

## CHAPTER I

### INTRODUCTION

#### 1.1 Background of the Study

Nowadays, the importance of translation has been clearly reflected in our daily lives. The influence of this phenomenon can be seen in various translated books, novels, newspapers and magazines. However, on the other hand, translation is not an easy task. This is not just the process of translating words from one language to another.

According Sinambela, E (2018) Translation consists of changing from one state or form to another, to turn into one's own or another's language translation is basically a change of form. When we speak of the form of a language, we are referring to the actual words, phrases, clauses, sentences, paragraphs, etc., which are spoken or written. These forms are referred to as the surface structure of a language. It is the structural part of language which is actually seen in print or heard in speech. In translation the form of the source language is replaced by the form of the receptor target language.

Translation is a process and a product. According to Catford (1995:20), translation is the replacement of textual material in one language (SL) by equivalent textual material in another language (TL). This definition shows that translation is a process in the sense that is an activity.

Performed by people through time, when expressions are translated in to simpler ones in the same language (Rewording and paraphrasing). It can be done also from one language into another different language. Translation is, on the other hand, a product since it provides us with other different cultures, to ancient societies and civilization life when the translated texts reaches us (Yowell and Mutfah, 1999).

Catford (1978:73) states that by shift we mean the departure from formal correspondence in the process of going from the source language to the target language. Further, he states that basically, in shift of translation, or transposition he says, it is only the form that is changed. In addition, he urges the translation shift is done to get the natural equivalent of the source text message into the target text (1978: 76). Translation shifts also occur when there is no formal correspondence to the syntactic item to be translated (Machali, 1998: 3). According to Bell (1991: 33), to shift from one language to another is, by definition, to alter the forms.

Sinambela, E (2016) states that Translation must be supported by the accuracy of translation. The accuracy refers to how much information in source language transferred to a target language, where the information in target language should be the some with the information or message in the source language.

The meaning of literary works is difficult to translate from English to Indonesian and vice versa. The literary genre must, of course, be translated into a translated edition. One of the most common forms of books is children's books. Children's books are more difficult to interpret than adult books for ordinary readers. The translator must be able to communicate in the target language's "children's

language," and it must be clear, accessible, and pleasing to children.

According to Sipayung, KT (2018) In this era, most of bilingual textbooks are used at school from kinder garden up to senior high school. The research about translation accuracy on bilingual translation need to be done continuously. Because by reading a bilingual textbook can increase the readers vocabulary.

In this research, the writer chooses Bilingual Comics *Wow! – Pinocchio*, a comic adaptation of Carlo Collodi's novel *The Adventures of Pinocchio* (1883), as data source in this research. Since most children's books combine images and text, the expression of meaning would be easier to comprehend. For example, if a bilingual comic book, such as Bilingual Comics *Wow!*, contains two languages, English and Bahasa Indonesia, the comic layout is bilingual. This comic is written in English on the left page and Bahasa Indonesia on the right page. As a result, children would be more likely to check both SL and TL if that design is used.

In this comic, the writer found various translation shifts of the noun.

### **Structure Shift**

**SL:** So don't look around and go straight to school and study hard. ( V + Adj)

(M – H)

**TL:** Jangan mampir kemana-mana langsung pergi ke sekolah dan giat belajar. (Adj + V)

(H-M)

From example (1.) , it can be seen that here is a shift from M-H (Modifier-Head) to H-M (Head-Modifier) between the two versions above. The occurred

shift is structure shift in which *study hard* classified as M (Modifier) – H (Head) and *giat belajar* as H (Head) – M (Modifier).

Pinocchio is commonly considered as one of Disney's greatest shows and the greatest animated film of all time. Furthermore, it has been adapted in over 260 languages worldwide, according to comprehensive research conducted by the Fondazione Nazionale Carlo Collodi in the late 1990s, and is one of the best-selling books ever written, according to UNESCO sources. Then, thus according Day Translations, Pinocchio is one of the most translated literary works, apart from the Bible. The lack of strong translation skills, on the other hand, would have an effect on the definition.

As a result, translating a children's book necessitates a certain level of expertise. In order to achieve the exact equivalent sense, there was often a shift between SL and TL. Catford (1965), the term "shift" was the first to introduce. He claims that every translation shifts due to the fact that each language has its own linguistic characteristics. According to Catford (1965), a shift is the departure from formal correspondence in the process of going from the source language to the target one.

