

Translation Shifts of Indonesian-English Translation in Informative Text related to Non Fungible Token (NFT) issue

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Abstract

This study aims to analyze the application of translation shifts in Informative text that highlights Non-Fungible Token (NFT) issue. The theory used is Catford (1965) that stated there are two categories of shift namely level shift and category shift. The realization of descriptive qualitative method is seen on this data since the output is to emphasize the application of shift in each data. For analyzing data, it is used Miles and Huberman interactive mode to simplify the data presented. There have been twelve sentences which consist of several segments to be revealed its translation shifts. After each segment analyzed, it is found that all of translation shifts as proposed by Catford (1965) are applied, they are level shift, structure shift, class shift, unit/rank shift, and intra-system shift. The dominance found in structure shift because it is known that the language system in Indonesian as SL and English as TL is differed. The second position is by unit/rank shift. The data finding shows that there are several segments level up, but there is also changed in lower rank. The next one is in intra-system shift. The finding shows that the category of this shift is related to the tenses, plurality, and gerund after preposition which doesn't occur in SL but exists in TL that takes part for this category. Meanwhile, the class shift is in the second lower rank because mostly, there is always equivalence of the segments used in the data. The least category is found in level shift where the lexicon is translated to grammar unit in TL.

Keywords

translation shift; news; NFT issue; antara news



I. Introduction

In this globalization era, everything is almost done digitally, included reading newspaper which is not only able to be done in printed form, but also online. The newspapers writers use language very skillfully. They employ it to do their business by controlling masses so that the later may buy their product and help them earn profit. That is why the language used in the news influences and shapes their readers' perception too.

There have been many online newspapers in Indonesia that are not only published in Indonesian, but English version as well. This version, purposely made to reach out international scope for informing recent informations in Indonesia. However, the researcher intention goes to the two most popular ones that have been existing for decades, one of them is Antara news. This news publisher published the Non Fungible Token or commonly known as NFT issue.

Antara News is known as a publisher which is funded by government of Indonesia. It means that it will publish anything happen in this country to be known as the issue that can be such discussion among those of people who read it. In addition, it is seen that Antara News was many times chosen as a subject of data in previous studies, not only related to the language and linguistic field, but also in the other ones. It proves that this kind of

publisher is eligible to further be explored by applying translation study as an aim to enrich and develop what have been conducted before.

This issue becomes hot topic in society since the figure of Ghozali in the virtual world in Indonesia is stirring up. He managed to reap profits of up to billions of rupiah in one of the crypto derivative investment assets, namely the Non-Fungible Token or NFT. The selfie concept promoted by Ghozali Everyday has succeeded in making his work iconic at NFT. Ghozali sells his selfies for tens of millions in one of the largest NFT marketplaces, OpenSea.

Antara news published this issue 'Kominfo: Tren NFT Perlu Dibarengi Penguatan Literasi Digital' while in english version, it is headlined by 'Respond to NFT Trend by Increasing Digital Literacy Skill'. which both of news publishers posted those news on the same date; January 17th 2021.

According to CNN Business, Non-fungible tokens, or NFTs, can be defined as pieces of digital content linked to the blockchain, the digital database underpinning crypto currencies such as bitcoin and ethereum. Unlike NFTs, those assets are fungible, meaning they can be replaced or exchanged with another identical one of the same value, much like a dollar bill. Besides, NFTs are unique and not mutually interchangeable, which means there won't be NFTs are the same. In the simplest terms, NFTs transform digital works of art and other collectibles into one-of-a-kind, verifiable assets that are easy to trade on the blockchain.

The English version which are also published in their website trigger the researcher to reveal how Indonesian represent NFT news that becomes the current issue which is happening in their country to be world-wide known by international through the English translation of Antara news.

Related to the translation that has close relationship with language, Akbari (2012:592) claimed that every language has its own linguistic characteristics and features, and that is why there are different languages. To convey a message, each language has its own wording system and forms, and these are to be changed when the same message is to be conveyed into another language, and it is this process of change which is called translation.

As newspaper is the part of journalism, Journalistic language is a type of language used by the mass media and has very different characteristics from literary language, scientific language or standard language in general. Ainiy (2019:703). Translation in this field is recognized as having its peculiarities Anggrain (2014:3).

Therefore, this research is urged to be conducted to be the novelty of translation study in non-fiction subject. Therefore, this research is going to reveal how Indonesian news writers translate the english version of NFT news that becomes the current issue which is happening in their country to be world wide known by international for Antara news as analyzed from each translation shifts.

