



**THE TRANSLATION SHIFT OF TRANSLATING ADVERB MANNER
WITH SUFFIX –LY FROM ENGLISH AS THE SOURCE LANGUAGE
INTO INDONESIAN AS THE TARGET LANGUAGE
(CASE STUDY OF TRANSLATING NOVEL “PIT PENDULUM” BY
EDGAR ALAN POE INTO “JURANG DAN PENDULUM”
BY MAGGIE TIOJAKIN)**

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Abstract

Translating is a process of transferring meaning from the SL forms of words, phrases, clauses and sentences to the TL forms. In translating source language text (English) into target language text (Indonesian) will find some problems because of the different grammatical rules between them. One of the problems occur when translating English adverb of manner with suffix –ly into Indonesian is how to change the form of English adverb of manner with suffix -ly into Indonesian adverb of manner since both languages have different grammar system of adverb of manner. This research focused on what kinds of shifts occur when translating adverb of manner with suffix –ly in Poe’s work entitled “Pit Pendulum” into Indonesian “Jurang dan Pendulum” by Maggie Tiojakin. The results of analysis were described not in number but in form of narration qualitatively. The results showed that the Unit shift, structure shift, class shift and intra- system shift occurred in translating passive voice of English as SL to Indonesian as TL.

Keywords: translation shift; adverb manner; suffix; Edgar Alan Poe; Pit and Pendulum

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INTRODUCTION

Within the text, particular language bears its own particular feature of language system. Culler in Baker (1991:10) stated that languages are not nomenclature that means different concept of language exist in the languages around the world. Different languages articulate and organize the world differently since language is not merely name existing categories, different languages articulate their own systems. Despite the diversities of language systems around the world, people need the same information, knowledge and even entertain to grab. The most effective way to render idea from one particular language into another is translation. Translation, according to Hatim and Munday (2004:6) is “the process of

transferring a written text from Source Language to Target Language”. The word ‘transferring’ does not merely rendering the text without any adequate understanding toward both languages. The translator must master both languages to be able to cope with the problem found.

According to Larson (1998:3), that the purpose of translating is to transfer the meaning of the source language into the target language, which is done by replacing the form of the first language to the form of a second language by way of semantic structure. During the translation process, the translator must face and cope with the forms of language diversity and the diversity appears within the construction of word, phrase and sentence. In the arrangement of sentence, part of speech surely exists in particular pattern according to its own language system, it refers to how particular word or phrase used in sentence. Various languages are spread around the world with their own role of patterns. In linguistics, the term of grammar is used to refer to the rules or principles, by which a language works, its system or structure (Brinton 2000:8). In translation from particular language to another, different constructions of language surely faced by the translator. The translator must have good and broad understanding toward both languages so that the diversity of language system can be processed to result in natural target language.

The forms of parts of speech from one language to another also vary. Among eight parts of speech known in English, one is raised to be the topic in this research namely adverb. Generally adverbs are used to modify verb, adjective and another adverb. There are several types of adverb and the one mainly raised in this research is adverb of manner with suffix-ly. Adverb of manner functions to describe how or in what manner an action, state or act is practiced, Biber et al.(2000:209) says “Adverb of manner expresses information about how an action is performed”. The analysis of adverb of manner especially in the form of suffix-ly is raised due to the researcher’s interest in Poe’s description in every detail action and state within his prose.

The researcher finds that the text written by the author, Edgar Allan Poe, shows much detailed description related to the manners of action done. Since the manner here comes from the form of adjective added by suffix-ly, the researcher is interested in analyzing how the adverb in morphemic level is translated into another level in the target language. There must be shifting occur within the translation, especially in translating very short element in the form of adverb with suffix-ly.

According to Catford (1965:73), “shifting is departure from formal correspondence in the process of going from the source language to the target language”. Shifting cannot be avoided in translation since one level cannot always be translated with the same entity. Translation work brought up in this research is the translation of Poe’s prose entitled *Pit Pendulum* into Bahasa *Jurang dan Pendulum* by Maggie Tiojakin. Therefore, in this research, the researcher just wants to know what shifts are found in translating the adverb of manner with suffix -ly in Poe’s work entitled *Pit Pendulum* into Indonesian and how the forms of shift found in the translation of adverb of manner with suffix -ly.