Catford divided obligatory shift into two major forms, level shift and category shift, since each language has its own linguistic features that he describes as obligatory shift. Structure shift, class shift, unit shift, and intra-system shift are the four forms of category shift. Level shift, on the other hand, is described as a shift from a grammatical unit in SL to a lexical unit in TL.

That is the reason why the researcher focuses on translation shift theorystated by Catford (1965). Therefore, the researcher is interested to analyse category shift on the comic translation from English into Indonesian that has different structure and form between source language (SL) and target language (TL). Through this

research, the researcher will found out some shift in translating process and also the influence on transferring meaning from source language into the target language.

## **1.2 Problems of the Study**

The problems are then formulated as follows, based on the context described:

1. What types of category shifts are found in Bilingual Comics *Wow! – Pinocchio*?
2. Why do category shifts occur in Bilingual Comics *Wow! – Pinocchio* translation?

## **1.3 Objectives of the Study**

The objective of the study made due to the problems as mentioned above, namely:

1. To identify the types of category shifts in Bilingual Comics *Wow! – Pinocchio*.
2. To explain why category shifts can occur in Bilingual Comics *Wow! – Pinocchio* translation.

## **1.4 Scope of the Study**

Since each language has its own set of linguistic characteristics, Catford defines as obligatory shift, he divided obligatory shift into two major types, namely level shift and category shift. Category shift consists of four types, namely structure shift, class shift, unit shift, and intra-system shift. Whereas level shift, as a shift from a grammatical unit in SL to a lexical unit in TL. However, the writer will only focus on category shifts in this research. The following data are taken from the dialogues that contain, category shifts such as structure shift, class shift, unit shift,

intra-system shift in Bilingual Comics *Wow! – Pinocchio*.

## **1.5 Significances of the Study**

The researchers hope that this study can provide knowledge about translation.

### **1. Theoretical Significance**

The findings of this study should help the development of knowledge in the field of linguistics, especially translation transformation, also known as category transformation.

### **2. Practical Significance**

#### **a. For the Readers**

The results of this research can help readers better understand literary works, especially the translation changes in children's books such as bilingual comic books.

#### **b. For the Translators**

The translators may then use it as a source of additional data or as a reference when translating.

#### **c. For the other Researcher**

It may also use it as a source by another researcher when working on a large task.

## CHAPTER II

### REVIEW OF LITERATURE

#### 2.1 Definition of Translation

Hatim and Mason (1990:30) confirmed that translation itself is regarded as an activity in which each meaningful SL text item has to be represented by an equivalent TL text item and vice versa. Translation study is a name which was first proposed by James S. Holmes in 1972 (Sofyan and Rosa, 2015: 501). Thus, it can be called as the starting of translation subject to develop. Accordingly, many definitions of translation are stated by experts in different ways. They have their own explanation about translation. Furthermore, Newmark (1988:7) said that translation is a craft in the attempt to replace a written message and /or statement in one language by the same language and /or statement in another language.

And, translation includes the use of two languages with the same idea or meaning as stated by Beekman and Callow (1974:58) in Muchtar (2016). Therefore, the correct translation can transfer the meaning from source language to target language. While Catford (1965) mentions the translation is the replacement of textual material in one language (SL) by equivalent textual material in another language (TL). Then, Bell (1991) in Muchtar (2016), states that translation is a process of replacement SL text into TL text with respect to semantics and style aspects. "Translation is the expression in another language (or the target language) of what has been expressed in another, source language, preserving semantic and stylistic equivalence."

In this case, the content he showed is clearer, and translators must pay

attention to language and stylistic elements. Based on the above point of view, the definition of translation has evolved over time. In other words, it can be said that the essence of translation is the message transmission from SL to TL about linguistic (semantic) and non-linguistic (cultural) elements. Obviously, because each language has different characteristics from each other.

## 2.2 Translation Process

Translation process is a stage of transferring the meaning start from source language into target language. In the process of translation, Nida and Taber (1982) states that there are three steps can be used by translators, namely analysis, transfer, and restructuring. And, 1) analysis, is the process to understand message in source text that related to grammatical and semantic aspect. The translators should analyze the grammatical first, then semantic aspect of source language in order that they will understand the message clearly. 2) transfer, is the process to transfer the result of analysis from source text to target text. And, 3) restructuring, is the process to re-establishing text in different style. After transfer the message from SL into TL, the translators must choose wisely what style that used to write translation in target text, because style of translation can include the word selection, language style, or the methods that want to use.

The translation process may be diagrammed as in figure 1.