The application of Catford (1965) theory of translation shift is proper with the need of the data since it has many shifts that can be deeply explained by this theory. The omission, addition, arrangement and any other changes of the unit of translation are fit to be examined by this theory. To strenghten this notion, this theory had also been used by previous study which discussing about translation shift in news articles

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II. Review of Literature

The design of this research employs descriptive qualitative. Creswell (2014:32) stated that this kind of research is an approach for exploring and understanding the meaning of individuals or groups ascribed to a social or human problem. The process of research involves emerging questions and procedures, data typically collected in the participant's setting, data analysis inductively building from particulars to general themes, and the researcher making interpretations of the meaning of the data. The final written report has a flexible structure. Those who engage in this form of inquiry support a way of looking at research that honors an inductive style, a focus on individual meaning, and the importance of rendering the complexity of a situation.

Therefore, this design is chosen since this study is analyzing news articles related to Non Fungible Token (NFT) issue by using a framework of Translation Shift theory. The framework views the function of language in translation context. The text analysis in the research covers the exploration of wording (grammatical structure) as a representation of current issue in society. The description of translation shifts which are applied in Antara news.

The data of this study are online news articles related to NFT issue that is still happening in Indonesia. Antara news published this issue entitled 'Kominfo: Tren NFT Perlu Dibarengi Penguatan Literasi Digital' while in English version, it is headlined by 'Respond to NFT Trend by Increasing Digital Literacy Skill'. Thus, there will be 12 sentences that are formed in clauses as simple, compound, and complex ones that become the data of this study and are analyzed through Translation shift theory as proposed by Catford (1965).

For collecting data, this research uses documentation technique. In this technique, the information can be found in document form (Frechtling & Westat, 2002: 57), While for analyzing data, the data will be saturated by interactive mode as proposed by Miles, Huberman, and Saldana (2014) by applying Catfords's (1965) Translation Shift as the basic theory. Activities in qualitative data analysis are carried out interactively and took place continuously until they finish.

III. Result and Discussion

3.1 Findings

After it is done, it's found that all types of translation shifts as proposed by Catford (1965) applied in the data, the finding is displayed briefly in table below :

Table 1. Types of Translation shift

No.	Types of Translation shift	Number	Percentage
1.	Level shift	2	3%
2.	Structure shift	23	38%
3.	Class shift	4	6%
4.	Unit shift	19	31%
5.	Intra-system shift	13	22%
Total		61	100%

Based on the table, the dominant type is found in structure shift because it is known that the language system in Indonesian as SL and English as TL is different. The factor is caused by the grammatical demand or even the taste of translator since it follows certain style of writing. It is also seen that the application of noun phrase either as subject or object in the sentence has different structure; head+modifier in Indonesian but it becomes modifier+head in English. The sentence arrangement also becomes another type of this category because it is shown in several data.

The second position is in unit/rank shift. The data finding shows that there are several segments level up, but there is also changed in lower rank. This is actually influenced by the fact that this data is in the form of news item which the main purpose is to tell newsworthy happened. Sometimes, news writer needs to clarify the news by adding more information, or as the case in this research, it is upgraded because the news writer wants to explain an abbreviation occurred in SL, yet it is uncommon in TL. For downgrading, it is usually found in case that the information given before has represented what is going to share, therefore the segment is shortened.

The next one is by intra-system shift. The finding shows that the category of this shift are related to several tenses application that if it is translated literally, it won't be equivalence in TL; Due to the regular verb of past tense, it adds morpheme (suffix -ed) which in Indonesian as SL doesn't apply this kind of thing; Present perfect tense which is shifted to past tense in TL, knowing that there has been similarity between present perfect and simple past tense where the two of them are talking about things happened in the past.

Meanwhile, the class shift occurs if there is a shift from one word class to another one which may be caused by the prevalence of expression in the TL. In this research, it is mostly found the equivalence of the segments used in the data. Thus, it is not too often to find this category. The application of this shift is usually aimed to ease the reader understanding the point of the news content.

In level shift, it is only found in 2 segments that makes this category becomes the least to be used. This phenomena happens because the occurrence of this category is seen on the two constructions; the application of tenses that has its equivalence in TL and the use of passive voice which is precisely translated to TL as it is found in this research for present future tense and passive form.

3.2 Discussion

Source Language	Target Language
(I1) Jakarta(ANTARA)- Juru Bicara Kementrian Komunikasi dan Informatika Dedy Permadi mengatakan penting bagi masyarakat untuk merespon tren pemanfaatan teknologi Non Fungible Token (NFT) yang semakin populer belakangan ini dengan penguatan literasi digital.	(E1) Jakarta (ANTARA) - Communication and Informatics Ministry's spokesperson, Dedy Permadi, deemed it crucial for people to bolster their digital literacy skills to respond to the Non-Fungible Token (NFT) trend that has gained increasing popularity in recent times.

After being analyzed, there are four translation shifts found on the first sentence translated, they are structure shift, class shift, unit shift and intra system shift.