In translation, there is a process of change of level, grammar, structure, word class, and system from Source Text (ST) to Target Text (TT). This process is called shift. Catford in Munday (2001:60) defines shift as departure from formal correspondence in the process of going from the SL to the TL. Catford next gives two kinds of shift namely level shift and category shift. The first name of shift is chosen when the translator renders the item of ST with TL equivalent at different level such the rendering from grammar into lexis. The second type of shift refers to diversity in term of structure, unit, class, and internally system.

Catford in Baker and Saldana (2009:272) states that level of shift can only occur between the level of grammar and lexis; this can be seen between English and Indonesian, when any grammatical form of English is rendered into lexical level:

SL: John has stopped crying.

TL: John sudah berhenti menangis.

Here between ST and TT there is a shift from English grammatical unit ‘has’ becomes lexical unit ‘sudah’ in the TL Indonesian. (Machali in Hati, 2013:8
Catford’s second type of shift namely category shift is taken into account when a translator involves shifting of grammar whether in word class, rank and system. Catford divides this second type of shift into four namely: Unit shift, structure shift, class shift and intra- system shift

SL : Understanding mind TL : Pemikiran yang memahami

The example above shows that the rank of one word phrase which is adjective is translated into broader extent or hierarchy that is clause.

SL : Re-examine TL : memeriksa kembali

From the second instance also can be seen the shift of hierarchical linguistic unit that is from morpheme in the form of prefix –re translated into a word ‘kembali’ in Indonesian (Simatupang in Pantas, 2011:42)

The next shift is intra-system shift. According to Catford (2000:146), “These are shifts that take place when the SL and TL possess approximately corresponding systems but where the translation involves selection of a non-corresponding term in the TL system”.

SL : Humanity (human + -ity) (base + suffix)
TL : Umat manusia (umat + manusia) (base + base)

It is clearly seen from the occurrence that the word ‘humanity’ which consist of base word and suffix is rendered into form of two base words in Bahasa. (Hati, 2013:42)

Before this research, there have been several research about translating adverb manner with suffix –ly. The first previous study is taken from Susanti’s work (2009) entitled *An Analysis of Adverb of Manner in Sidney Sheldon’s Morning, Noon, and Night and Its Translation into Indonesian by Hendarto Setiadi*. The topic raised and analyzed is the translation of the adverbs of manner with suffix–ly. The result shows that the translation of suffix–ly as depicted from the table below:

Adverb of manner translated in Bahasa	SUM (occurrence)	PERCENTAGE
Adverb of manner translated to preposition + adjective in the TL	35	36,08%

Adverb of manner translated to adjective in the TL	9	9,29%
Adverb of manner translated to Verb in the TL	7	7,22%
Adverb of manner are not translated (zero translation) in the TL	28	28,86%
Adverb of manner translated to consecutively repeated words (kata ulang) in the TL	18	18,55%
TOTAL	97	100%

Table 2.1

Susanti (2009) has similar concern as this work that is the translation of the adverbs with suffix –ly. Through the theory taken from Simatupang, she found various forms of shift classified into five findings mention above.

The second previous study is taken from Made Detriasmita Saientisna (2011) entitled *English Time Adverbial and Their Translation into Indonesian Found in Novel 'Twilight'*. She used the theory of Indonesian time adverbial by Alwi et al. (2003) and Quirk (1973) for the theory of English adverbial of time. Through the theory of translation proposed by Larson, she brought discussion about equivalence in translation of adverbial of time from SL into TL.

Her finding shows that the adverbial in English from the novel appear in the form of adverbials of time formed by noun phrase, adverb phrase, prepositional phrase and by clause. According to its function, there are four functions of adverbial of time found in the novel entitled *Twilight*: adverbials of time function to state point of time, frequency, duration, to state relation in time. In term of translation, she found some procedures taken in translating the time adverbial. They are literal, modulation, transposition and equivalence procedure. While she brought the concern on the adverbial in the form of clause, this study is restricted merely in term of adverbs form with suffix–ly.

Since this second previous study concerns on the adverbs in form of phrase and even clause, surely she found more and various procedures in translating the

adverbial while this study only focuses on affix –ly. Due to the difference between her study and this research, the discussion is limited in the term of shift that can appear from the translation of adverb of manner with suffix –ly. This last previous research also gives much contribution in understanding the form of adverbial mainly time and gives theory about relevant translation procedures to translate adverbial in the form of phrase and clause. The theory taken from Alwi (2003) also gives reference toward this study to explain and to give instance of Indonesian adverbs, what is the purpose of writing this article and what contributions can be conveyed to these findings, and The whole manuscript is made from 7-20 pages. Space 1.5 with the font size times new roman 12 and top left margin 4 cm and right and bottom 3 cm. [Times New Roman12, justified, 1,5 spaces]

