the Letters and Humanities Faculty’s Examination Committee on November 07th, 2017. The undergraduate thesis has already been accepted as a partial fulfilment of the requirement for the degree of strata one.

Jakarta, November 07th, 2017

The Examination Committee

1. **Drs. Saeufdin, M.Pd.**
   
   Signature: [Signature]
   
   Date: 28-12-2017

2. **Elve Oktaviyani, M.Hum.**

   Signature: [Signature]
   
   Date: 27-12-2017

3. **M. Agus Suriadi, M.Hum.**

   Signature: [Signature]
   
   Date: 21-12-2017

4. **Danti Pudjiati, S. Pd., M.M., M.Hum**

   Signature: [Signature]
   
   Date: 22-12-2017

5. **Moh. Supardi, M.Hum.**

   Signature: [Signature]
   
   Date: 17-11-2017
DECLARATION

I hereby declare that this submission is my own work and that, to the best of my knowledge belief, it contains no material previously published or written by other person nor material which is substantial extent has been accepted for the award of any other or diploma of the university or another institute of higher learning, except where due acknowledgment has been made in the text.

Jakarta, September 2017

Alvisyahrin
ACKNOWLEDGMENT

All praises and gratitude are thanked to Allah SWT, the great Lord of the universe, who has given the researcher guidance and strength. Thus, he could accomplish this research. Blessing and salutation are always offered to our role model, Prophet Muhammad SAW, his family, his companions and his adherents. May peace always be upon him, who had guided us from the age of darkness to the world full of knowledge.

First of all, the researcher would like to express his gratitude to his beloved parents, Sulaiman Husein and Jalilah, also his sisters, Nanda Saputri and Nazlia for all their spiritual and financial support and also their advice, patience and prayers. The researcher also would like to express his sincere to his advisor, Mr. M. Agus Suriadi, M.Hum., who has always given his guidance, critique, encouragements and has taught the researcher to finish this research patiently.

In addition, the researcher would like to give his gratitude and appreciation to this following person and friends:

1. Prof. Dr. Syukron Kamil, M.Hum., the Dean of Humanities Faculty.

2. Drs. Saefudin, M.Pd., the Head of English Department.

3. Elve Oktafiyani, M.Hum., the Secretary of English Department.
4. The researcher’s friends, CROWSA, Apadah squad, Para Pencari Wifi, Pejuang Subuh, Translation class, and ELD 2013, thank you for the moments, endless support and motivation.

5. All lecturers of English Letters Department.

6. All people and friends who helped researcher to finish his study that cannot be mentioned one by one.

In brief, the researcher hopes this research can be useful to many readers. Suggestion and criticisms will be accepted in case to improve this research.

Jakarta, September 2017

The researcher
# TABLE OF CONTENT

ABSTRACT ........................................................................................................ i

APPROVAL .......................................................................................................... ii

LEGALIZATION .................................................................................................. iii

DECLARATION .................................................................................................... iv

ACKNOWLEDGMENT ........................................................................................... v

TABLE OF CONTENT ......................................................................................... vii

CHAPTER I INTRODUCTION .............................................................................. 1

A. Background of the Study ............................................................................. 1

B. Focus of the Study ....................................................................................... 5

C. Research Question ....................................................................................... 5

D. Objectives of Research ............................................................................... 6

E. Significance of the Study ............................................................................. 6

F. Research Methodology ................................................................................ 7

   1. Method of the Research .......................................................................... 7

   2. The Technique of Data Analysis ............................................................ 7

   3. The Unit of Analysis .............................................................................. 7

   4. The Technique of Data Collection ......................................................... 8

CHAPTER II THEORETICAL DESCRIPTION ....................................................... 9

A. Previous Research ........................................................................................ 9
B. Definition of Translation ........................................................................................................11

C. Process of Translation .........................................................................................................12

D. Translation Shift ................................................................................................................13

1. Level Shifts .........................................................................................................................14

2. Category Shifts .....................................................................................................................15

1) Structure Shift .....................................................................................................................15

2) Unit Shift ..............................................................................................................................16

3) Class Shift ............................................................................................................................19

4) Intra-system Shift ................................................................................................................20

E. Relative Clause ...................................................................................................................21

1. A person ...............................................................................................................................22

1) Subject .................................................................................................................................22

2) Object of Verb .....................................................................................................................22

3) Object of Preposition ..........................................................................................................22

4) Possessive Adjective ...........................................................................................................22

2. A Thing ...............................................................................................................................22

1) Subject .................................................................................................................................23

2) Object of Verb .....................................................................................................................23

3) Object of Preposition ..........................................................................................................23

3. A Time ...................................................................................................................................23

viii
CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

A. Background of the Study

Translation holds a considerably significant role in resolving communication problem among different languages. There are two reasons why people read translation works: they do not understand the source language or they do not own the original works (Prasetyo). People who speak different languages are having difficulties to communicate with each other because of their language differences and cultural restrictions. Therefore, translation can be a solution of this matter.

In this era, the progress of translation has elevated quickly even though it still needs more developments. Translation has been spreading throughout multiple types of written texts such as fictional texts, scientific papers, and political documents. The translation of scholarly books in foreign languages into Indonesian is exceptionally crucial given the benefits obtained such as the overflowing of scientific information and Indonesian maturity advancement into scientific language (Sayogie 3). At some cases, some people who wish to acquire information contained in a text cannot comprehend the message because it is written in a language that they cannot
understand. Translation can become a bridge to convey the message into comprehensible text so that the readers are able to acquire the information. Grossman (26) stated that translation functions to extend the scope of readership of the original works, allowing more readers to be touched by the works.

However, most people do not understand that translating a text is not an easy task. One may assume that if a person can speak more than one language beside his native language, he/she will be able to translate the message. The truth is that in order to be able to translate a text, a person must master not only the lexicon and grammatical structure of a language, but also the cultural context of both source and target language. Newmark (5) stated that translation is rendering the meaning of a text into another language in the way author intended the text. The translator, consequently, should be able to look for the equivalent meaning from the source language so that the translation is accurate.

One of the problems faced when translating a text is that the term or cultural reference and language structure in the source language that cannot be found in the target language. If this occurs, the change of meaning cannot be avoided. For example, the noun in Indonesian “daging” can be translated to many nouns in English such as “meat, flesh, beef, mutton”, and many other due to cultural divergence (Verhaar 392).
Grammatical structure also differs from each language. Thus, a translator may conduct a shift of syntactic structure in order that the translation result is acceptable in the target language or simply due to aesthetic reasoning. This shift of form is called translation shift by J.C. Catford. For example, a sentence *this food is edible* may be translated into *makanan ini dapat dimakan*. The shift occurring in this sentence is a shift of rank from bound morpheme into word. This kind of shift is called unit shift.

In this paper, the researcher intends to analyze about translation shift, especially unit shift, because of its frequent occurrence in translation. The researcher will also provide full explanation about the specific patterns of the shift in the unit shift and factors that cause it to occur.

The researcher is interested in analyzing written text, which is a novel. A novel is a piece of prose fiction of a reasonable length, which is not too long nor too short (Eagleton 8). Novels usually are fictional works, but there are some novels that tell a story about real-life person. The researcher will analyze unit shifts in a fictional novel entitled *The Naked Face* written by Sidney Sheldon that was translated into Indonesian entitled *Wajah Sang Pembunuh* by Anton Adiwiyoto. The researcher will narrow the focus of the data into adjective clause or relative clause.

The reason why the researcher chooses a novel entitled *The Naked Face* and its translated novel *Wajah Sang Pembunuh* is that they are novels for adults, meaning that the word of choices are less restricted and more
expressive than novels for younger readers. The novel tells about a psychoanalyst named Judd Stevens who is faced with the most critical case of his life. If he does not penetrate the mind of a murderer, he will find himself arrested for murder or murdered himself. The time span of the original and the translated novel is also quite long (The Naked Face was published in 1984 while Wajah Sang Pembunuh was published in 2000), which makes them more interesting to analyze since there have been several language congresses in Indonesia to establish improvement on Indonesian.

The following is an example of unit shift occurred in the unit analysis:

… the passersby who bumped against him.

… beberapa orang yang menabraknya.

From this sample, the researcher found a change of rank that is called unit shift. There is a change of rank from phrase to word. The word against means melawannya or terhadapnya. It is omitted from the target language due to aesthetic value because if it is translated into beberapa orang yang menabrak terhadapnya, the sentence will consist of unnecessary word and become lavish sentence.

That is the example of translation shift occurrence that the researcher found where there is a change of rank in the translation process. Based on the analysis above, the researcher intends to analyze the unit shift of relative
clauses in the novel *The Naked Face* and its translated novel *Wajah Sang Pembunuh*.

B. Focus of the Study

There are two types of translation shift that are used in translating a text, namely, level shifts and category shifts. In this study, the researcher will focus on category shifts, specifically in unit shifts. Unit shift is a shift form of one unit on the rank scale in grammatical hierarchy of source language (SL) to a different unit on the rank scale of target language (TL). The analysis of the unit shift in this paper will be limited on relative clauses in novel by Sidney Sheldon entitled *The Naked Face* and its translation by Anton Adiwiyoto entitled *Wajah Sang Pembunuh*.

This limitation is expected to help the researcher to have a deeper understanding and focus on unit shift.

