AN ANALYSIS OF UNIT SHIFT AND STRUCTURE SHIFT FOUND IN A LITTLEPRINCESS NOVELBY FRANCESS HODGSON BURNETT

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ABSTRACT

This research is entitled as An Analysis of Unit Shift and Structure Shift Found in a Little Princess Novel by Frances Hodgson Burnett. The purpose of this research is to analyze the types of unit shift and structure shift. The theory used in this research based on translation shift theory by Catford (1965). The method is qualitative descriptive. And the method of collecting data is used documentation. Some steps in documentation. They are read the novel, observed the translation word by word, sentence by sentence and search the data. The researcher search the unit shift and structure shift, sort the unit shift and structure shift in draft of data then, classify between unit shift and structure shift. This research used words in describing the result. The result of this research are 51 items data. In unit shift, phrase into word are 10 data, word into clause are 5 data, word into sentence is 1 data, phrase into sentence are 2 data, phrase into clause are 8 data. And structure shift, simple sentence are 10 data, compound sentence are 5 data, complex sentence are 7 data, complex compound sentence are 3 data. The conclusion are unit shift can changed one word meaning as source language to phrase as target language, also unit shift changed clause in source language to sentence in target language. And structure shift can used "and, also, whatever, for combine dependent clause and independent clause.

Keywords: Shift, unit shift, structure shift.

INTRODUCTION

Background of the Research

Translation has a very important role in solving communication problembetween twodifferentlanguages. Communication among people from different countries, or even continents, might be interfered because of their language differences, but it can be solved by translating in a language into another so that they can understand each other. Since translation holds the key to solving communication gap, translation also plays a significant role towards the progress of science and technology, because the progress of science and technology requires an exchange of information.

People can exchange information if they can communicate and understand each other. Information may not be imprisoned because one does not understand another language, so it needs to be transferred into other languages. Translation work is intended to make it easier for the reader to get information from other different languages, but the process of translating itself is not easy. People usually think that if someone knows or can speak a language, then he must be able to do the translation.

Thus the writer is interested to analyze about shifts, especially of the unit shift in a little princess Novel by Frances Hodgson. The Unit shift is simply defined as changes of rank. It is about departures from formal correspondence wherein the translation

equivalent of a unit at one rank in the source language (SL) is a unit at a dissimilar rank in the target language (TL). .

The writer also interested to analyze structure shift. Structure shift contain grammatical complexity change which includes simple sentence, compound sentence, complex sentence and compound complex sentence. Example:

SL: Sara went to scullery.

TL: Sara pergi ke Scullery

The example above it is a simple sentence. It is a subject and a predicate.

Based on the example above about unit shift and structure shift, the writer wants to analyze in the unit shift are the phrase, clause, sentences, word. Can found in a little princess by Frances Hodgson Burnett. Also, the writer wants to analyze structure shift are compound sentence, complex sentence, simple sentence, complex compound sentence occur in a little princess by Frances Hodgson Burnett.

The research of translation shift has already researched by previous researcher. First, translation shift was done by Karoly (2012The research focus on the findings show that translation errors occur at every level of language, and they follow recurring patterns, stemming from different elements of translation competence. Second translation shift was done by Fat'hi and Akbari (2012) The focus upon the types of "structural shifts" in literary translation from English into Persian and their significant role in Compensation and Explicitation of meaning. Change of meaning in translation is sometimes cannot be avoided. Like has been explained before, a term or concept may not exist in the target language. Each language has its own genius.

Formulation of the Problem

Based on the limitation of the problem above, the formulation of the problemis Formulated as followed :

(A) What are the types of a unit shift in a little princess Novel by Frances HodgsonBurnett?

(B) What are the types of Structure shift in a little princess Novel by Frances Hodgson Burnett?

Objectives of the Research

Related to the formulation of the problems, the objectives of the research are proposed as follows:

(A) To find out the types of unit shift in a little princess Novel by Frances Hodgson Burnett, (B) To find out the types of structure shift in a little princess Novel by Frances Hodgson Burnett.

REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURES ANDTHEORETICAL FRAMEWORK

Translation

There are many expert describe what translation is in different ways. They have their own explanation about translation. Translation is not only the transferring something written in the source language into target language. This is supported by Catford as the first initiator of a translation shift that he stated the translation is the replacement of textual material in one language (Source Language or SL) by equivalent textual material in another language (Target Language or TL). Then According to Herman (2014) as cited by Munday (2000) the term translation itself has several meanings: it can refer to the product and the process. The product involves the translated text and the process involves the translator changing an original written text (source language) into written text (target language) in different verbal language.

Also Herman (2014) as cited by Machali (2000) Translation is the replacement of textual material in source language (SL) by equivalent textual material in target language (TL). it means that the translation is changing the text material of the source language (SL) to the target language (TL) which in the target language the text has the equivalence in the source language. But according to Widarwati(2015) translation is a general term referring to the transfer of thoughts and ideas from one language to another, whether the language is in written or oral form, whether the languages have established orthographies or not; or whether one or both languages is based on signs, as with signs of the deaf.

A similar opinion about translation also delivered by Bell (1991) in Nugrahani, n.d (2013). He said that the term translationcan be meant asthe expression in another language (or target language) of what has been expressed in another, source language,

preserving semantic and sylistic eqivalences. Translation is also as the replacement of a representation of a text in one language by a representation of an equivalent text in a second language. On the other hand, translation is the transmittal of written text from one language into another.

From opinions above, it can be concluded that translation that the main point of translation is to transfer the message of the source language into the target language with the closest natural equivalence. Translators can change the form of the target language to get natural translation, but they have to make sure that the original message is kept as equivalent as possible.

Shift

Shift is one of the implemented ways by the translator to create an equivalence translation toward a source language.. In his attempt to transfer the meaning from Source Language (SL) to Target Language (TL) by means of the universally known practice of translation, the translator faces a plethora of linguistics, stylistic and even cultural problems, something unavoidable in translation. In his attempt to transfer the meaning from Source language (SL) to Target Language (TL) by means of the universally known practice of translation, the translator faces a plethora of linguistics, stylistic and even cultural problems. The Shift represents some changes occurring in a translation processThis opinion is supported by Catford (1965).He stated that meaning of shift thedeparture fromformal correspondence in the process of going from the source language to the target language.Further, he states that basically, in the shift of translation, or transposition he says, it is only the form that is changed.

J.C.Cartford (1965)as cited by Setyaningsih (2013) there are two types of shift. Those are category and level shift.Category shift is divided into four subdivisions; they are class, unit, structural and intra-system shift.

Level shift

Level shifts are the shifts from grammar to lexisAlzuhdy, (2014). It means that a grammatical unit in one language, such as the tenses of time reference, the passive meaning in a sentence, etc., has a lexical unit in another language as its translation equivalent. For example, "Paul has stopped eating" and its translation *Paul sudah berhentimakan*. The form "*has…ed*" in the grammatical form of "have+V3" as a unit in English grammar showing perfective is translated into Bahasa Indonesia by the lexis *sudah.*

Category shift

Category shift as the second type of translation shift are departure from formal correspondence to get form of equivalences between source language and target language Alzuhdy, (2014). Category shift occurs when there is a change or translation shift from formal correspondence, from an equivalent form between the source language and the target language. In this case there is no need for any shifting, because each word in the source language and target language has a correspondingly formal correspondence. However, there is a more common occurrence of changes or shifts to achieve correspondence between the source language and target language. Category shift can be divided into four subtypes there are structure shift, class shift, unit shift, and intra-system shift.

Structure shift

Structure shifts grammatically occur at any ranks of language where words, phrase, clauses, or sentences in SL has its translation equivalent with the same rank in TL so only their structures are different. Also According to Catford (1965) in grammar, structure shift can occur at all ranks.

Class shift

Class shifts occur when the translation equivalent of a SL item is a member of a different class from the original item. A change of class also occurs when an English clause. Example they insist on higher wages is translated into an Indonesian clause 'Mereka menuntut kenaikan gaji'. Also Catford (1965) stated that following Halliday, a classas thatgrouping of members of a given unit which is defined by operation in the structure of the unit next above.