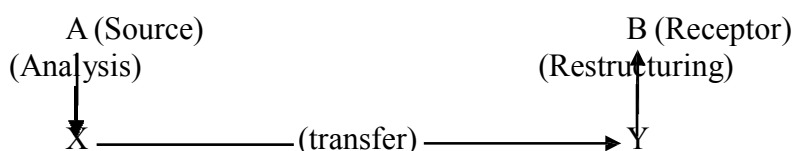


Figure 2.2 Translation Process



Explanation:

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

### **2.3 Translation Shift**

The term shift firstly introduced by Catford. He is the first scholar to use this term in his *A Linguistic Theory of Translation* (1965). He asserts that there is a shift in every translation due to the fact that every language has its own linguistic features. According to Catford (1965), a shift is the departure from formal correspondence in the process of going from the source language to the target one. Sometimes, a shift occurred between SL and TL in gaining the exact equivalent meaning. As every language has its own linguistic features which Catford defines as obligatory shift, he divided obligatory shift into two major types, namely level shift and category shift.

Level shift, as a shift from a grammatical unit in SL to a lexical unit in TL. And, category shift consists of four types, namely structure shift, class shift, unit shift, and intra-system shift. Catford (1965) in Hatim (2001:15) classified the translation shift into two major types of shift are identified: level shift and category shift. Level shift means a SL item at one linguistic level has a TL translation equivalent at a different level. This shift commonly occurs from grammar to lexis

and vice versa. However, category shift means change from the formal correspondence in translation. It consists of structure shift, class shift, unit shift, and intra-system shift.

1. Structure-shifts, which involve a grammatical change between the structure MH (Modifier + Head) into HM (Head + Modifier).
2. Class-shifts, which occur when the translation equivalent of a source language (SL) item is a member of a different class from the original item.
3. Unit-shifts, which involve changes in rank, that is departures from formal correspondence in which the translation equivalent of unit at one rank in the source language (SL) is a unit at different rank in the target language (TL).
4. Intra-system shifts, which occur when 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. For instance, when SL, plural becomes singular in TL.

### **2.3.1 Level Shift**

Level shift means a SL item at one linguistic level has a TL translation equivalent at a different level (Catford: 1965). This shift commonly occurs with shift from grammar to lexis and vice versa.

For example:

1. **SL:** Lucy *has eaten*.

**TL:** Lucy *sudah* makan.

From example (1), the form of *has eaten* (has + past participle) is grammatical form in English, which indicates a period that continue until now or to indicates a recent happening. While its translation in Bahasa Indonesia is using *sudah*, which is a lexical form. Thus, shift at one linguistic level (grammar) to different linguistic level (lexis) occurs.

### **2.3.2 Category Shift**

Category shift is the second shift according to Catford, after level shift. Category shifts refer to unbounded and rank-bound translation. Obviously, the term “rank-bound” translation refers to the particular cases where equivalence is intentionally limited to ranks below the sentences. It means that the selection of TL text equivalent is limited at only one rank, such as word-for-word equivalence, morpheme-for-morpheme equivalence, and so on. While unbounded translation means the translation equivalences may take place in any appropriate rank whether it is a sentence, clause, phrase, word or morpheme. In other words, it can move freely up and down the rank-scale. Thus, it is clear that category shift is unbounded, which might be normal of free translation and depends on what rank is appropriate. It includes structure, class, unit, and intra-system shifts.

#### **2.3.2.1 Structure Shift**

According to Catford (1965), the most frequent category shift that occurs in translation is structure shift. It occurs at all rank in translation. Structure shift is indicated by a situation when there are two languages which have different element of structure. Besides, the source language should have formal correspondence. In short,

structure shift involves a change in grammatical structure between ST (source text) and TT (target text).

For example:

1a. **SL:** Anyway we have to do *hard work*. (Adj + V)

(M – H)

**TL:** Bagaimanapun kita harus *bekerja keras*. (V + Adj)

(H – M)

From example (1a) , it can be seen that there is a shift from M-H (Modifier-Head) to H-M (Head-Modifier) between the two versions above. The occurred shift is structure shift in which *hard work* classified as M (Modifier) – H (Head) and *bekerja keras* as H (Head) – M (Modifier).

### 2.3.2.2 Class Shift

Class shift is a shift that often occur in the part of speech in a translation.

Catford (1965) states that class shift occur when the translation equivalence of a SL item is a member of a different class from the original item. It occurs when one word in one class shifting into another class. In other words, it changes in word class.

For example:

2a. **SL:** Let's free the *wooden puppet* hanging on the oak tree.