C. Research Question

Based on what has already been discussed in the background, it can be summarized into two research questions, such as:

1. What are the types of unit shift that are found in translation of relative clauses of Sidney Sheldon’s *The Naked Face* into *Wajah Sang Pembunuh* by Anton Adiwiyoto?
2. How can those unit shifts overcome the message transference of relative clauses of Sidney Sheldon’s *The Naked Face* into *Wajah Sang Pembunuh* by Anton Adiwyoto?

D. Objectives of Research

The objectives of this research are:

1. To identify the types of unit shifts occurring in Sidney Sheldon’s *The Naked Face* and its translation *Wajah Sang Pembunuh* by Anton Adiwyoto.

2. To elaborate the application of the types of unit shifts in Sidney Sheldon’s *The Naked Face* and its translation *Wajah Sang Pembunuh* by Anton Adiwyoto.

E. Significance of the Study

Theoretically, this research helps to contribute in Translation research, especially regarding translation shift in which it studies about unit shift. Moreover, this research is hoped to be able to act as reference for students who wish to analyze similar topic as their future research. Practically, this research can give knowledge for other future translators in using unit shift to translate a novel or other written text.
F. Research Methodology

1. Method of the Research

This research uses qualitative research method that is a research that depends on verbal and non-numerical data as the element of analysis and issues that is being analyzed (Farkhan 2). The researcher attempts to classify the unit shifts that occur from Source Language (SL) into Target Language (TL) and to explain the factors that cause the unit shifts themselves to occur.

2. The Technique of Data Analysis

After the researcher compares the structure of relative clauses in source language and target language, the researcher identifies the unit shifts that occur and classifies them. Then, the researcher analyzes how the unit shifts occur using Catford’s theory.

3. The Unit of Analysis

The unit of analysis of this research is a novel entitled *The Naked Face* written by Sidney Sheldon that was published by Warner Books, New York in 1984 and its translated novel entitled *Wajah Sang Pembunuh* translated by Anton Adiwiyoto that was published by PT Gramedia Pustaka Utama, Jakarta in 2000 (12th Ed.). This research unit solely takes priority on the unit shifts that are contained from the relative clauses in source language into target language. The reason
why the researcher chose this novel is that this novel has less restricted word of choice and it has many types of relative clauses.

4. The Technique of Data Collection

The researcher himself will act as the main instrument for obtaining the data regarding the analysis of unit shifts of novel *The Naked Face* and its translation *Wajah Sang Pembunuh*.

In collecting the data, the researcher uses the following steps:

1. The researcher reads both the original and translated novel;
2. The researcher seeks and marks the unit shifts that occur in the translated novel by comparing the relative clause structure from its original novel;
3. The researcher collects and selects the data.
CHAPTER II

THEORETICAL DESCRIPTION

A. Previous Research

Based on some researches that have been done, there are some researches relating to my research. The first research was conducted by Mutiar Fitri Dewi, Lia Maulia Indrayani and Elvi Citraresmana entitled The Equivalence and Shift in the Indonesian Translation of English Adjective Phrases (2014). The aims of that study are to investigate and analyze the equivalence and shift found in Indonesian translation of English adjective phrases in magazine articles. The result of that research showed that there are 72% equivalence and 28% of shift while there is only one kind of shift, namely, class shift in National Geographic magazine articles (Dewi et al. 109). The differences between that research and mine are on the focus and the object of the research. That research focused on equivalence and translation shift while the object was adjective phrases taken from magazine articles. On the other hand, my research focuses on unit shift and the object is relative clauses taken from novel.

Another research that examined about translation shift was conducted by Nunun Tri Widarwati entitled An Analysis of Rank-Shift of Compound
Complex Sentence Translation (2015). The focuses of that research are to describe the rank-shift of compound complex sentence and the accuracy of translation of *Harry Potter and the Order of Phoenix* novel by Listiana Srisanti. That research found two research findings. First, the forms of rank-shift that are 43 sentences are translated into two sentences and 7 sentences are translated into three sentences. Second, the accuracy of the translation of complex sentences in *Harry Potter and the Order of the Phoenix* novel that is categorized into three: 31 very accurately translated sentences with percentage of 62%, 16 accurately translated sentences with percentage of 32%, and 3 inaccurately translated sentences with percentage of 6% (Widarwati 135). The difference between that research and mine is on the object of research. Although Widarwati’s research also focused on rank-shift (or unit shift) of the data, the object of her research was complex sentence while my object of research is relative clauses of the chosen data.

The last research was conducted by Parisa Farrokh’s entitled *The Equivalence and shift in the Persian Translation of English Complex Sentences with wh-Subordinate Clauses*. The focus of that research is to find out the equivalence and shifts in the translation of Persian on English complex sentences with wh-subordinate clauses. The result of the research showed that translation shift was applied more frequently than the equivalence of Persian translation with the percentage of 86.25% to 13.75% based on 160 data (Farrokh 74). The differences between Farrokh’s research and mine are the
focus and the object of the research. Farrokh’s research focused on equivalence and translation shift while the object was complex sentence with wh-subordinate clauses. On the other hand, my research focuses only on the types of unit shift and the object is relative clause.

B. Definition of Translation

Translation is “the replacement of textual material in one language (SL) by equivalent textual material in another language (TL)” (Catford 20). It means that translation is a transfer of message contained in the source language into target language that considers the equivalent meaning of target language. Moreover, Newmark (5) also stated that “translation is rendering the meaning of a text into another language in the way author intended the text”. It can be concluded that translation is an effort to replace or substitute a text in SL into TL without distorting the meaning that the author creates.

From the definitions above, Catford and Newmark had a different term regarding the definitions of translation but they had a similar point. They both agreed that translating is focused on delivering the meaning or a message in the source text. The main problem of translating is that the difficulty of finding the translation equivalents of both form and meaning of a text. In certain cases, there may be a simple replacement of target language, but it is not equivalent by the target language material contained.
C. Process of Translation

In order to produce a good translation, translators should perform three stages in the process of translation that Nida and Taber (33) proposed as the following figure:

![Diagram of Nida and Taber's Process of Translation]

There are three stages in producing a good translation. It cannot be done in a single stage. The first stage is Analysis. Translators must read all the text in SL and understanding every aspect of it. Firstly, the contents of SL text must be fully comprehended such as the message, the meaning, and the purpose of the SL text. Secondly, the syntactic structure of SL text must be analyzed as well. Translators should pay attention to every kind of SL cultural terms such as idioms and metaphors. Sometimes, phrasal verbs are easily mistaken as regular verbs so translators must observe them carefully as well.

The second stage is Transfer. The materials that have been previously analyzed are transferred in the mind of translators into TL before they are put
into TL text. All aspects of SL are replaced by TL aspects namely, the cultural terms, idioms, and metaphors. In order to do so, every aspect in target language must be within translators' grasp. Consequently, translators must find every equivalent meaning in TL so that the translation will be comprehensible.

Finally, the final stage is Restructuring. The recently transferred materials in translators' mind are restructured into target language with proper and acceptable grammatical structure and equivalent meaning.

D. Translation Shift

According to Hornby (788), “Shift is change of position or place substitution of one thing to another” while Catford (73) explained “shift” as “departures from formal correspondence in the process of going from the SL to the TL.” Meanwhile, Vinay and Darbelnet (94) called shift as transposition which consists of changing one class word into another without altering the meaning of the message. Moreover, Newmark (85) also referred transposition as a change of grammatical structure from source language into target language. From these explanations above, it can be concluded that translation shift is a switch of grammatical structure from SL into TL without causing the meaning to be different. Catford categorized translation shift into two kinds of shifts which are level shifts and category shifts.
1. **Level Shifts**

Catford explained in his book that level shifts focuses on the grammatical form. “By a shift of level we mean that a SL item at one linguistic level has a TL translation equivalent at a different level” (Catford 73). This explains that level shift is a replacement from grammatical level into lexical item and vice versa. For example:

**SL₁**: The package has arrived.

**TL₁**: Paketnya sudah tiba.

The form of “has arrived (has+past participle)” is a grammatical form in English which indicates time. This form shows that the occurrence of the sentence is already happened not long ago and it is translated into lexical form “sudah” in Indonesian.

**SL₂**: I am eating alone.

**TL₂**: Saya sedang makan sendirian.

The form of “is eating (is+present participle)” is a grammatical form showing that the occurrence of the sentence is still happening and it is translated into Indonesian using lexical form “sedang.”
2. **Category Shifts**

Sometimes, in order to gain equivalent meaning, a shift from formal correspondence is necessary. This type of shift is called category shift. “Category shifts are departures from formal correspondence in translation” (Catford 76). The term “formal correspondence” itself is TL category that has the similar position as SL category has in SL text. Catford divided category shifts into four fundamental categories of linguistics that can be shifted in translation process, namely, structure, class, unit, and system.

1) **Structure Shift**

Structure shift occurs due to the shift of grammatical or words arrangement in SL into TL. This type of shift occurs either by grammatical constructions or merely by translator’s aesthetic consideration (Alzuhdy 188). For example:

SL₁: Black box.

TL₁: Kotak hitam.

SL₂: The book is gone.

TL₂: Hilang sudah buku itu.

In SL₁ and TL₁, structure shift occurs which is caused by grammatical constructions. On the other hand, structure shift in SL₂ and TL₂ is caused
by translator’s aesthetic consideration. Additionally, the formal correspondence of SL₂ is *bukunya sudah hilang*.