Intra–system shift

Intra-system shifts are departures from formal correspondence where (a term operating in) one system in the SL has its translation equivalent (a term operating in) a different non-corresponding system in the

TL, the shifts occur internally within a system. According to Catford (1965) intra-system shift refers to the shifts that occur internally within the system that is for those cases where the source language and the target language possess systems which approximately correspond formally as to their constitution, but when translation involves selection of a non-corresponding term in the target language system. For example the certain "plural" noun in English become "singular" noun in Bahasa Indonesia, such as: "a pair of *trouser"* is translated into *sebuah celana*.

Unit shift

A unit shift" where a strict rank-for-rank correspondence between SL and TL sentences, clauses, groups, words. The English definite article translated by a change in word order in Russian.According to Herman, (2014) as cited by Machali Unit shifts occur when translation equivalent of a source text unit at one rank in is a unit at a different rank in the target language. It includes shifts from morpheme to a word, word to phrase, clause to sentence, and vice versa.

Unit shift

The Unit shift occurs when there a change from sentence to clause, phrase, Word. The reason why unit shift occurs is because some clauses, phrases, words will have the different meaning when they are being translated from the SL to the TL.According to Catford (1965) the unit shift shows a change of rank lower rank is translated into a higher rank or vice versa. There is type of unit shift.

Upward Unit Shift

Upward unit shifts occur when there is a change from lower rank into the higher rank.

Word into phrase

SL: "Life is harder"
TL: "Hidup itu lebih sulit"

Here, the words "harder" changes into phrase "lebih sulit". The shifting changes from lower into higher rank because phrase has higher level than word. The suffix word "er" is translated as "lebih" in TL. It is used to explain the adjective into higher degree of situation. The SL and TL have the same meaning equivalent. Thus A word converts the group of letters into a meaningful one. A word plays a pivotal role in the Units of English. And Phrase is a phrase is a group of words without <u>a subject and a predicate</u>.

Word into clause

SL: Sorry, it is nonrefundable ticket
TL: Maaf, ini tiket yang tidak bisa dikembalikan

The underlined word above portrays the movement of upward unit shift from word into clause. In addition, clause has higher level than word. The SL and the TL have the same meaning although it is translated into different rank. Nonrefundable means the act, which cannot return money that has been received previously. Thus Clauses are groups of words that have both subjects and predicates also word is A word converts the group of letters into a meaningful one. A word plays a pivotal role in the Units of English.

Word into sentence

SL: You have to run. Go!
TL: Kamu harus berlari. Kamu harus pergi sejauh mungkin.

The example above is upward unit shift from word into sentence. Sentence is the highest level in language rank. So, it is categorized as upward unit shift. The word "go" is in the form of the sentence is translated into "Kamu harus pergi sejauh mungkin" to give clearer meaning and avoid ambiguity. This phenomenon also can be considered as dynamic equivalence, which related with the translator choice in transferring the SL into TL. Thus sentence is a complete sentence has a subject and predicate, and can often be composed of more than one clause. Word is a word converts the group of letters into a meaningful one. A word plays a pivotal role in the Units of English.

Phrase into clause

SL: I was thinking my mom every night
TL: Yang terlintas di pikiranku setiap malam adalah ibu

The underlined word is categorized as the movement from lower rank into higher rank. Here, phrase has lower level than clause. The verb phrase "was thinking" is changed into clause "yang terlintas di pikiranku". Both of

the texts have the same meaning realization in TL. Thus phrase is Words can be grouped together, but without a subject or a verb and Clauses are groups of words that have both subjects and predicates.

Phrase into sentence
SL: As fine a ship as ever sailed the seven seas.
TL: Kapal terbaik yang pernah berlayar di tujuh lautan.

The underlined word is categorized as the movement of upward unit shift from phrase into sentence. The sentence "Kapan terbaik yang pernah berlayar di lautan" explains the phrase "As fine ship as ever sailed the seven seas" in detailed. Thus phrase is Words can be grouped together, but without a subject or a verb also sentence is a complete sentence has a subject and predicate, and can often be composed of more than one clause. And sentence is the form which carries all the five Units of English by remaining one of the five Units of English.