(Adjective + Noun)

TL: Ayo kita bebaskan boneka kayu yang tergantung di pohon oak itu.

(Noun + Noun)

From example (2a), it can be seen that there is a change of word class in which the word *wooden* in SL is an adjective, but when it is translated into TL, the word *kayu* is a noun. In other words, an adjective changes into another class, that is a “noun”.

### 2.3.2.3 Unit Shift

Unit shift is also known as rank-changes. By unit shift, they mean changes of rank – that is, departures from formal correspondence in which the translation equivalent of a unit at one rank in the SL is a unit at a different rank in the TL. Rank here refers to the hierarchical linguistic units of sentence, clause, phrase (group), word, and morpheme. In English grammar, Catford (1965) recognizes a hierarchy of five units; sentence, clause, group, word, and morpheme. Moreover, unit shifts can be from low level to higher level or also known as upward rank shift, while from high level to lower level, is also known as downward rank shift. It is caused by the differences of the amount of meaning component in different concept. For instance, like from morpheme to word, word to phrase, clause to sentence, and vice versa.

For example:

3a. SL: Yes, I will.

TL: Baik.

From example (3a), the clause *yes, I will* in SL is translated into word *baik* in TL. It means that there is a change of rank from clause to word. So, the occurred shift is

unit shift or also known as downward rank shift (from high level to lower level).

#### **2.3.2.4 Intra-system Shift**

Catford (1965) utilizes the term „intra-system shift“ for those cases where the 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. In other words, due to all languages have their systems of number, deixis, articles, etc. Moreover, in each language, the system is one of two terms – singular and plural – and these terms may also be regarded as formally corresponding. For instance, both English and Bahasa Indonesia have a system of number, but the numerical system is not basically the same. And, some nouns in English are always in plural form, but their translation equivalent in Bahasa Indonesia may take form of singular noun.

For example:

4a. **SL:** There are no teachers or *books*.

**TL:** Di sana tidak ada guru dan *buku*.

From example (4a), the word *buku* is translated into *buku*. *Books* is classified as plural noun, while *buku* is classified as a singular noun. The occurred shift is intra-system shift with the changing of plural noun into singular noun.

#### **2.4 The Reasons of Translation Shift Occur in Translation**

According to Catford (1965), a shift is the departure from formal correspondence in the process of going from the source language to the target one. He asserts that there is a shift in every translation due to the fact that every language has its own linguistic features. Therefore, a shift occurred between SL and TL in gaining the exact equivalent meaning. And, there are some factors causing translation shifts to occur. Catford (1965) studied that there are two factors which affected the equivalence of translation shifts. They are linguistic and cultural factors. He states that linguistic factors are those which exist at the levels of concrete form and abstract meaning of any chunk of language. Whereas cultural factors are those factors that cannot be seen at the level of form or meaning of language, however, they exist among the background of mind of speakers and writers of source language. That means there are two reasons why category shifts occur in translation, namely linguistic and cultural differences. The translators often face difficulties because of several reasons such as the different structure between the source and the target language, the different cultural context, the rules of language, the styles of language such as the translator should be able to use the “children language” when translating literary works such as children’s literature.

#### **2.5 Children’s Literature**

Generally, children’s literature includes stories, books, magazines, and poems that are enjoyed by children. According to Oittinen (2000:4) children literature has its own special features. It is often illustrated and often meant to be

read aloud. The illustration in children's literature is more important than the words. It is because the picture in the illustration can attract children to read it. Besides illustration in the story, the character of children's literature is usually the writer insert moral values in the stories so that children obtain the positive effect by reading the book.

Additionally, from the pedagogical viewpoint, the purpose of children's literature is to educate (Alla: 2015). Bilingual Comics *Wow! – Pinocchio* is one of the collections of Bilingual comics *Wow!* Especially one of the most popular children's literature. It consists of two languages, namely English and Bahasa Indonesia, then this comic layout uses bilingual style. And, for the left page of this comic is written in English and for the right page is in Bahasa Indonesia. So by using that design, it will be easier for children to check both SL and TL. Pinocchio is the story of a wooden puppet who magically comes to life.

At first, Pinocchio is naughty and stubborn, but with his adventures as a human boy, finally, he can be a good boy. Moreover, Pinocchio's most iconic characteristic is his nose. This is a story with important moral lessons for children, such as do not lie because lie can grow far beyond your control. It means that it is much better to stick with the truth because "a lie keeps growing and growing until it is as plain as the nose on your face". Bilingual Comics *Wow! – Pinocchio*, a comic adaptation of Carlo Collodi's novel *The Adventures of Pinocchio* (1883), then rewritten by Kwon Suk-hyang and SangsangGongjang and illustrated by Kang Sung-nam. Moreover, this Indonesian language edition was published by Bhuana Ilmu Populer in 2012 and translated by Usmi in Bahasa Indonesia version.