2) **Unit Shift**

The next category shift is unit shift. “The unit is the stretch of language that carries grammatical patterns, and within which grammatical choices are made” (Crystal 503). Catford (79) stated that unit shift is a change of rank from SL into TL but with equivalent meaning. In English grammar, its units are sentence, clause, phrase, word, and morpheme. For example:

SL: This dish must be taken immediately when it is cooked.

TL: Hidangan ini harus segera diangkat kalau matang.

*When it is cooked* is a clause for it has subject and predicate and it is translated into *kalau matang* which is a phrase. The shift of rank from clause in SL into phrase in TL is called unit shift. If unit shift occurs from a higher into lower rank (sentence into clause or phrase into word, etc), the shift is called “downward rank shift”. On the contrary, if unit shift occurs from lower into higher rank (morpheme into word or phrase into clause, etc), the shift is called “upward rank shift” (Alzuhdy 189). The following are more detailed examples regarding upward and downward rank shifts:
a) Upward Rank Shift

Upward Rank Shift is a unit that occurs from lower rank or unit into higher rank or unit, for example:

SL₁: Translation.

TL₁: Alih bahasa.

The shift occurring in example above is *upward rank shift* since it occurs from lower rank *translation* (word) into higher rank *alih bahasa* (phrase). The word *translation* can actually be translated into its formal correspondence *terjemahan* or *penejermahan* which is also a word, but the translator wishes to translate it into different rank. By then, the unit shift occurs.

SL₂: Talkative

TL₂: Suka bicara

The shift occurring in example above is *upward rank shift* because it occurs from lower rank *talkative* (morpheme) into higher rank *suka bicara* (word). An adjective *talkative* means a person who likes talking or talks too much. In Indonesian, there is no formal correspondence in suffix –*ative* if it is bound to *talk*. Therefore, a shift
of rank is needed to gain meaning equivalence in TL that it adds words 
*suka* in Indonesian.

**b) Downward Rank Shift**

Downward Rank Shift is a unit that occurs from higher rank or unit into lower rank or unit, for example:

SL₁: You can’t smoke here!

TL₁: Dilarang merokok!

The shift occurring in example above is *downward rank shift* because it occurs from higher rank (sentence) into lower rank (phrase).

Sentence *You can’t smoke here!* can be translated into *Kau tidak boleh merokok di sini!* However, the translator wishes to simplify the message by only using phrase *Dilarang merokok!* which has similar meaning.

SL₂: Guitar player

TL₂: Gitaris

The shift occurring in example above is *downward rank shift* because it occurs from higher rank *guitar player* (phrase) into lower rank *gitaris* (morpheme). *Guitar player* can actually be translated into its formal correspondence *pemain gitar* but the translator wishes to
translate it into another rank that is gitaris. The word player is shifted into suffix –is in gitaris.

3) Class Shift

The third category shift is class shift. Crystal (77) stated that “class” is a collection of “items” that possesses similar probabilities in grammar application. “Class shift, then, occurs when the translation equivalent of a SL item is a member of a different class from the original item” (Catford 78). According to DeCapua (qtd. in Alzuhydy 189), there are 8 “parts of speech” which 4 of them are called “major classes” or “content words” since they carry semantic meaning in a sentence and the other 4 are called “minor classes” or “structure words” since they act as sentential structure establishment, namely, Noun, Verb, Adjective, Adverb, Preposition, Pronoun, Conjunction, and Determiner. These parts of speech are involved in the occurrence of class shift caused by customary expression in SL or by idiomatic meaning in SL. For example:

SL1: In short (noun)

TL1: Singkatnya (adverb)

SL2: Musical instrument (adjective)

TL2: Instrumen Musik (noun)
4) **Intra-system Shift**

The last category shift is intra-system shift. Intra-system shift “occurs internally, within a system; that is, for those cases where SL and TL possess systems which approximately correspond formally as to their constitution, but when translation involves selection of a non-corresponding term in the TL system” (Catford 80). In fact, both SL and TL have formal equivalent system, but the translation requires this type of shift because the customary expression that corresponds becomes inequivalent (Alzuhdy 190). Alzuhdy categorized the causes of intra-system shift into four causes:

a) **The use of nouns as generic reference**

For example, *apples are healthy fruits* is translated into *apel-apel adalah buah-buahan yang sehat* if the translator follows the formal equivalence. However, it is not acceptable in Indonesian that it should be translated into *apel adalah buah yang sehat* which uses singular form instead of plural.

b) **The use of plural nouns after plural determiners**

In English, the noun “apples” in *many apples in this market are nourishing* must be in plural form because it is followed by plural determiner “many”. In contrast, if there is a plural form determiner “banyak” in Indonesia, then the following noun must be in singular
form “apel” resulting in the translation *banyak apel di pasar ini yang bergizi*.

c) The concept of plurality in certain nouns

For some languages, they consider certain nouns as one unity while other languages consider them as two parts of noun becoming one noun in order to be functioned properly. *Trousers* and *eyeglasses* are translated into *celana* and *kacamata*.

d) The concept of tenses

In Indonesian, a sentence *aku sudah bertemu Andi minggu lalu* is acceptable. The translation must select whether to emphasize the perfective tense or to accentuate the past tense so that the translation can be either *I have met Andi* or *I met Andi last week*.

E. Relative Clause

Relative clause or it is usually known as adjective clause, is a clause that modifies a preceding noun or pronoun that is called the antecedent (Frank 276). Relative clauses may be classified according to the antecedent that the introductory word refers to. There are five antecedents in relative clauses, namely, persons, things, time, place, and reasons. For persons and things, the introductory word that is used is relative pronoun while time, place and reasons use relative adverb.
1. A person

The introductory words used in this case are relative pronoun (who, whose, and whom) if the antecedent is a person. They function as:

1) Subject

SL: Vince who likes reading is at library right now.

TL: Vince yang suka membaca sedang berada di perpustakaan saat ini.

2) Object of Verb

SL: Andi knows the chef whom he met yesterday.

TL: Andi mengenal koki yang dia temui kemarin.

3) Object of Preposition

SL: Andi praised the chef from whom he had eaten the dish.

TL: Andi memuji juru masak yang baru dia makan masakannya.

4) Possessive Adjective

SL: This is the chef whose dish I have eaten.

TL: Inilah juru masak yang masakannya baru saja kumakan.

2. A Thing

The introductory words are also relative pronoun (that and which) if the antecedent is a thing. Some countries claim that that must refer solely
to things but it is mostly ignored in the United States (Frank 277). These introductory words function as:

1) **Subject**

SL: The book *that* studies black holes is sold out.

TL: Buku *yang* mempelajari lubang hitam sudah habis terjual.

2) **Object of Verb**

SL: The book *which* I want to buy is sold out.

TL: Buku *yang* mau kubeli sudah terjual habis.

3) **Object of Preposition**

SL: He was buying a book for *which* he had paid Rp.200.000,-

TL: Dia membeli buku *yang* baru dia beli seharga Rp.200.000,-

3. **A Time**

The introductory word used is relative adverb *when* if the antecedent meaning is time. Sometimes, *when* may be interchangeable with preposition plus *which* or it can be replaced by *that* (Frank 279).

SL: The day *when/on which/that* I graduate will come.

TL: Hari *di saat/saat* aku lulus akan segera tiba.

In informal style, *that* may be omitted in some cases.
4. A Place

The introductory word is relative adverb *where* if the antecedent is place. Like *when*, *where* may be interchangeable with preposition plus which.

SL: That is the house *where* I was born.

TL: Itu adalah rumah *di mana* aku dilahirkan.

*Where* does not necessarily denote place or location, it can be used to denote things (Frank 279). For example:

SL: A Party *where* everyone is invited is near my house.

TL: Pesta *di mana* semua orang diundang diadakan di dekat rumahku.

5. Reason

The introductory word used is also relative adverb *why* if the antecedent is reason. For example:

SL: That was the reason *why* I don’t want to go.

TL: Itulah alasan *mengapa* aku tidak ingin pergi.

F. Restrictive and Nonrestrictive Clause

There are relative clauses that look similar but they differ entirely. This difference resides in the purpose of the clauses themselves. If the relative
clause acts to minimize the reference of the noun modified, it is called restrictive clause (Frank 280). These clauses do not only modify the nouns but also reduce the probability of nouns they refer to.

On the contrary, clauses that does not act to narrow down the reference of the noun, although the noun itself is restricted, are called nonrestrictive clauses (Frank 281). These clauses merely provide additional information about the noun they modify. The following examples show the use of restrictive and nonrestrictive clauses.

1. **Restrictive Clause**

   In restrictive clause, no commas are used in the clause. In speech, there would be no pause after the antecedent. For example:

   **SL**₁: I want to buy *the book* that was written by Neil DeGrasse Tyson.
   
   **TL**₁: Aku ingin membeli *buku* yang ditulis oleh Neil DeGrasse Tyson.
   
   **SL**₂: His book *that was written* by Neil DeGrasse Tyson is gone.
   
   **TL**₂: Bukunya yang ditulis oleh Neil DeGrasse Tyson hilang.

   In example 2, the sentence indicates that the person has more than one book. The relative clause specifies what book that is gone.

   For some cases, there is antecedent that is limited by the relative clause to some of a class (Frank 281), for example:
SL: The apples which are no longer edible must be taken out immediately.

TL: Apel yang sudah tidak bisa dimakan lagi harus segera disingkirkan.

The relative clause shows that not all of the apples are inedible. Some apples are still fresh and edible.