Language Ranks
Catford (1965) stated that each language has the same number of ranks and taxonomic, hierarchies. Each language has the same kind of relationship between units of the different ranks. Those language ranks as follows.

Words
A word is the smallest unit, which we would expect to proses individual meaning. According to Baker (1992) the word is the smallest unit of language that can stand alone. In English, words can be classified into eight parts of speech: noun, verb, adjective, adverb, pronoun, conjunction, preposition, and interjection. The examples of words are tables (noun), beautiful (adjective), cheerfully (adverb), she (pronoun), and (conjunction), on (preposition) and hey (interjection).

Phrase/Group
A phrase is a group of words in a sentence that functions as a single part of speech. A phrase also grammatically equal with a word, which does not have subject and predicate. The example of phrase is the night train.

Clauses/Sentences
Clause or sentence is a string of groups or phrases which operates as exponent of element of sentence/structure. It is one of the linguistics elements which hierarchy is higher than a word and a phrase but below sentence.

Structure Shift
Structure Shift represents some changes occurring in a translation process. Translation shifts occur both at the lower level of language. Catford (1965) said that structure shifts become a regular form of shifts and involve grammatical structure which is shifted mostly. These are identical with grammatical formulas which are different for each country. Therefore, every country with different language usually creates the shifting of structural (structure shifts) because of their different grammar formulas

GrammaticalComplexityChange
Grammar itself is the central processing unit of language, the power house where meanings are created. AccordingHalliday (2004) in Prihastanti Martina Sari (2014)said that it is natural that the system of sound and writing through these meanings are expressed by reflecting the structural arrangement of the grammar.

The simple sentence
is the complete unit of written language type which has one sentence Structure. This shows that a simple sentence is undemanding to be analyzed its structure because the structure order is more simple than the two other sentence types. simple sentence can be short or long. It must contain a subject and a verb. It may contain complements, modifiers and phrases. His idea can give the simpler pattern of simple sentence than the ideas before.

Compound sentence
Compound sentence is a sentence which consists of two or more simple sentence or main clause which uses conjunction (and, but, or, so).

Complex sentence
Complex sentence is a sentence which has more than one subject and predicate. Complex sentence happens because there are

sub- clauses which support the main clause of the sentence. A complex sentence consists of one independent clause and one or more subordinate clauses. The grammatical complexity itself reflects the form of written text which has many different connected parts. Although, there is a lot of translation texts still maintaining the same structure from the source language which makes the two texts equivalent in meaning, sometimes the process of translation which cause the translation shifts cause non- equivalent in meaning.

Compound complex sentence

Widarwati Nunun Putri (2015) stated that A compound-complex sentence combines the compound and the complex sentence. The 'compound' part means that it has two or more complete sentences. The 'complex' part means that it has at least one incomplete sentence. One of the easiest ways to understand compound-complex sentences is to first take a look at the compound sentence and the complex sentence separately.A compound sentence contains two or more complete sentences joined by one or more of the following words: 'for, and, nor, but, or, yet, so.' For example, in the sentence, 'He left, and I never saw him again,' the two complete sentences 'He left' and 'I never saw him again' are joined by the word 'and,' making it a compound sentence.

Previous Study

The research of translation shift has already researched by the previous researcher. First, translation shift was done by Karolystated that there are two factors in translation, they are linguistic factors that cover words, phrases, clauses and sentences about the unit shift and Nonlinguistic factors covering the cultural knowledge on both sources and the target language cultures. Second translation shift was done by Fat'hi & Akbari (2012)The focus upon the types of "structural shifts" in literary translation from English into Persian and their significant role in Compensation and Explicitation of meaning. The main objective of this research was to see whether and how translators incorporate structural shifts into their schedule, what kinds of structural Shift are made and what kinds of the structural shift

are more frequently used in literary translation.