METHOD

This research applies combination of descriptive and qualitative method. Both methods have similarities in term of processing the data based on human's perception and common sense comprehension by involving the understanding proceed from the theory. Based on the object of the analysis which is gained from literary work rather than field or participant, means the researcher runs library research as the technique in data collection to investigate by gaining the supporting knowledge and theory through journal, thesis and sites. The data of this study are taken from the text in SL from Poe's work, a prose entitled *Pit Pendulum* retrieved from the site *Project Gutenberg's The works of Edgar Allan Volume 2*. The TL data is gained from the translation entitled *Jurang dan pendulum* from translation of Poe's collection entitled *Kisah-Kisah Tengah Malam* translated by Tiojakin.

RESULT AND DISCUSSION

The Unit Shift

Quickly

S : I **quickly** unclosed my eyes TL : ...*dengan pasrah* kubuka kedua mataku (165)

In this datum, the occurrence of unit shift from the unit of word **quickly** in SL is translated into unit of prepositional phrase *dengan pasrah*.

Freely

SL : I breathed more **freely** TL : Nafasku berangsur **sedikit** lebih **lega**. (166)

The datum shows the unit shift from the unit of word **freely** in SL is translated into unit of phrase *sedikit lega* in TL.

Suddenly

SL: ...and as **suddenly** faded away. TL: ...**sebelum kemudian** sirna. (169)

The unit of shift is shown in this datum., from the unit of word ‘suddenly’ in SL is translated into unit of preposition phrase *sebelum kemudian* in TL.

Simply

SL : The angles were **simply** those of a few slight depressions, or niches, at odd intervals.

TL : Sudut yg dimaksud ternyata, ***tak lain*** dari rongga dinding yang tak beraturan.
(171)

From this datum, the unit of word **simply** in SL is translated into unit of phrase *tak lain* in TL In Bahasa Indonesia *tak* means ‘no/not’. It shows unit shifts in translation.

Pungently

SL : for the food in the dish was meat **pungently** seasoned.

TL : karena makanan yg disajikan sengaja ***diberi banyak*** bumbu.(172)

The unit word **pungently** in SL is translated into unit of verb phrase *diberi banyak* in TL. It shows a unit shift in translation .

Commonly

SL : ...the painted figure of Time as he is **commonly** represented.

TL : Lukisan waktu seperti ***yang biasa*** tampil...

Mainly

S L : But what **mainly** disturbed me was the idea that had perceptibly descended.

TL : tapi ***yang paling*** menggangguku adalah bagaimana mungkin pendulum itu turun dari posisi sebelumnya?. (173)

The data above show the unit shift in translation that is from unit of word **commonly** is translated into unit of phrase *yang bisa* in TL and the unit of word **mainly** in TL is translated into unit of phrase *yang paling* in TL. Both phrases in TL are preceded by determiner *yang*

Nearly

SL : The sweep of the pendulum had increased in extent by **nearly** a yard.

SL : pendulum itu kini telah semakin mendekatiku dengan jarak **sekitar hampir** 1 meter. (173)

In this datum, the occurrence of unit shift is proven by the unit of word **nearly** in SL translated into unit of prepositional phrase *sekitar hampir* in TL

Closely

SL : —ere it swept **closely** over me...

TL : pendulum itu berada *begitu dekat* denganku... (174)

The datum shows the occurrence of unit shift from SL word ‘closely’ that is translated into unit of adjective phrase *begitu dekat* in TL.

Violently, Furiously

SL : I struggled **violently, furiously**... TL : Aku berusaha *sekuat tenaga*. (176)

In this datum, there are two words **violently** and **furiously** translated into one result in the TL. Those two unit of words in SL, are translated into one unit of adjective *sekuat tenaga* in TL.

Inevitably

SL : Down—still unceasingly—still **inevitably** down.

TL : Turun—terus turun—*tak berhenti* (176)

This datum shows that the existing of unit of word **inevitable** in SL is translated into unit of verb phrase *tak berhenti* in the SL

Scarcely

SL : **Scarcely** had I dropped my head back into its original position.