2. Nonrestrictive Clause

In nonrestrictive clause, commas are used in both before and after the relative clause. In speech, there would be a pause after the antecedent. For example:

SL₁: Many books are read by Andi, who has been in the library for hours.

TL₁: Banyak buku sudah dibaca oleh Andi, yang sudah berada di perpustakaan selama berjam-jam.

SL₂: Andi’s friend, who has just arrived at the library, starts reading some books.

TL₂: Teman Andi, yang baru saja sampai di perpustakaan, mulai membaca beberapa buku.
In example 2, the clause indicates that there is only one friend of Andi’s that is currently in the library at that moment.

For some cases, there is antecedent that refers to all of class (Frank 281), for example:

SL: The apples, which are no longer edible, must be taken out immediately.

TL: Apel-apel itu, yang sudah tidak bisa dimakan lagi, harus segera disingkirkan.

The example above shows that all of the apples are no longer edible.
CHAPTER III

ANALYSIS OF UNIT SHIFT OF RELATIVE CLAUSE IN “THE NAKED FACE” INTO “WAJAH SANG PEMBUNUH”

A. Data Description

In this chapter, the researcher intends to analyze the Unit Shifts that occur in The Naked Face by Sidney Sheldon into Wajah Sang Pembunuh by Anton Adiwiyoto. The data, as mentioned in chapter one, are compiled by reading, comparing, and categorizing the types of Unit Shift.

After reading and comparing source language relative clauses and target language translation, the writer found 35 Unit Shifts using Catford’s theory of Unit Shift and Alzuhydy’s categorization of Upward-Downward Rank Shift which is a development of Catford’s theory as follows:

1. Upward Rank Shift

In this section, the researcher will classify types of unit shift that occur from lower unit into higher unit which is from clause into sentence:

1. SL: Bruce, who had never known his own strength and a childish habit of hurting him physically. (Page 10)
1. TL: Bruce tidak menyadari kekuatannya sendiri, dan punya kebiasaan yang kekanak-kanakan untuk menyakitinya. (Page 8)

2. SL: She couldn’t wait to get the hell out of the apartment with his hundred dollars and flash it at the boys and girls at Fishman’s Drug Store in Harlem, where the gang hung out. (Page 23)

   TL: Carol sudah tidak sabar lagi, ingin segera kabur dari apartemen Dokter dan memamerkan lemaran ratusan dollarnya kepada teman-temannya di Toko Fishman di Harlem. Di situ lah kelompoknya biasa kumpul-kumpul. (Page 21)

3. SL: Fifteen minutes later, the bailiff escorted Carol into the judge’s chambers, where the quiet man was earnestly talking to the judge. (Page 18)

   TL: Lima belas menit kemudian, petugas pengadilan mengawal Carol masuk ke kamar hakim. Di dalam, laki-laki yang pendiam ini sedang bercakap-cakap dengan hakim. (Page 15)

4. SL: In the four years that had passed, Dr. Stevens had always treated her with the same grave courtesy he had shown her the first sight. (Page 25)
TL: Selama empat tahun Dokter Stevens selalu memperlakukannya dengan sopan santun. Sama seperti sikap yang ditunjukkannya pada malam pertama perkenalan mereka. (Page 23)

5. SL: Mike, the red-faced doorman who usually greeted him with a smile, was preoccupied and distant. (Page 42)

TL: Mike, penjaga pintu yang bermuka merah, biasanya memberikan sambutan ramah kepadanya. Tapi waktu itu dia kelihatannya penuh pikiran dan seperti seseorang yang belum pernah kenal. (Page 41)

6. SL: It leaves us with a colored girl who’s pregnant. (Page 54)

TL: Seorang gadis kulit hitam mengandung. (Page 53)

7. SL: With all the sickness, and aberration and misery that he had seen, having Anne here was like a breath of April Freshness. (Page 72)

TL: Selama ini dia banyak menyaksikan rasa sakit, penyimpangan kejiwaan, dan penderitaan. Melihat Anne di situ seperti merasakan udara segar di musim semi. (Page 73)

8. SL: On the dark side, Lieutenant McGreavy suspected him of two murders that he couldn’t prove he did not commit. (Page 78)

TL: Ditinjau dari sisi negatifnya, McGreavy menaruh kecurigaan bahwa dia melakukan dua pembunuhan. Padahal dia tidak bisa membuktikan bahwa dia tidak melakukan. (Page 79)
9. SL: The deserted streets had become a frozen wasteland where marauders preyed on the hapless stragglers who wandered into their territory. (Page 82)

TL: Jalan yang lengang berubah menjadi padang belantara yang membeku. Di situlah para penjahat menunggu mangsanya, orang yang berjalan di daerah itu sendirian. (Page 83)

10. SL: Most of the detectives are out on squeals, and the Detective Bureau was deserted except for Detective Frank Angeli dan a sergeant, who was interrogating an arson suspect. (Page 83)

TL: Hampir semua detektif sedang keluar untuk mengambil tindakan berdasarkan laporan. Kantor detektif kosong, kecuali Detektif Frank Angeli dan seorang sersan polisi. Keduanya sedang menginterogasi orang yang dicurigai melakukan pembakaran dengan sengaja. (Page 84)

11. SL: With all his appointments cancelled for the day, he would be able to concentrate on trying to find some clue that might involve friends or families of his patients. (Page 161)

TL: Hari itu semua pertemuan dengan pasien dibatalkan. Maka dia bisa memusatkan perhatian untuk mencoba mencari petunjuk. Mungkinkah ada teman atau keluarga pasiennya yang terlibat? (Page 166)
12. SL: And he took her to the kitchen where she watched him skillfully put together a Mexican omelette, French-fried potatoes, toasted English muffins, a salad, and coffee. (Page 19)

TL: Diajaknya Carol ke dapur. Di situ Carol bisa melihat Dokter dengan pandainya masak dadar telur Meksiko, kentang goreng Prancis, kue panggang Inggris, selada, dan kopi. (Page 17)

13. SL: She left her furnished room with the rust-stained washbasin and broken toilet and the broken green window shade and the lumpy iron cot where she would turn tricks and act out plays. (Page 24)

TL: Kamarnya yang lama ditinggalkan. Kamarnya yang dilengkapi dengan wastafel karatan, cermin pecah, dipan reyot, dan tirai jendela hijau yang dekil ini punya peranan tersendiri. Di situlah dia memainkan peranannya. (Page 22)

14. SL: Harrison Burke was a distinguished-looking silver-haired man who looked like the prototype of a big business executive, which he was. (Page 60)

TL: Harrison Burke seorang laki-laki yang sudah berambut putih tapi masih tetap kelihatan gagah dan tampan. Dia merupakan prototip seorang eksekutif pada sebuah perusahaan besar, dan itu memang benar. (Page 59)
15. SL: The last thing he remembered was something hard smashing against his chest, and a loud crash *that sounded like thunder*. (Page 81-82)

TL: Yang terakhir diingatnya ialah sesuatu yang keras menghantam dadanya, dan *terdengar suara keras seperti halilintar*. (Page 82)

16. SL: With him was a stolid police sergeant *who now sat making notes in a shorthand notebook*. (Page 125)

TL: Dia datang bersama seorang sersan polisi yang tampak bebal. *Sersan itu duduk sambil mengisi buku catatannya*. (Page 128)

17. SL: If we can’t adjust, we either hide from reality, or we put ourselves above life, *where we’re super-beings who don’t have to follow the rules*. (Page 209)

TL: Kalau otak tidak bisa menyesuaikan diri, mungkin kita bermasalah dengan realitas, atau kita meletakkan diri di atas kehidupan. *Di situ kita menjadi manusia super yang tidak perlu mengikuti aturan*. (Page 217)

18. SL: But it was part of his sickness *that he had no tolerance for frustration* and he had gone into an insane rage, and Carol had died. (Page 301)
TL: Tapi itu memang merupakan bagian dari penyakitnya. DeMarco *tidak bisa bertoleransi dengan rasa frustasi*, dan karena kemarahan yang menggila, maka Carol mati. (Page 308)

19. SL: Three smashing blows *that knocked the breath out of Judd*. (Page 309)

TL: Tiga pukulan berturut-turut *membuat Judd tidak bisa bernapas*. (Page 317)

2. Downward Rank Shift

In this section, the researcher will classify types of unit shift that occur from higher unit into lower unit which is from clause into phrase or word:

1. SL: Only three days ago Burke had described a fight *he had had that day with his houseboy*. (Page 65)

TL: Tiga hari yang lalu dia menceritakan tentang pertengkaran *dengan pelayannya*. (Page 65)

Unit Shift: Clause into Phrase

2. SL: He was back *where he had started*. (Page 109)

TL: Dia kembali *ke awal lagi*. (Page 113)

Unit Shift: Clause into Phrase
3. SL: He remembered a dialogue they had had when Teri was talking about her career as a big star and he had asked her why she left Hollywood. (Page 177)

TL: Dia teringat dengan dialog mereka ketika Teri menceritakan mengenai kariernya sebagai bintang besar, dan pada waktu itu dia bertanya mengapa Teri meninggalkan Hollywood. (Page 183)

Unit Shift: Clause into Word

4. SL: There was a large wooden sliding door on top of the platform, used to move the deliveries from inside the warehouse to the area where the trucks were loaded. (Page 196)

TL: Ada pintu dorong terbuat dari kayu yang besar di ujung beranda. Pintu ini rupanya biasa dipakai untuk mengeluarkan barang dari dalam untuk dimuat ke truk. (Page 204)

Unit Shift: Clause into Phrase

5. SL: Judd could feel the burning power of his personality across the room, coming in waves that struck like a tangible force. (Page 279)

TL: Judd bisa merasakan kekuatan kepribadiannya yang berkobar-kobar dari seberang ruangan, datang bergelombang-gelombang dan melanda dengan kekuatan luar biasa. (Page 285)
Unit Shift: Clause into Phrase

6. SL: He was radiating charm, beaming with the expansive satisfaction of a man who had achieved total victory. (Page 294-295)

TL: Kini wajah DeMarco berseri-seri, mempesonakan. Wajahnya seperti orang yang sangat puas karena mendapat kemenangan mutlak. (Page 302)

Unit Shift: Clause into Phrase

7. SL: Elizabeth had been a social science major, warm and bright and gay, and they both had been young and very much in love and full of wonderful plans to remake the world for all the children they were going to have. (Page 40)


Unit Shift: Clause into Word

8. SL: But the only way in which he could help her was to give the appearance of being impersonal and detached. (Page 106)
TL: Tapi satu-satunya cara untuk menolong Teri hanyalah dengan bersikap resmi dan tidak terlalu akrab. (Page 109)

Unit Shift: Clause into Phrase.