So, based on two previous Researcher, first expert was done by Karoly research about the phrase, clause, sentence and words. Second expert was done by Fathi & Akbari (2012). They research about types of the structural shift in literary translation from English into Persian and their significant role in compensation and Explicitation of meaning. Than the researcher wants to research how the unit shift can clause to sentence, word to phrase an soon and structure shift can attend about Grammar.

METHOD OF RESEARCH
Method of Collecting Data

In collecting the data the researcher uses documentation method. method bySugiyono (2011). In this step, the researcher focuses the found that makes the data is more detailed. By conducting a component analysis, the researcher has found a characteristic that is expected to find a deep understanding. The researcher collects data based on a Little Princess Novel by Frances Hodgson Burnett and the techniques applied is taking-note (*catat*) technique by Sudaryanto (2015). The steps in collecting the data can be seen from the following steps;
-In the first step is selected the material (novel) that would to analyse and the researcher chooses a Little Princess Novel by Frances Hodgson Burnett.
(A) The second step is reading the novel from chapter 1 until chapter 18. (B) The researcher underlines every word, phrases, and clauses where translation shifts especially unit shift and structure.

Method of Analyzing Data

In this research, the researcher applies the *agih* method by Sudaryanto (2015) in analyzing data. Then, the techniques are dissipation (*lesapan*) technique to analyse unit shift data and (*ubahwujud*) to analyse a structure shiftby Sudaryanto (2015).Based on the authors's view, the researcheranalyzes the data as folow :
(A) First, the researcher collects the data by using transcribed the data. (B) Investigating each of the transcript and classify them based on the unit shift and structure shift as follow the instrument of the research above.

-Then, the researcher makes the qualitative analysis by giving interpretation of the utterance regarding to level shift and intra system shift.

Method of Presenting Data

After doing those steps above, the next step is presenting result data. According to Sudaryanto (2015)there are two methods of presenting the result data; they are formal and informal. In this research, the researcher uses informal presentation method.In this method, the researcher presents the result of data analysis by verbal description or explainsword by word. The researcher presents the result of data analysis based on the purposes of the researchto make the readers easily to understand.

RESEARCH ANALYSIS AND FINDING

Research Analysis

In this research analysis, the data were discussed with the formulated research questions. The unit shift and struture shift was analyzed based onCatford (1965).

Data Analysis

In this research, the analyzing the data of unitshift, it can be identified through the change of phrase, clause, sentences. Then, in analyzing the structure shift can be identified through the grammartical. It using connecting words.

Unit Shift

This unit shift devided into upward unit shift. Upward unit shift occurs when there is a change from lower rank into higher rank. It is divided into five different shifts. It will be discussed as follows.

Word into phrase

The first upward unit shift occurs is from word into phrase. The researcher finds that there are upward unit shifts from word into phrase occur in a little princess novel by Frances Hodgson Burnett. The followings are some Data of the upward unit shifts found. There are three parts, first is noun phrase second is adjective phrase and the last is adverb phrase.

Unit shift Related to Noun Phrase

Noun phrase or NP always includes a noun, which is a person, place, or thing; or a pronoun, which takes the place of a noun. This pronoun can be a subject pronoun.Noun phrases also include words that modify the noun.

Winter's change into Phrase. It means that winter is *musim dingin* this is included in Noun phrase. It said Noun Phrase if in that word describes an object. The shifting changes from lower to higher rank because phrase has higher level than word. Winter's is happening in Batam. Therefore some people use blankets while sleeping at night.

Tears change into noun phrase the meaning is "*air mata*". The shifting changes from lower to higher rank because phrase has higher level than word. Tears are sometimes more precarious than a smile because a smile can be given to anyone but a tear cry is dripped only for the dearest.

Schoolroom is noun phrase. That shows or explains of the Place description. The meaning of this word is "*ruang kelas*". The word schoolroom can be inserted in a sentence or in the last of a sentence. Such as while my friend do the personal assignment in library, than I do the personal assignment inschoolroom.