TL : ...**belum lagi** kubaringkan kepalaku dalam posisi semula. (177)

Scarcely

1. SL : The whole thought was now present—feeble, scarcely sane, **scarcely** definite.

TL : Sekarang, pikiranku tidak lagi setengah-setengah—agak gila, **agak tidak** menentu. (177)

2. SL : I had **scarcely** stepped... TL : Aku **belum sempat** menjejakkan kaki...(179)

The three data containing similar SL words above are shifted into the same unit of phrase. The unit of word in SL **scarcely** is translated into unit of phrase *belum lagi*. The similar unit shift also defined within the second datum where the unit shift from the word *scarcely* rendered into TL phrase *agak tidak*, both previous data contain similar word to the last data with SL word **scarcely** and its translation or TL in the phrase *belum sempat*.

Breathlessly

SL : I lay **breathlessly** still.

TL : Aku berusaha untuk berbaring *sambil tidak bernafas*. (178)

The occurrence of unit shift from this datum is clearly seen from the SL adverb as unit of word *breathlessly* translated into unit of phrase *sambil tidak bernafas* in TL. The translation results in the form of verb phrase by the introduction of the word 'sambil'.

Obviously

SL : ...and now the change was **obviously** in the form.

TL : Kali ini perubahannya *lebih ke arah* bentuk fisik ruangan. (181)

The occurrence of unit shift can be seen from the SL word unit 'obviously' translated into TL prepositional phrase unit *lebih ke arah*.

Resistlessly

SL : — but the closing walls pressed me **resistlessly** onward.

TL : —namun dinding yang bergerak *tidak memperlambat* gerakannya *sedikitpun* (182)

This datum shows that the unit of word in SL **resistlessly** is shifted into the unit of verb phrase *tidak memperlambat sedikitpun*. inTL

2. Class Shift

2.1 Class Shift from SL Adverb into TL Verb

Utterly

SL : Their flames went out **utterl** TL : Apinya tertiup **mati** (162)

There is a change from the class of adverb in SL word **utterly** into the class of verb in TL that is *mati* following the word *tertiup* becomes two verbs.

Firmly

SL : At length, however, I took courage, and did not hesitate to step **firmly**.

TL : Tapi, lama-lama hilang keraguanmu untuk **menetapkan** langkah. (168)

From the occurrence above, adverb **firmly** in the SL word is shifted into verb *menetapkan* in the TL. It means there is class shift

Unceasingly

SL : Down—still **unceasingly**—still inevitably down.

TL : Turun—terus **turun**—tak berhenti (176).

Convulsively

SL : I shrank **convulsively** at its every sweep.

TL : Aku menarik nafas panjang dan **memberontak** setiap kali merasakan getaran ayunannya. (176)

The word-class of adverb ‘unceasingly’ modifying verb ‘shrank’ that exist in SL is simply shifted into verb ‘turun’ in TL. Alike, The word ‘convulsively’ that appears in SL contains word-class of adverb is also shifted into word-class of verb in TL through the word ‘memberontak’.

Tumultuously

SL : At a wave of my hand my deliverers hurried **tumultuously** away

TL : Hanya dengan mengibaskan tanganku sekali, tikus-tikus itupun **berpencar** pergi. (179)

The datu, from SL contains word in adverb word-class **tumultuously** is translated into verb *berpencar* in TL. It creates class shifting from adverb into verb in translation

2.2 Class shift from SL Adverb into TL adjective

Gently

SL : The thought came **gently** and stealthily.

TL : Bayangan itu menyusup masuk ke dalam pikiranku **lambat** dan sembunyi-sembunyi (162).

The datum above shows the SL word ‘stealthily’ as adverb is translated into adjective *lambat* in the TL. It means there is a class shift in translation from adverb into adjective

Clearly

SL : I saw **clearly** the doom which had been prepared for me.

TL : ...kulihat **jelas** hukuman yang telah disiapkan untukku. (169)

From the datum, the translation shows the class shift where adverb **clearly** in SL translated into adjective *jelas* in TL

Irresistibly

SL : Before I became **irresistibly** drowsy. TL : ...aku merasakan kantuk **hebat**. (170)

The datum from SL contains the word **irresistibly**, adverb is shifted into adjective *hebat* in TL. Though the data from SL and TL belong to different class, they are alike in modifying the word ‘drowsy’ and ‘kantuk’.

Greatly

SL : In its size I had been **greatly** mistaken.

TL : ...perkiraanmu tentang luas ruangan ini salah **besar**. (170)

The class shift simply occurs from the SL adverb word-class ‘greatly’ changed into class of adjective class *hebat* in TL.

Immediately

SL : (for its position was **immediately** over my own).

TL : (karena posisinya **tepat** di atasku (172)

The adverb word-class ‘**immediately**’ in SL shifted into adjective *tepat* in TL. It shows that there is a class shift in the translation.