9. SL: He must not mistake a friendly phone call for anything more than a natural concern that a patient would have for her doctor. (Page 111)

TL: Dia tidak boleh salah menafsirkan sikap ramah sebagai sesuatu yang lebih dari rasa cemas seorang pasien terhadap keselamatan dokternya. (Page 115)

Unit Shift: Clause into Phrase.

10. SL: Then he had realized that his homespun cover was a façade that concealed a quick, sharp, brain. (Page 185-186)

TL: Kemudian dia sadar bahwa rupa lahiriahnya yang seperti orang tolol hanya topeng untuk menyembunyikan otaknya yang sangat cerdas. (Page 192)

Unit Shift: Clause into Phrase.

11. SL: In the four weeks that she had been coming to him, she had carefully managed not to reveal what her problem was, and then
had suddenly announced that it was solved and she was going away.

(PAGE 255)

TL: Selama empat minggu kunjungannya Anne berhasil tetap merahasiakan apa kesulitannya. Kemudian tiba-tiba dia mengatakan bahwa kesulitannya sudah bisa dipecahkan, dan pergi meninggalkannya. (PAGE 261)

Unit Shift: Clause into Word.

B. Data Analysis

In this section, the researcher will try to give more detailed about what types of Unit Shifts and how they occur. The researcher will identify the form of relative clauses in SL and analyze the type of Unit Shift based on Catford’s theory and classify them into Alzuhdy’s categorization. The data can be analyzed as follows:

Datum 1

SL: Bruce, who had never known his own strength and a childish habit of hurting him physically. (PAGE 10)

TL: Bruce tidak menyadari kekuatannya sendiri, dan punya kebiasaan yang kekanak-kanakan untuk menyakitinya. (PAGE 8)
Analysis:

The relative clause in SL is considered as Nonrestrictive Clause since it starts with comma. The Antecedent of this relative clause is a person for it is indicated by Introductory Word who and it functions as subject. As for TL, there is no relative clause and it only consists of two independent clauses which makes TL is a compound sentence.

The type of Unit Shift that occurs in this datum is Upward Rank Shift that is from clause into sentence because the relative clause in SL who had never known his own strength… is shifted into TL’s main verb tidak menyadari kekuatannya sendiri which is an independent clause. This is done in order to make TL become a full sentence since SL is not a sentence because it does not have main verb. Actually, it can be translated into Bruce, yang tidak menyadari kekuatannya sendiri, dan punya kebiasaan yang kekanak-kanakan untuk menyakitinya, since the author intended to give a detailed explanation regarding the character Bruce by using relative clause while the translation does not intend to explain more about the character of Bruce.

Datum 2

SL: She couldn’t wait to get the hell out of the apartment with his hundred dollars and flash it at the boys and girls at Fishman’s Drug Store in Harlem, where the gang hung out. (Page 23)
TL: Carol sudah tidak sabar lagi, ingin segera kabur dari apartemen Dokter dan memamerkan lembaran ratusan dollarnya kepada teman-temannya di Toko Fishman di Harlem. *Di situ lah kelompoknya biasa kumpul-kumpul.* (Page 21)

Analysis:

In this datum, the relative clause is considered as *Nonrestrictive Clause* because it starts with comma. The *Antecedent* of this clause is a place for its *Introductory Word* is *where* that explains noun *Fishman’s Drug Store in Harlem* and it functions as subject. As for TL, it translates the SL sentence into two sentences.

The type of Unit Shift that occurs in this datum is *Upward Rank Shift* from clause into sentence because SL relative clause *where the gang hung out...* is shifted into the latter TL sentence *Di situ lah kelompoknya biasa kumpul-kumpul...* which causes unit shift. Actually, it can be translated into *Carol sudah tidak sabar lagi, ingin segera kabur dari apartemen Dokter dan memamerkan lembaran ratusan dollarnya kepada teman-temannya di Toko Fishman di Harlem, di mana kelompoknya biasa kumpul-kumpul,* to maintain the author’s writing style that intends to give a deeper explanation about *Fishman’s Drug Store in Harlem.*
Datum 3

SL: Fifteen minutes later, the bailiff escorted Carol into the judge’s chambers, *where the quiet man was earnestly talking to the judge*. (Page 18)

TL: Lima belas menit kemudian, petugas pengadilan mengawal Carol masuk ke kamar hakim. *Di dalam, laki-laki yang pendiam ini sedang bercakap-cakap dengan hakim*. (Page 15)

Analysis:

In this datum, the relative clause is considered as *Nonrestrictive Clause* for it starts with comma. The *Antecedent* of this clause is a place for its *Introductory Word* is *where* that describes judge’s chambers. As for TL, there is no relative clause within and it consists of two sentences instead.

The type of Unit Shift that occurs in this datum is *Upward Rank Shift* from clause into sentence because SL’s relative clause *where the quiet man…* is shifted into sentence *Di dalam, laki-laki yang pendiam ini…* which causes Unit Shift. It actually can be translated into *Lima belas menit kemudian, petugas pengadilan mengawal Carol masuk ke kamar hakim, di mana laki-laki yang pendiam ini sedang bercakap-cakap dengan hakim* for it can maintain the author’s writing style.
Datum 4

SL: In the four years that had passed, Dr. Stevens had always treated her with the same grave courtesy *he had shown her the first sight*. (Page 25)


Analysis:

In this datum, there are two relative clauses in SL sentence. The first one is *four years that had passed* that is considered as *Restrictive Clause* and its *Antecedent* as time with its *Introductory Word* *that* that explains years. The second one is *grave courtesy he had shown her the first sight* that is also considered as *Restrictive Clause* and its *Antecedent* as thing with its *Introductory Word* omitted that functions as object of verb.

However, in two sentences in TL, there is only one Unit Shift occurring whose type is *Upward Rank Shift* from clause into sentence because the second relative clause in SL *he had shown her the first sight* is shifted into independent clause *sama seperti sikap yang ditunjukkannya pada malam pertama perkenalan mereka* while the first relative clause *that had passed* is omitted in TL sentence. Actually, it can be translated into *Selama empat tahun Dokter Stevens selalu memperlakukannya dengan sopan santun yang sama seperti yang ditunjukkannya pada malam pertama perkenalan mereka*.
but the translator decided to simplify it into two sentence in order to avoid using *yang* twice like in the example above.

**Datum 5**

SL: Mike, the red-faced doorman *who usually greeted him with a smile*, was preoccupied and distant. (Page 42)

TL: Mike, penjaga pintu yang bermuka merah, *biasanya memberikan sambutan ramah kepadanya*. Tapi waktu itu dia kelihatan penuh pikiran dan seperti seseorang yang belum pernah kenal. (Page 41)

Analysis:

In this datum, the relative clause in SL is considered as *Restrictive Clause* for its absence of comma and it describes *Mike*. The *Antecedent* is a person as the *Introductory Word* *who* and it functions as subject. As for TL, the SL sentence is translated into two sentences.

The type of Unit Shift that occurs in this datum is *Upward Rank Shift* from clause into sentence because the relative clause in SL *who usually greeted him*... is shifted into independent clause in TL’s first sentence *biasanya memberikan sambutan ramah kepadanya* which causes Unit Shift. Actually, it can be translated into *Mike, penjaga pintu bermuka merah yang biasa menyapanya dengan senyuman, terlihat penuh pikiran dan tidak ramah* for it explains more about the character *Mike* by using relative clause.
Datum 6

SL: It leaves us with a colored girl who's pregnant. (Page 54)

TL: Seorang gadis kulit hitam mengandung. (Page 53)

Analysis:

In this datum, the relative clause contained in SL is considered as Restrictive Clause for it starts without comma that describes colored girl. The Antecedent of this clause is a person with its Introductory Word who that functions as subject. As for TL, it translates SL’s complex sentence into simple sentence since there is only one main verb mengandung in TL.

The type of Unit Shift that occurs is clause into word which is called Upward Rank Shift because SL’s relative clause who’s pregnant is shifted into TL’s main verb mengandung which is an independent clause. If SL is translated into Itu meninggalkan kita dengan gadis kulit hitam yang mengandung, it becomes unreadable so the translator decided to use Unit Shift to translate it.