## 2.1 Previous Study

To support this research, the writer uses some previous researches in which related to this research, namely:

Suhaila (2010) entitled *A Unit Shift Analysis of English Indonesian Translation of 'The Tale of the Three Brothers'* by J.K. Rowling. The objective of her research was to find out the patterns of unit shift in English-Indonesian translation based on Catford's theory. Also, the purpose of her research was to figure out what factors that can cause or affect each unit shift, whether because of lexical aspects or grammatical aspects based on Larson's theory. She used descriptive qualitative method. And, the writer found 5 shifts from morpheme to word, 4 shifts from word to phrase, 3 shifts from phrase to word, 2 shifts from phrase to clause, 1 shift from clause to word, 1 shift from clause to phrase, and 1 shift from clause to sentence.

The similarities of Suhaila's research and this research are equally about translation shift based on the theory of Catford, although she also used Larson's theory to figure out what factors that can cause or affect each unit shift, whether because of lexical aspects or grammatical aspects. The method that used in their research are descriptive qualitative method. Then, the differences between them are, in her research, she focused on unit shift specifically the pattern of unit shifts and this research is focus on category shifts. The data source of her research was a short story *Tale of the Three Brothers* by J. K. Rowling and its Indonesian translation *Kisah Tiga Saudara* by Nina Andiana Listiana Srisanti. Whereas the data source of this research is bilingual comic book entitled *Bilingual Comics Wow! – Pinocchio*.

Kantiastuti (2014) entitled *An Analysis of Category Shifts in the English- Bahasa Indonesia Breaking Dawn Movie Texts*. She used descriptive qualitative method in her

research, to analyzed the translation shifts in the subtitle of *Breaking Dawn* movie, and then she described the differences in meaning and message caused by the occurrence of category shifts in transferring the messages in the movie subtitle, based on Catford's theory. The findings of the study showed that there are four types of category shifts occur in the subtitling text of that movie. Such as, the structure shift has the highest frequency, that is 79 cases or 50.7%. The intra-system shift has the lowest percentage, that is 8.6%. The frequency of unit shift is 30 cases or 21.7%. The frequency of class shift is 26 cases or 19%. Moreover, those category shifts result in different degrees of equivalence. They are complete, increased, and decreased meaning. The complete meaning has the highest percentage, that is 75.3%. The percentage of increased meaning is 13% and the percentage of decreased meaning is 5.3%. Different meaning has result 4% and no meaning occurs 2.4%.

It means that the messages of the source language are transferred as equivalent as possible in the target language. It can be concluded that shift is used to get the accurate and natural translation. Thus, the similarities of Kantiastuti's research and this research are equally about category shifts based on Catford's theory, and they used the same method, namely descriptive qualitative method. While the difference between them is, the data source of her research was subtitle based on *English-Bahasa Indonesia Breaking Dawn Movie Texts*, whereas the data source of this research is bilingual comic book entitled *Bilingual Comics Wow! – Pinocchio*.

Fattah (2017) entitled *A Translation Shift Analysis of Noun in the Bilingual Wow Comics – The Little Prince*. In his research, he analyzes the translation shifts of noun found in *The Bilingual Wow Comics – The Little Prince* based on Catford's theory of shift. The method used in his research is descriptive qualitative method. And, based on the result, there

are 288 shifts found in his research. The emerging shift is category shift (structural, unit, class, and intra-system shift). For structural shift, there are 118 or 41 % of noun phrase. For unit shift, there are 5 or 1.7 % data of noun, 149 or 51.7 % data of noun phrase, and 4 or 1.4 % of noun clause. For class shift, there are 3 or 1 % data of noun. For intra-system shift, there are 9 or 3.1 % data of noun. Based on data analysis, the most dominant shift is unit shift. The translation quality in his research is divided into three categories: accuracy, acceptability, readability. Accuracy of translation shows 279 or 99.3% for the accurate translation, 2 or 0.7% for the less accurate translation, and 0 or 0% for the inaccurate translation. Acceptability of translation shows 281 or 100 % for the acceptable translation, 0 or 0% for the less acceptable translation, 0 or 0% for the unacceptable. Readability of translation shows 280 or 99.6% for the readable translation, 1 or 0.4% for the less readable translation, 0 or 0% for the unreadable translation.