2.3 Class shift from SL Adverb into TL Preposition

Quickly

SL : I **quickly** unclosed my eyes.

TL : ...**dengan pasrah** kubuka kedua mataku. (165)

The datum shows that the adverb **quickly** in SL is shifted into preposition phrase *dengan pasrah* in TL. It shows that there is class shift from adverb into preposition in translation.

Suddenly

SL : ...and as **suddenly** faded away .

TL : **sebelum kemudian** sirna. (169)

Nearly

SL : The sweep of the pendulum had increased in extent by **nearly** a yard.

TL : pendulum itu kini telah semakin mendekatiku dengan jarak **sekitar hampir** 1 meter. (173)

The adverb word-class 'suddenly' exists to modify the verb 'faded away'. The translation results in preposition class within the phrase 'sebelum kemudian'. Similar to the adverb 'suddenly', the adverb 'Nearly' is also rendered into preposition by the introduction of preposition *sekitar*. There are class shifts occur in translating of the two data above from adverb into preposition,

3 The Intra-System Shift

This system occurs internally as particular feature of particular language. The system from language might be not owned by another language due to the internal system that varies. Since it involves the selection of non-corresponding entity or language feature between SL and TL, this system covers particular roles internally in language such as the particular role of suffix, prefix in SL which is translated into another system in TL such as different role of affixation. Beside, reduplication is also one of particular system much occurred in Indonesian, thus the reseache finds the intra-system shift from adverb of manner with suffix-ly as internal system of SL into another internal system in TL. The internal system shift in TL found by the reseacher is the case of reduplication and another form such as base word, base with affixation, and two words.

3.1 Adverb of Manner Translated using Reduplication

Stealthily

SL : The thought came gently and **stealthily**.

TL : Bayangan itu menyusup masuk ke dalam pikiranku lambat dan *sembunyi-sembunyi* (162)

The SL word construction of **stealthily** consists of the system of base and suffix—ly. The translation results in internally different system in TL that is reduplication that much occurs in Indonesia. Reduplication in the TL is constructed of base word *sembunyi* repeated becomes *sembunyi-sembunyi*, thus it creates full reduplication of base that means reduplication of simple word (base).

Suddenly

SL : Very **suddenly** there came back to my soul motion and sound.

TL : Kemudian, **sekonyong-konyong** aku kembali dikelilingi suara (16)

The datum shows that the form of base **sudden** and suffix—ly in SL is translated using reduplication *sekonyong-konyong* in TL. Unlike the real reduplication which the repeated part can be identified, the translation results in reduplication without corresponding single base and the addition of hyphen is considered a must.

Cautiously

SL : ...and I **cautiously** moved forward.

TL : ...*perlahan-lahan* aku terus melangkah. (166)

In this datum, the internal form of base and suffix **cautiously** in SL is transferred into the form of reduplication *perlahan-lahan* in TL. The translation in TL word 'perlahan-lahan' belongs to reduplication without corresponding single base since it has no determined base that can be separated as single component.

Directly

SL : While I gazed **directly** upward at it.

TL : Sambil menatapnya *lekat-lekat* (172)

The datum shows the form of adverb **directly** in the system of base added with affixation 'ly'. Is translated into adjective reduplication *lekat-lekat* in TL. The word *perlahan-lahan* belongs to reduplication without corresponding single base since it has no determined base that can be separated as single component.

Hurriedly

SL : ...they came up in troops, **hurriedly**...

TL : ...kulihat pasukan tikus *terburu-buru*... (173)

The datum above shows the word **hurriedly** consists of base and suffix—**ly** and the translation internally shifts the form becomes reduplication without corresponding single base. The TL word *terburu-buru* is also attached with prefix—‘ter’ .

Alternately

SL : I **alternately** laughed and howled...

TL : Aku tertawa dan meraung *selang-seling*... (176)

The SL word contains the form of base **alternate** with suffix—**ly** is shifted internally in TL into totally different system in the word *selang-seling* as reduplication. Beside, the reduplication in Indonesian belongs to imitative reduplication since it involves vowel alternation from vowel ‘a’ into ‘i’ in the word *selang-seling*. The SL datum belongs to imitative reduplication as according to Sneddon (2008:20) “ In imitative reduplication the two parts of the word are not identical, though they are similar... The variation between the two parts of the word can involve either consonants or vowels”

Bitterly

SL: ...and buried my face in my hands—weeping **bitterly**.