Datum 7

SL: With all the sickness, and aberration and misery that he had seen, having Anne here was like a breath of April Freshness. (Page 72)
TL: Selama ini dia banyak menyaksikan rasa sakit, penyimpangan kejiwaan, dan penderitaan. Melihat Anne di situ seperti merasakan udara segar di musim semi. (Page 73)

Analysis:

In this datum, the relative clause within SL is *Restrictive Clause* due to its absence of comma. The *Antecedent* is a thing for its *Introductory Word* is relative pronoun *that* functioning as subject that describes *sickness, aberration* and *misery*. As for TL, SL single sentence is translated into two sentences.

The type of Unit Shift that occurs in this datum is *Upward Rank Shift* from clause into sentence because SL’s relative clause *that he had seen…* is translated into verb phrase of TL’s first sentence *dia banyak menyaksikan…* which is an independent clause and causes Unit Shift. This is done to simplify the translation. If it is translated into *Dengan semua rasa sakit, penyimpangan kejiwaan, dan penderitaan yang telah dia lihat, melihat Anne di situ seperti merasakan udara segar di musim semi*, it would be a lavish translation due to the use of *lihat* and *melihat* that is positioned too close.

**Datum 8**

SL: On the dark side, Lieutenant McGreavy suspected him of two murders *that he couldn’t prove he did not commit*. (Page 78)
TL: Ditinjau dari sisi negatifnya, McGreavy menaruh kecurigaan bahwa dia melakukan dua pembunuhan. *Padahal dia tidak bisa membuktikan bahwa dia tidak melakukannya.* (Page 79)

Analysis:

In this datum, the relative clause in SL is considered as *Restrictive Clause* for it does not have comma. The *Antecedent* is a place because the *Introductory Word* is relative pronoun *that* that describes *murders* and it functions as subject. As for TL, SL’s single sentence is translated into two sentences.

The type of Unit Shift that occurs in this datum is *Upward Rank Shift* from clause into sentence because SL’s relative clause *that he couldn’t prove…* is shifted into the latter sentence of TL *Padahal dia tidak bisa membuktikan…* which causes Unit Shift. This is done to simplify the translation. If it is translated into *Ditinjau dari sisi negatifnya, McGreavy menaruh kecurigaan bahwa dia melakukan dua pembunuhan yang dia tidak bisa membuktikan bahwa dia tidak melakukannya*, it will confuse the reader for too much using *dia* in TL.

Datum 9

SL: The deserted streets had become a frozen wasteland *where marauders preyed on the hapless stragglers* who wandered into their territory. (Page 82)
TL: Jalan yang lengang berubah menjadi padang belantara yang membeku. Di situlah para penjahat menunggu mangsanya, orang yang berjalan di daerah itu sendirian. (Page 83)

Analysis:

In this datum, there are two relative clauses in SL which are where marauders preyed on the hapless stragglers and who wandered into their territory. The first relative clause is considered as Restrictive Clause because it has no comma and it describes a frozen wasteland. This clause’s Antecedent is a place for its Introductory Word is where. The second relative clause is also considered as Restrictive Clause and it describes the hapless stragglers. The Antecedent of this clause is a person for its Introductory Word is who that functions as subject. In TL, it translates SL’s single sentence into two sentences because TL has two full stops.

However, there is only one Unit Shift that occurs from both relative clauses whose type is Upward Rank Shift from clause into sentence. It is in the first one because SL’s first relative clause where marauders preyed on hapless stragglers… is shifted into TL’s second sentence Di situlah para penjahat menunggu mangsanya… which causes Unit Shift. This is done to simplify the translation. Actually, it can be translated into Jalan yang lengang berubah menjadi padang belantara yang membeku di mana para
penjahat menunggu mangsanya, orang yang berjalan di daerah itu sendirian to maintain the author’s writing style.

Datum 10

SL: Most of the detectives are out on squeals, and the Detective Bureau was deserted except for Detective Frank Angeli dan a sergeant, who was interrogating an arson suspect. (Page 83)

TL: Hampir semua detektif sedang keluar untuk mengambil tindakan berdasarkan laporan. Kantor detektif kosong, kecuali Detektif Frank Angeli dan seorang sersan polisi. Keduanya sedang menginterogasi orang yang dicurigai melakukan pembakaran dengan sengaja. (Page 84)

Analysis:

In this datum, the relative clause is considered as Nonrestrictive Clause because it stars with comma and it gives additional description about a sergeant. The Antecedent of this clause is a person for the Introductory Word is who that functions as subject. As for TL, SL’s single sentence is translated into three sentences for TL has three full stops.

The type of Unit shit that occurs in this datum is Upward Rank Shift from clause into sentence because SL’s relative clause who was interrogating... is
shifted into TL’s last sentence *Keduanya sedang menginterogasi...* which causes Unit Shift.

However, Unit Shift in this datum had not successfully overcome the message transference where SL’s relative clause only refers to one person that is a sergeant. It can be seen from the clause’s verb *was*. On the other hand, in TL, it refers to two people for it can be seen from the subject *keduanya*. The translation fails to render the original message of relative clause in SL that is to modify only one person. It would be better if it is translated into *Hampir semua detektif sedang keluar untuk mengambil tindakan berdasarkan laporan. Kantor detektif kosong, kecuali Detektif Frank Angeli dan seorang seran polisi yang sedang menginterogasi orang yang dicurigai melakukan pembakaran dengan sengaja.*

**Datum 11**

SL: With all his appointments cancelled for the day, he would be able to concentrate on trying to find some clue *that might involve friends or families of his patients.* (Page 161)

TL: Hari itu semua pertemuan dengan pasien dibatalkan. Maka dia bisa memusatkan perhatian untuk mencoba mencari petunjuk. *Mungkinkah ada teman atau keluarga pasiennya yang terlibat?* (Page 166)
Analysis:

In this datum, the relative clause is considered as *Restrictive Clause* for it starts without comma and it describes *some clue*. The *Antecedent* of this clause is a thing while its *Introductory Word* is *that* that functions as subject. As for TL, SL’s single sentence is translated into three sentences since TL has two full stops and question mark.

The type of Unit Shift that occurs in this datum is Upward Rank Shift from clause into sentence because SL’s relative clause *that might involve friends…* is shifted into TL’s second sentence *Mungkinkah ada teman atau keluarga pasiennya yang terlibat?* which is an interrogative sentence and it causes Unit Shift. This is done to simplify the translation. Actually, it can be translated into *Dengan membatalkan semua pertemuan di hari itu, dia bisa memusatkan perhatian untuk mencoba mencari petunjuk yang mungkin melibatkan teman atau keluarga pasiennya* to maintain the author’s writing style.

**Datum 12**

SL: And he took her to the kitchen *where she watched him skillfully put together a Mexican omelette, French-fried potatoes, toasted English muffins, a salad, and coffee.* (Page 19)
TL: Diajaknya Carol ke dapur. *Di situ Carol bisa melihat Dokter dengan pandainya masak dadar telur Meksiko, kentang goreng Prancis, kue panggang Inggris, selada, dan kopi.* (Page 17)

Analysis:

In this datum, the relative clause within SL is *Restrictive Clause* because it has no comma. Its *Antecedent* is a place for its *Introductory Word* is relative pronoun *where* that functions as subject and it describes the *kitchen*. As for TL, SL’s single sentence is translated into two sentences.

The type of Unit Shift that occurs in here is Upward from clause into sentence because SL’s relative clause *where she watched him…* is translated into main verb of TL’s second sentence *Di situ Carol bisa melihat…* which is an independent clause. Actually, it can be translated into *Diajaknya Carol ke dapur di mana dia bisa melihat Dokter dengan pandainya masak dadar telur Meksiko, kentang goreng Prancis, kue panggang Inggris, selada, dan kopi.*

Datum 13

SL: She left her furnished room with the rust-stained washbasin and broken toilet and the broken green window shade and the lumpy iron cot *where she would turn tricks and act out plays.* (Page 24)
TL: Kamarnya yang lama ditinggalkan. Kamarnya yang dilengkapi dengan wastafel karatan, cermin pecah, dipan reyot, dan tirai jendela hijau yang dekil ini punya peranan tersendiri. *Di situlah dia memainkan peranannya.* (Page 22)

Analysis:

In this datum, the relative clause within SL is *Restrictive Clause* since it has no comma. Its *Antecedent* is a place for its *Introductory Word* is relative pronoun *where* which functions as subject and describes *Kamarnya*. As for TL, SL’s single sentence is translated into three sentences. The type of Unit Shift that occurs in here is Upward from clause into sentence because SL’s relative clause *where she would turn tricks*… is translated into main verb of TL’s third sentence *Di situlah dia memainkan peranannya* which is an independent clause. Actually, it can be translated into *Dia meninggalkan kamar lamanya yang dilengkapi dengan wastafel karatan, cermin pecah, dipan reyot, dan tirai jendela hijau yang dekil tempat dia memainkan peranannya.*

Datum 14

SL: Harrison Burke was a distinguished-looking silver-haired man *who looked like the prototype of a big business executive*, which he was.