And, the similarities of Fattah's research and this research are equally about translation shift based on Catford's theory and the method used in their research is descriptive qualitative method. Moreover, the differences between them are, in Fattah's research, he focuses on the shift of noun occurred in bilingual comic book, and in this research, the writer focuses on category shifts in bilingual comic book. Then, his data source was *Bilingual Wow Comics – The Little Prince*, while the data source of this research is *Bilingual Comics Wow! – Pinocchio*. Furthermore, there are three objectives of his research, namely to identify the translation shifts of noun, to identify the most dominant shift of noun, and to describe the quality of noun translation in *Bilingual Wow Comics – The Little Prince*. While in this research, there are two objectives of this research, namely to identify the types of category shifts and the most dominant category shift occurred in bilingual comic book.

And based on relevant studies above, there are some similarities and differences between them. The similarities of them are about translation shift, based on Catford's theory of shift. Aside from that, the differences between them are in the data source itself, such as bilingual comic book, movie text (subtitle), and short story. Then, each research above has different cases and different ways of how to analyze the data itself. The reason why the writer chooses some previous studies above is, because the three of them can give some information and knowledge to the writer about translation shift and some ways of how to analyze the data clearly in this research.

## CHAPTER III

### METHOD OF RESEARCH

#### 3.1 Research Design

This research used a descriptive qualitative method, as the writer analyzed the translation shift, specifically category shifts in *Bilingual Comics Wow! – Pinocchio*, and then she explain the reasons why category shifts often occur in children comic book. Keegan (2009:11) stated that qualitative research explores the questions such as what, why and how, rather than how many or how much it is primarily concern with meaning rather than measuring. And, in this descriptive qualitative research, the researcher applied content analysis method. This method requires the analysis of the data based on the theory in use to get the best result. The writer collects the data, analyzed them, and draws a conclusion based on the result of this research. And, the types of category shifts being analyzed were structure shift, class shift, unit shift, and intra-system shift. Then, the data were put into a table of the data sheet.

#### 3.2 Source of Data and Data

The source of data in this research is bilingual comic book entitle *Bilingual Comics Wow! – Pinocchio* which consists of two languages, namely English and Bahasa Indonesia. By using bilingual style, the left page of this comic book is written in English as a SL (source language) and the right page is written in Bahasa Indonesia as a TL (target language).

*Bilingual Comics Wow! – Pinocchio*, a comic adaptation of Carlo Collodi's novel *The Advantures of Pinocchio* (1883), then rewritten by Kwon Suk-hyang and SangsangGongjang and illustrate by Kang Sung-nam. Moreover, this Indonesian

language edition was published by Bhuana Ilmu Populer in 2012 and translate by Usmi in Bahasa Indonesia version, in which consists of 115 pages. Then, the data used in this research are gain from all dialogues which contain category shifts in bilingual comic book.

### **3.3 Technique of Collecting Data**

The procedure of data collection was conducted by the writer, taking all data that is suitable to the criteria and supported its research questions. The data obviously were collected from two language versions; those are English as Source Language (SL) and Bahasa Indonesia as Target Language (TL), due to the source of data in this research is bilingual comic book. And, all the data were then put in the data table. In collecting the related data, the process of collecting data was conducted in some steps of course.

1. The first step of collecting data was conducted by reading closely the data source; bilingual comic book entitled *Bilingual Comics Wow! – Pinocchio*, in order to find the types of category shifts occurred in translation of bilingual comic book.
2. Moreover, note-taking technique is also applied through exploration into the data source.
3. The next step was conducted by identifying the data in target language; Bahasa Indonesia, in order to find the occurrence of translation shift in bilingual comic book.
4. Marking every phrase, clause, sentence containing noun in english and its shifting

in Indonesia of the bilingual comics *WOW!* - Pinocchio.

### 3.4 Technique of Analyzing Data

In analyzing data, the researcher used some techniques;

1. Analyzing the types of category shifts occurred in the data source based on Catford's theory. And, using code number of the data, in order to facilitate the writer when analyzing the data. Also, it can be as the valid data in the research.
2. Categorizing the data according to translation of Catford in this research.
3. Making percentage table of The 4 Types of Category Shifts.

$$X = \frac{f}{N} \times 100$$

Where :

X = the percentage the type of Category Shifts

F = frequency of the Category Shifts

N = total number of the Category Shift

4. Explaining the reasons why category shifts can occur in translation of bilingual comic book.