Unit shift Related to Adjective Phrase

There may be very little difference between a noun phrase and an adjective phrase in structures where the adjectives occur before the word it qualifies. Most noun phrases consist of a head noun plus one or more adjectives, or indeed an adjective phrase itself. An adjective Phrase (Adj P) can appear at the start, end, or in the middle of the phrase. The adjective phrase can be placed before, or after, the noun or pronoun in the sentence.

"Ugliest" words number one above changes into adjective phrase the meaning is "*paling jelek*". The shifting changes from lower into higher rank because phrase has higher level than word. The suffix word "est" is translated as "paling" in TL. It is used to explain the adjective into ugliest. The SL and TL have the same meaning equivalent. Although the child is the ugliest but still many people who love her. Moreover she is kind, friendly and polite to everyone.

"Disagreeable and unbearable" words number two above changes into adjective Phrase. The meaning of disagreeable is "*tidak menyenangkan"* and the meaning of

unbearable is "*tidak tertahankan*" so, the word shifting changes from lower into higher rank because phrase has higher level than word. Unbearable is a related term of disagreeable. As adjectives the difference between unbearable and disagreeable is that unbearable is so unpleasant or painful as to be unendurable.

"Prettier" words number three above it is change into adjective phrase the meaning is "*lebih cantik*". The shifting changes from lower into higher rank because phrase has higher level than word. The suffix word "er" is translated as "lebih" in TL. It is used to explain the adjective into higher degree of situation. The SL and TL have the same meaning equivalent.

Unit shift Related to Adverb Phrase

An adverb Phrase (Adv Phrase) consists of one or more words. The adverb is the head of the phrase and can appear alone or it can be modified by other words. Adverbs are one of the four major word classes, along with nouns, verbs and adjectives.

This table related to adjective Phrases and this table also completed with source language and target language.

Scrutinizingly words number one above change into adverb phrase. The meaning is "*dengan cermat*". The shifting changes from lower into higher rank because phrase has higher level than word. Scrutizingly in other sentence I confront deceiver Scrutiziningly. Because if I not scrutiziningly so, I make sure that I can struck deceit.

"Impudently" words number two above change into adverb phrase. The meaning is "*tidak sopan*". She is asleep on such a young lady's chair. She asleep Without permission to her. Allowed or not allowed.

Word into clause

The second upward unit shift occurs is from word into clause. Clause is a group of words, consisting of a subject and a finite form of a verb (= the form that shows the tense and subject of the verb) which might or might not be a sentence. The researcher finds that there are upward unit shifts from word into clauses occur in a little princess novel by Frances Hodgson Burnett. And there are three parts clause in this Novel. First is dependent clause, second is clause and the last relative clause.

"Breathless" words number four above it is change into adjective Phrase. The meaning is "*terengah engah*". Not breathing or able to breathe except with difficulty translated breathless at thought of what she had done breathless from running followed the match with breathless interest.

"Warmer" word number five above it is change into adjective clause. The meaning is "*lebih hangat*". Adjective Phrase, warmer, warmest having or giving out a moderate degree of heat, as perceived by the senses a warm bath of or at a moderately high temperature; characterized by comparatively high temperature a warm oven a warm climate a warm summer having a sensation of

Unit shift Related toDependent Clause

A dependent clause usually contains a subject and verb but does not express a complete thought. A dependent clause cannot be a sentence. Often a dependent clause is marked by a dependent marker word. Somecommon dependent markers are: after, although, as, as if, because, before, even if, even though, if, in order to, since, though, unless, until, whatever, when, whenever, whether, and while. but in the data the researcher found "when and whatever".

A sentence underlined number one above change into <u>dependent clause</u>. It's "When the cab drove away from the door". The meaning is "*Saat taksi melaju menjauh dari pintu*". A <u>dependent clause</u> usually a supporting part of a sentence, and it cannot stand by itself as a meaningful proposition (idea). Because it just supporting sentence or complimentary.

Whatever number one above is change into relative clause. The word whatever exhibits several grammatical properties. It can be used as an adverb, a conjunction, a determiner, or a pronoun. But in this sentence refers to a pronoun or relative Clause. Example of relative Clause, whatever introduces a relative clause.
You may take whatever you like. Whatever you do, I will always love you.