(Page 60)
TL: Harrison Burke seorang laki-laki yang sudah berambut putih tapi masih tetap kelihatan gagah dan tampan. *Dia merupakan prototip seorang eksekutif pada sebuah perusahaan besar*, dan itu memang benar. (Page 59)

Analysis:

In this datum, the relative clause within SL is *Restrictive Clause* for its absence of comma. Its *Antecedent* is a person for its *Introductory Word* is relative pronoun *who* which functions as subject and describes *distinguished-looking silver-haired man*. As for TL, SL’s single sentence is translated into two sentences. The type of Unit Shift that occurs in here is Upward from clause into sentence because SL’s relative clause *who looked like the prototype*… is translated into main verb of TL’s second sentence *Dia merupakan prototip*… that is an independent clause. Actually, it can be translated into *Harrison Burke seorang laki-laki yang sudah berambut putih yang terlihat layaknya prototip seorang eksekutif pada sebuah perusahaan besar, dan itu memang benar.*

**Datum 15**

SL: The last thing he remembered was something hard smashing against his chest, and a loud crash *that sounded like thunder*. (Page 81-82)
TL: Yang terakhir diingatnya ialah sesuatu yang keras menghantam dadanya, dan *terdengar suara keras seperti halilintar*. (Page 82)

Analysis:

In this datum, the relative clause in SL is considered as *Restrictive Clause* for its absence of comma and it describes *a loud crash*. The *Antecedent* is a thing as the *Introductory Word that* and it functions as subject. As for TL, the SL sentence is translated from subordinate sentence into compound sentence.

The type of Unit Shift that occurs in this datum is *Upward Rank Shift* from clause into sentence because the relative clause in SL *that sounded like thunder*... is shifted into independent clause in TL *terdengar suara keras seperti halilintar*. Actually, it can be translated into *Yang terakhir diingatnya ialah sesuatu yang keras menghantam dadanya, dan suara keras yang terdengar seperti halilintar*. However, it would be a lavish sentence since *keras* is mentioned twice.

**Datum 16**

SL: With him was a stolid police sergeant *who now sat making notes in a shorthand notebook*. (Page 125)

TL: Dia datang bersama seorang sersan polisi yang tampak bebal. *Sersan itu duduk sambil mengisi buku catatannya*. (Page 128)
Analysis:

In this datum, the relative clause within SL is *Restrictive Clause* because of its absence of comma. The *Antecedent* is a person for its *Introductory Word* is relative pronoun *who* which functions as subject and describes *a stolid police sergeant*. As for TL, SL’s single sentence is translated into two sentences.

The type of Unit Shift that occurs in here is Upward from clause into sentence because SL’s relative clause *who now sat making notes…* is translated into main verb of TL’s second sentence *Sersan itu duduk…* that is an independent clause. Actually, it can be translated into *Dia datang bersama seorang sersan polisi bebal yang sedang duduk sambil mengisi buku catatannya.*

**Datum 17**

SL: If we can’t adjust, we either hide from reality, or we put ourselves above life, *where we’re super-beings who don’t have to follow the rules*. (Page 209)

TL: Kalau otak tidak bisa menyesuaikan diri, mungkin kita bersembunyi dari realitas, atau kita meletakkan diri di atas kehidupan. *Di situ kita menjadi manusia super yang tidak perlu mengikuti aturan.* (Page 217)
Analysis:

In this datum, the relative clause within SL is *Nonrestrictive Clause* because it has comma. Its *Antecedent* is a place for its *Introductory Word* is relative pronoun *where* but it does not denote place and functions as subject and it describes *above life* instead. As for TL, SL’s single sentence is translated into two sentences.

The type of Unit Shift that occurs in here is Upward from clause into sentence because SL’s relative clause *where we’re super-beings…* is translated into main verb of TL’s second sentence *Di situ kita menjadi manusia super…* which is an independent clause. Actually, it can be translated into *Kalau otak tidak bisa menyesuaikan diri, mungkin kita bersembunyi dari realitas, atau kita meletakkan diri di atas kehidupan di mana kita menjadi manusia super yang tidak perlu mengikuti aturan.*

Datum 18

SL: But it was part of his sickness *that he had no tolerance for frustration* and he had gone into an insane rage, and Carol had died. (Page 301)

TL: Tapi itu memang merupakan bagian dari penyakitnya. *DeMarco tidak bisa bertoleransi dengan rasa frustasi*, dan karena kemarahannya yang menggila, maka Carol mati. (Page 308)
Analysis:

In this datum, the relative clause within SL is *Restrictive Clause* because of its absence of comma. The *Antecedent* is a thing for its *Introductory Word* is relative pronoun *that* which functions as object of verb and describes *his sickness*. As for TL, SL’s single sentence is translated into two sentences.

The type of Unit Shift that occurs in here is Upward from clause into sentence because SL’s relative clause *that he had no tolerance…* is translated into main verb of TL’s second sentence *DeMarco tidak bisa bertoleransi…* that is an independent clause. Actually, it can be translated into *Tapi itu memang merupakan bagian dari penyakitnya yang mana DeMarco tidak bisa bertoleransi dengan rasa frustasi, dan karena kemarahannya yang menggila, maka Carol mati.*

**Datum 19**

SL: Three smashing blows *that knocked the breath out of Judd*. (Page 309)

TL: Tiga pukulan berturut-turut *membuat Judd tidak bisa bernapas*. (Page 317)

Analysis:

In this datum, the relative clause in SL is considered as *Restrictive Clause* for its absence of comma and it describes *Three smashing blows*. The *Antecedent* is a thing as the *Introductory Word that* and it functions as subject.
As for TL, the SL sentence is translated from subordinate sentence into simple sentence.

The type of Unit Shift that occurs in this datum is *Upward Rank Shift* from clause into sentence because the relative clause in SL *that knocked the breath out of Judd...* is shifted into independent clause in TL *membuat Judd tidak bisa bernapas*. Actually, it can be translated into *Tiga pukulan berturut-turut yang membuat Judd tidak bisa bernapas* but it would have no main verb and cannot be called a sentence.

**Datum 20**

SL: Only three days ago Burke had described a fight *he had had that day with his houseboy*. (Page 65)

TL: Tiga hari yang lalu dia menceritakan tentang pertengkaran *dengan pelayannya*. (Page 65)

Analysis:

In this datum, the relative clause within SL is considered as *Restrictive Clause* because it starts without comma. Although the *Introductory Word* is omitted, it can be confirmed that the *Antecedent* is a thing for it describes *a fight*. As for TL, there is no relative clause because the SL is translated into simple sentence as it only has one main verb *menceritakan*. 
The type of Unit Shift that occurs in this datum is Downward Rank Shift from clause into phrase because SL’s relative clause he had had that day with his houseboy is shifted into TL’s prepositional phrase dengan pelayannya for it starts with preposition dengan and it causes Unit Shift. Actually, it can be translated into Tiga hari yang lalu dia menceritakan tentang pertengkaran yang dia alami hari itu dengan pelayannya to maintain the author’s writing style.

Datum 21

SL: He was back where he had started. (Page 109)

TL: Dia kembali ke awal lagi. (Page 113)

Analysis:

In this datum, the relative clause in SL is considered as Restrictive Clause for it starts without comma. Its Antecedent is a thing even though Introductory Word is where. However, it does not denote place because the Antecedent does not mention certain place whereas it mentions a condition instead. As for the TL, there is no relative clause contained since there is no Introductory Word.

The type Unit Shift that occurs in this datum is Downward Rank Shift since it is shifted from clause to phrase because SL’s relative clause where he had started is shifted into TL’s prepositional phrase ke awal lagi. This is done
to make the translation readable. If it is translated into *Dia kembali di mana dia memulainya*, it will be an unreadable translation.

**Datum 22**

SL: He remembered a dialogue *they had had* when Teri was talking about her career as a big star and he had asked her why she left Hollywood. (Page 177)

TL: Dia teringat dengan dialog *mereka* ketika Teri menceritakan mengenai kariernya sebagai bintang besar, dan pada waktu itu dia bertanya mengapa Teri meninggalkan Hollywood. (Page 183)

Analysis:

In this datum, the relative clause within SL is considered as *Restrictive Clause* for it starts without comma. It can be confirmed that the *Antecedent* of this clause is a thing although the *Introductory Word* is omitted because the clause modifies *dialogue*.

The type of Unit Shift that occurs in this datum is Downward Rank Shift from clause into word because SL’s relative clause *a dialogue they had had* is shifted into TL’s noun *mereka* that modifies *dialog* which is a word and it causes Unit Shift. Actually, it can be translated into *Dia teringat dengan dialog yang mereka alami ketika Teri menceritakan mengenai kariernya sebagai bintang besar, dan pada waktu itu dia bertanya mengapa Teri*.
meninggalkan Hollywood, but the translator decided to simplify the translation.

Datum 23

SL: There was a large wooden sliding door on top of the platform, used to move the deliveries from inside the warehouse to the area where the trucks were loaded. (Page 196)

TL: Ada pintu dorong terbuat dari kayu yang besar di ujung beranda. Pintu ini rupanya biasa dipakai untuk mengeluarkan barang dari dalam untuk dimuat ke truk. (Page 204)

Analysis:

In this datum, the relative clause in SL is considered as Restrictive Clause because it starts without comma. The Antecedent in the SL relative clause is a place for it describes the phrase area and its Introductory Word is where. As for the TL, we can see that there are two sentences in it since the message that describes the use of platform in SL is transferred in a whole new sentence in TL.