TL ...dan menjatuhkan wajahku di dalam tangkupan kedua tanganku—menangis
tersedu-sedu. (181)

The intra system shift evidently can be seen from the form of SL and TL. In SL word, the adverb is formed within the construction of base **bitter** and suffix—**ly**. Such system of SL is translated into another system in TL that is repeated word *tersedu-sedu* without exact single base.

3.2 Adverb of Manner Translated Using Other Techniques

Nearly

SL : I saw, too, for a few moments of delirious horror the soft and **nearly**
imperceptible waving...

TL : Dan aku juga memperhatikan goyangan lembut serta *nyaris* tak terdeteksi...
(161)

The SL form of base + suffix—ly in the word **nearly** is simply translated into another internal system in TL that is base as seen in the word *nyaris*. Obviously seen that the internal system of affixation between data SL and TL are different.

Spasmodically

SL : ...they closed themselves **spasmodically** at the descent.

TL : Dan setiap kali ia bergerak turun, matak *otomatis* tertutup. (1)

The adverb in SL with addition of suffix appears in the word “spasmodically”. In Bahasa, the adverb is translated into another simpler system that is base word without any addition of suffix.

Attentively

SL : ... in the appearance of this machine which caused me to regard it more **attentively**.

TL : ...perhatianku seolah tersita *sepenuhnya* kepada bentuk pendulum tersebut. (172)

The datum from SL consists of base word **attentive** with suffix—ly, the translation renders it to another form in TL that is prefix *se-* + base *penuh* and ended with suffix *-nya*. It is clear that there is an intra-system shift

Convulsively

SL : ...trembling **convulsively** in every fibre.

TL : Dan dengan tubuh gemetar *luar biasa*. (165)

The data contains word **convulsively** shows the system of base and suffix—ly in the SL. The translation shifts it into another form in TL that is base + base word in the TL word *luar biasa*. It is clearly seen that TL has its own different internal system from SL which contain one base word with affixation.

Furiously

SL : I struggled violently, **furiously**...

TL : Aku berusaha sekuat tenaga. (176)

The data from SL in the word **furiously** is internally changed in in TL becomes another system of affixation in the word *sekuat tenaga*. The result in TL shows such system of two base (s) with prefix ‘se

4. Adverb of Manner Rendered into NIL Translation

Shortly

SL : **Shortly** afterward, I resumed my tour around the prison.

TL : Setelah itu, aku kembali mengelilingi ruang tahananku. (167)

Through the data, it is clearly shown that the word adverb shortly preceding 'afterward' is not translated in TL. The TL directly translates the word 'afterward' instead of 'shortly' yet the result is considered properly translated.

Heavily

SL : ...and it fell **heavily** upon something damp and hard.

TL : ...dan tak lama tanganku itu jatuh keatas sesuatu yang keras dan lembab.
(164)

The data shows the word **heavily** that modifies verb **fell**. The translation does not translate the adverb instead of directly using the word *jatuh* without any complement modifying it. Thus it is also clearly seen that the TL word *jatuh* is considered proper to translate 'fell heavily'

Plainly

SL : **Plainly** I perceived the loosening of the bandage.

TL : ...ku perhatikan ikatan yg membelenggu tubuhku semakin longgar. (179)

The adverb 'plainly' modifying the sentence in SL is not translated in TL. As seen in the translation that there is no any description of manner to modify the sentence 'kuperhatikan...' in TL.

Nervously

SL : With that thought I rolled my eyes **nervously** around on the barriers of iron that hemmed me in.

TL : Dengan pemikiran itu aku menatap dinding besi yang mengelilingiku. (180)

The data from SL shows the existence of adverb manner in the word **nervously** to modify how the verb is done. The translation does not feature the adverb instead of directly going on with the sentence in TL.

Quickly

SL : The fearful difference **quickly** increased with a low rumbling or moaning sound.

TL : Pergerakan ini diikuti raungan rendah yang menyayat hati. (181)

From the SL data, the adverb **quickly** exists to modify the verb **increased**. In the TL, the translation does not feature the translation of adverb ‘quickly’ and directly with the verb ‘diikuti’ which is not modified.

CONCLUSION

According to the analysis of shift arranged respectively within chapter four, the reseacjer gained some findings related to Catford’s shift theory in translation. The analysis shows the translation in three divisions of shift namely Unit Shift, Class shift and Intra-System Shift.. Besides, many occurrences of adverb with suffix—ly in SL are not rendered in the translation result, thus NIL translation as the fourth finding is also gained from the analysis as the last subdivision of findings..

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