Unit shift Related to Noun clause

Noun clauses can be used to name something when a single word isn't enough. It's also important to remember that these clauses are dependent clauses. A dependent

clause is one that cannot stand by itself. If a dependent clause is placed alone, it forms a fragment, not a full sentence. An independent clause can act as a sentence by itself, but dependent clauses cannot in other word in a <u>sentence</u>, a noun clause will be a <u>dependent clause</u>. In other words, a noun clause does not stand alone as a complete thought.

"Who is that little Girl" is refers to the People. So, it is change into noun clause. The clause who makes the fires? It is linked to the little Girl. Little Girl is a person, the clause starts with the relative clause "who". That could also have been used. Like any noun, a noun clause can be a subject, an object, or a complement. In number three above refers to subject. In a sentence, a noun clause will be a dependent clause. In other words, a noun clause does not stand alone as a complete thought. Because, "who" in here is question. So, need to the answer.

In number two above "What is the Matter sister" is change into noun clause. The meaning is "*siapa adik perempuannya Matter*". The sentence noun clause Because she asked subject.

"What is that" in sentence number three above is refers to the things. So, the question changes into noun clause. The meaning is "*apa itu*". Someone is angry because she listens peoples sound but she didn't know who it that. So, she asked what is that.

Unit shift related to Word into sentence

The third upward unit shift found is from word into sentence. The researcher finds that there is upward unit shift from word into sentence occur in a little princess novel by Frances Hodgson Burnett.

Impudent Word underlined above is change into sentence. The meaning in target language is "*Anda anak yang tidak jujur*". Because she lying someone. That why it said dishonest. Impudent means that unworthy of trust. Dishonest implies a willful perversion of truth in order to deceive, cheat, or defraud. ⟨a swindle usually involves two dishonest people⟩ deceitful usually implies an intent to mislead and commonly suggests a false appearance or double-dealing. ⟨the secret affairs of a deceitful spouse⟩ mendacious may suggest bland or even harmlessly mischievous deceit and when used of People often suggest a habit of telling untruths.

Phrase into clause

Both clauses and phrases are basic components of writing sentences. When combined with other parts of speech and other parts of sentences, clauses and phrases help build an intricate system through which your words convey meaning. Understanding the difference between the two is vital to write grammatically correct and properly constructed sentences. This data phrase consist 2 parts. first is verb phrase second is adjective phrase.

Unit shift Related to verb phrase

Verb phrase (VP) consists of an auxiliary, verb and a main verb. The helping verb always precedes the main verb. Helping verbs include forms of be, such as am, is, are, was, were, being, and been; forms of have, such as has and had; forms of do, such as does and did; forms of can, such as could, will, would, and shall; and forms of should, such as may, might, and must. The verb may be in the present tense (are, like) or the past tense (saw, laughed). A verb phrase with only a main verb expresses simple aspect.

Phrase in number one above is "always dreaming and thinking" it is change into verb clause. The meaning is "*selalu bermimpi dan memikirkan*". This happened because if you are dreaming about that person, its mean that you are thinking about him or her. And if you are reflecting on that person, pining after and dreaming of him or her unconsciously then maybe, just maybe, you should take it a little more seriously and ask yourself why that person is there.

Phrase in number two above is "was thinking of the big ship" it is change into verb phrase. The meaning is "*sedang memikirkan kapal besar itu*". That happened because big ship ever make her has sweet memories. So that she thinking that.

Phrase in number three above is "was sitting in this way". Change into verb phrase. The meaning is "*duduk dijalan ini*". May she was sitting in this way because she was waiting of someone or waiting of friends.

Phrase in number four above is "was screaming and dancing up and down" it is change into verb phrase. The meaning in target language is "*berteriak dan menari nari naik turun*". I spent a week dancing and screaming while practicing Christmas

celebration. So that in Christmas celebration, i can dance well.

Phrase in number five above is "always supposing things" it is change into verb phrase. The meaning in target language is "*selalu mengandaikan sesuatu*". Actually, the most People ever to do it. Dreaming of being better, wishing to work better, expecting him to have a better life. That can also be said to expect something to happen in life. And I think it's a natural thing.