The type of Unit shit that occurs in this datum is Downward Rank Shift from clause into phrase because the relative clause in SL where the trucks were loaded is shifted into to infinive phrase untuk dimuat ke truk. However, there is a context that is missing from the translation. Area where the trucks
are parked is omitted in the translation. To keep the context in SL, it can be translated into *Ada pintu dorong terbuat dari kayu yang besar di ujung beranda yang biasa dipakai untuk mengeluarkan barang dari dalam gudang ke area di mana truk dimuat.*

**Datum 24**

SL: Judd could feel the burning power of his personality across the room, coming in waves *that struck like a tangible force.* (Page 279)

TL: Judd bisa merasakan kekuatan kepribadiannya yang berkobar-kobar dari seberang ruangan, datang bergelombang-gelombang dan *melanda dengan kekuatan luar biasa.* (Page 285)

**Analysis:**

In this datum, the relative clause in SL is considered as *Restrictive Clause* that uses no comma and it describes *waves.* Its *Antecedent* is a thing for its *Introductory Word* is *that* that functions as subject. Also there is one reduced clause *coming in waves* in which the relative clause modifies. As for TL, it has two reduced relative clauses (*datang bergelombang-gelombang* and *melanda dengan kekuatan luar biasa*). This can be proved for the absence of conjunction before *datang* while the main verb is *bisa.* Actually, it can be translated into *Judd bisa merasakan kekuatan kepribadiannya yang berkobar-kobar dari seberang ruangan, datang dalam gelombang yang*
*melanda dengan kekuatan luar biasa*, but the translator decided to translate it into different style.

The type of Unit Shift that occurs in this datum is Downward Rank Shift from clause into phrase because the message in SL’s relative clause *that struck like a tangible force* is carried by the second reduced relative clause *melanda dengan kekuatan luar biasa* which is a phrase that it causes Unit Shift.

**Datum 25**

SL: He was radiating charm, beaming with the expansive satisfaction of a man who had achieved total victory. (Page 294-295)

TL: Kini wajah DeMarco berseri-seri, mempesonakan. Wajahnya seperti orang yang sangat puas karena mendapat kemenangan mutlak. (Page 302)

**Analysis:**

In this datum, the relative clause in SL is considered as *Restrictive Clause* for it has no comma and it describes *a man*. The *Antecedent* of this clause is a person for its *Introductory Word* is *who* that functions as subject. As for TL, it translates SL’s single sentence into two sentences because it has two full stops.
Unit Shift that occurs in this datum is Downward Rank Shift from clause into phrase because SL’s relative clause *who had achieved total victory* is carried by TL’s reduced adverb clause *karena mendapat kemenangan mutlak* that now becomes phrase as the subject and the predicate are omitted. Actually, it could be translated into *karena dia mendapatkan kemenangan mutlak*, but it is done to avoid the subject *a man* to be mentioned twice.

**Datum 26**

SL: Elizabeth had been a social science major, warm and bright and gay, and they both had been young and very much in love and full of wonderful plans to remake the world for all the children *they were going to have*.

(Page 40)


(Page 40)

Analysis:

In this datum, the relative clause within SL is considered as *Restrictive Clause* for it starts without comma. It can be confirmed that the *Antecedent* of this clause is a person although the *Introductory Word* is omitted because the clause modifies *the children*. 
The type of Unit Shift that occurs in this datum is Downward Rank Shift from clause into word because SL’s relative clause *they were going to have* is shifted into TL’s noun *mereka* that modifies *anak-anak* which is a word. Actually, it can be translated into *Elizabeth mengambil jurusan ilmu pengetahuan sosial. Orangnya hangat, cerdas, dan periang. Mereka berdua sama-sama masih muda, saling mencintai, dan penuh rencana hebat untuk anak-anak yang akan mereka miliki kelak.*

**Datum 27**

SL: But the only way *in which he could help her* was to give the appearance of being impersonal and detached. (Page 106)

TL: Tapi satu-satunya cara *untuk menolong Teri* hanyalah dengan bersikap resmi dan tidak terlalu akrab. (Page 109)

Analysis:

In this datum, the relative clause within SL is considered as *Restrictive Clause* because it starts without comma. The *Introductory Word* is *which* and the *Antecedent* is a thing for it describes the *only way*. As for TL, there is no relative clause because the SL is translated into simple sentence as it only has one main verb *bersikap*.

The type of Unit Shift that occurs in this datum is *Downward Rank Shift* from clause into phrase because SL’s relative clause *in which he could help*
her is shifted into TL’s to infinitive *untuk menolong Teri*. Actually, it can be translated into *Tapi satu-satunya cara yang mana dia bisa menolong Teri hanyalah dengan bersikap resmi dan tidak terlalu akrab* but it would be a lavish sentence.

**Datum 28**

SL: He must not mistake a friendly phone call for anything more than a natural concern *that a patient would have for her doctor*. (Page 111)

TL: Dia tidak boleh salah menafsirkan sikap ramah sebagai sesuatu yang lebih dari rasa cemas *seorang pasien terhadap keselamatan dokternya*. (Page 115)

Analysis:

In this datum, the relative clause within SL is considered as *Restrictive Clause* for it starts without comma. The *Introductory Word* is *that* and the *Antecedent* is a thing that describes a natural concern.

The type of Unit Shift that occurs in this datum is *Downward Rank Shift* from clause into phrase because SL’s relative clause *that a patient would have for her doctor* is shifted into TL’s noun phrase *seorang pasien terhadap keselamatan dokternya*. Actually, it can be translated into *Dia tidak boleh salah menafsirkan sikap ramah sebagai sesuatu yang lebih dari rasa cemas seorang yang dimiliki seorang pasien terhadap dokternya.*
Datum 29

SL: Then he had realized that his homespun cover was a façade *that concealed a quick, sharp, brain.* (Page 185-186)

TL: Kemudian dia sadar bahwa rupa lahiriahnya yang seperti orang toloh hanya topeng *untuk menyembunyikan otaknya yang sangat cerdas.* (Page 192)

Analysis:

In this datum, the relative clause within SL is considered as *Restrictive Clause* because it starts without comma. The *Introductory Word* is *that* and the *Antecedent* is a thing for it describes a façade.

The type of Unit Shift that occurs in this datum is *Downward Rank Shift* from clause into phrase because SL’s relative clause *that concealed a quick, sharp, brain* is shifted into TL’s to infinitive *untuk menyembunyikan otaknya yang sangat cerdas.* Actually, it can be translated into *Kemudian dia sadar bahwa rupa lahiriahnya yang seperti orang toloh hanya topeng yang menyembunyikan otaknya yang sangat cerdas.*

Datum 30

SL: In the four weeks *that she had been coming to him,* she had carefully managed not to reveal what her problem was, and then had suddenly announced that it was solved and she was going away. (Page 255)
TL: Selama empat minggu kunjungannya Anne berhasil tetap merahasiakan apa kesulitannya. Kemudian tiba-tiba dia mengatakan bahwa kesulitannya sudah bisa dipecahkan, dan pergi meninggalkannya. (Page 261)

Analysis:

In this datum, the relative clause within SL is considered as *Restrictive Clause* for it starts without comma. It can be confirmed that the *Antecedent* of this clause is a person although the *Introductory Word* is omitted because the clause modifies *the children*.

The type of Unit Shift that occurs in this datum is Downward Rank Shift from clause into word because SL’s relative clause *they were going to have* is shifted into TL’s noun *mereka* that modifies *anak-anak* which is a word. Actually, it can be translated into *Selama empat minggu yang dia habiskan untuk mengunjunginya, dia berhasil tetap merahasiakan apa kesulitannya. Kemudian tiba-tiba dia mengatakan bahwa kesulitannya sudah bisa dipecahkan, dan pergi meninggalkannya.*
A. Conclusions

Based on Catford’s theory of Unit Shift and Alzuhdy’s categorization of Upward-Downward Rank Shift, the researcher found 30 Unit Shifts out of 157 relative clauses contained in the novel.

The researcher found 8 shifts from clause into phrase which are datum 20, 21, 23, 24, 25, 27, 28, and 29 while 3 shifts from clause into word that is datum 22, 26, and 30 in which they are categorized as 11 Downward Rank Shifts. Furthermore, 19 shifts found are from clause into sentence that are datum 1 – 19 in which they are categorized as 19 Upward Rank Shifts.

Most of all relative clauses with the antecedent of place that has the Introductory Word where are shifted into higher unit that is sentence. Those Unit Shifts occur in datum 2, 3, 9, 12, 13, and 17 while datum 23 is the only one that is shifted into lower unit that is phrase.

From all 30 data above, there is only one datum whose Unit Shift has not successfully overcome the message in SL’s relative clause that is datum 10 because the predicate of SL’s relative clause is singular (was) and only refers to sergeant but the unit shift is plural (Keduanya) and it refers
to both Detective Angeli and sergeant which causes it to fail to render the original objective of the relative clause in SL. On the other hand, the rest of the data have successfully overcome SL’s relative clause into different unit without changing the meaning.

B. Suggestions

The researcher would like to suggest that in translating, the most important objective is to keep the message that the original author intended in the works. And due to the cultural and grammatical divergence between two languages, a shift or change of form is required in order to maintain the message in the source language.

Sometimes, performing a shift may be able to render the message in the source language. However, maintaining the author’s writing style is also needed to keep the purpose of the author.
WORKS CITED


APPENDIX

Front Cover of “THE NAKED FACE” and “WAJAH SANG PEMBUNUH”