Research Finding

After analyzing the data, there were some findings found in this research

(A) There are two types of category shifts used in Translation Shift in A little princess Novel by Frances Hodgson Burnett. Namely structure shift And unit shiftThere are some ways of translation shift used in A little princess Novel by Frances Hodgson Burnett. Namely an adjective may be translated into a noun, A conjunction shifted into an adverb, an adverb may be translated into an adjective.

The researcher also found data taken from a Little Princess by Frances Hodgson Burnett. After doing a research, the researcher found many structure shifts and unit shift found. So this following data result about unit shift and structure shift.From the result of the data in the table above, total of the sentences which contain structure shift and unit shift are 51 sentences. Structure shift determined as grammatical complexity. Those data contain are 25 sentences of structure shifts

in Grammatical Complexity Change. The data are classified as grammatical complexity change because there are changing of the sentence structure from the source language to the target language. From the data, there are some sentence that the structure changes. Classified of the data are Simple sentence are 10 data,

compound sentence are 5 data, complex sentence are 7 data, complex compound sentence are 3 data. And those data contain are 26 sentence of unit shift in upward unit shift.

The data are classified as Phrase into Word are 10 data. Winters as (NP), tears as (NP), Schoolroom as (NP). Ugliest as (adj P), disagreeable and unbearable as (Adj P), breathless as (Adj P), warmer as (Adj P). scrutinizingly as (Adv P), impudently as (Adj P). Word into Clause are 5 data. when the cab

drove away from the door as dependence clause, whatever comes as dependent clause, Who is the little girl as (NP), what is the matter sister as (NP), what is that as (NP), Word into sentence is a data. Phrase into Clause always dreaming and thinking as (VP), was thinking of the big ship as (VP), was sitting in this way as (VP), always supposing as (VP), a strange feeling as (Adj P), imaginings and whimsical thought as (Adj P), rather desperate as (Adj P). Phrase into sentence are 2 data. The winter as (NP), nice Monkey as (NP).

CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTION

Conclusion

Based on the findings and discussion above, the researcher can find type unit shift and structure shift in a little princess Novel. Based on Catford, there are two types of translation shift; they are Level shift and category shift. The data in this research are taken in a little princess Novel.First, the finding shows that the translation shift always includesunit shift and struture shifts which can makethe source language more understood for the reader of the target language.

Asa result,one type of unit shift. It is upward unit shift. Upward unit shift is divided into five categories. Those are Phrase into Word, Word into Clause, Word into sentence, Phrase into Clause, Phrase into sentence. All of those are related. Liked clauses and phrases are basic components of writing sentences.

Structure shift contain grammatical complexity change which includes simple sentence, compound sentence, complex sentence and compound complex sentence. It also can be from simple sentence to compound, simple sentence to complex sentence, compound sentence to simple sentence, compound sentence to complex sentence, and complex sentence to simple sentence, complex sentence to compound sentence.

All of that related to the independent clause and dependent clause. Independent clauses contain both a subject and a predicate. They can stand alone as a sentence. An independent clause can form a simple sentence by itself, or it can create a more complex one when combined with other

clauses or phrases. Dependent clauses cannot stand alone as a sentence. They are dependent on something else to form a complete sentence. Dependent clauses often start with a dependent word, also known as a dependent marker word. Common dependent words include after, while, if, since, when and because.

Suggestion

After conducting this research, the researcher suggests, as follows:

For other Researchers

This research analyzed structure shifts of grammatical complexity in a Novel translation also unit shift of upward unit shift. For other researchers who want to analyze structure shifts and unit shift as the focus of the research, they should conduct their research on multilingual translation.

For the Translator

It is very important for the translator to be more careful in adding/omitting the Source Language into the Target Language. Because of the grammatical between the two languages are different and unit shift between Phrase into Word, Word into Clause, Word into sentence, Phrase into Clause, Phrase into sentence are different. The translator has to consider the grammatical structure of both languages and about upward unit shift from higher to lower position which are related to the process of translation whether it can change the meaning equivalence or not.

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