In structure shift, there are two segments found structured by head+ modifier that is known as the general structure of noun phrase in English. First, the purple font that tells the noun phrase *Juru Bicara Kementerian Komunikasi dan Informatika Dedy Permadi* where the head is *Juru Bicara* then followed by modifier *Kementerian Komunikasi dan Informatika Dedy Permadi* is translated to *Communication and Informatics Ministry's spokesperson, Dedy Permadi* where the head is *Communication and Informatics Ministry's spokesperson*, *Dedy Permadi*. In addition, the segment *tren pemanfaatan teknologi Non Fungible Token (NFT)* in SL is translated invertedly by adding article *the* becomes *the Non-Fungible Token (NFT) trend* whose structure is modifier + head in TL.

In class shift, it is proven that there has been shift in *dengan penguatan literasi digital* from adverbial clause to verbal clause to *bolster their digital literacy skills*.

In unit shift, it is seen that the unit of the segment in adjective phrase *yang semakin populer* is higher when translated to TL becomes relative clause *that has gained increasing popularity*. In addition, there is also class shift in adjective *populer* which becomes noun *popularity* in TL.

Last, in intrasystem shift, it is seen that adverbial time *belakangan ini* as singularity is translated to *in recent times* because there is suffix *-s* as the mark of plural form. it is also seen from the verb in SL *Mengatakan* which is translated into *deemed* in TL. As it is known that Indonesian doesn't have time for the use of its verbal predicate as in English. The verb in TL is added by suffix *-ed* which marks it is in the past form. Therefore, the level of the segment is shifted due to it becomes past tense that uses Verb-2 in TL.

Source Language	Target Language
(I2) Kementerian Koinfo mengimbau masyarakat untuk dapat merespon tren transaksi NFT dengan lebih bijak sehingga potensi ekonomi dari pemanfaatan NFT tidak menimbulkan dampak negatif maupun melanggar hukum, serta terus meningkatkan literasi digital agar semakin cakap dalam memanfaatkan teknologi digital secara produktif, dan kondusif," kata Dedy kepada ANTARA, Senin.	(E2) "The ministry urged the public to wisely respond to the NFT transaction trend, so that the economic potential of NFT utilization will not have a negative impact and violate the law," the spokesperson told ANTARA here on Monday.

For the second sentence, there are two shifts found, they are unit shift and intra-system shift.

In structure category, the shift found in three noun phrases as follow; *tren transaksi NFT* becomes *the NFT transaction trend*; *potensi ekonomi dari pemanfaatan NFT* to be *the economic potential of NFT utilization*; *dampak negatif* becomes *a negative impact*. The data in SL is using the form of head + modifier while in TL it is shifted into modifier + head by using the article in front. Then, *kata Dedy kepada ANTARA* to be *the spokesperson told ANTARA* where in SL is begun with the verbal predicate then followed by the subject, while in TL it is formed from subject then followed by the predicate *told*.

In unit shift, it has four segments; a noun in SL *masyarakat* changes into noun phrase in TL *the public* that shows the segment is ranked higher; *dengan lebih bijak* which is known as an adverb phrase with comparative degree in SL is downgraded into adverb only that is formed from bare adjective only e.i *wisely*; another noun in SL *hukum* is upgraded to be noun phrase *the law* in TL; also adverbial time which is a word *Senin* in SL is elaborated more detail as adverbial phrase by adding adverb of place ‘here’ in TL becomes *here on Monday*.

While in intra-system shift, it is found in two segments; the verb of *mengimbau* in SL is translated to be *urged* in TL which marks the use of past tense and the verbal phrase of *tidak menimbulkan dampak negatif* is translated into *will not have a negative impact* which codes present future tense due to the use of auxiliary ‘will’. This is called as intra-system shift due to the fact that there is additional word ‘will’ in TL which its pair doesn’t exist in SL. It means that this addition is aimed to specify the information in the future reminding that English has tenses.

Source Language	Target Language
(I3) serta terus meningkatkan literasi digital agar semakin cakap dalam memanfaatkan teknologi digital secara produktif, dan kondusif,"	(E3) Permadi also called on people to increase their digital literacy skills, so they can utilize digital technology productively.

In the third sentence, only unit shift occurs. It is seen in two segments; Subordinate clause in SL *serta terus meningkatkan literasi digital* becomes main clause that adds subject in TL *Permadi also called on people to increase their digital literacy skills* that means the segment is upgraded. While in the second segment; *secara produktif dan kondusif* as adverb of manner that classified into adverbial phrase in SL is changed to be *productively* as a word in TL.

Source Language	Target Language
(I4) NFT sendiri belakangan ini menjadi salah satu topik yang cukup banyak dibicarakan oleh warganet di Indonesia	(E4) Recently, NFT has become , one of the most popular topics to be discussed among internet users in Indonesia.

In the forth sentence, structure shift, class shift, and intra-system shift are found in the data.

In structure shift, this category can be seen from the segment *NFT sendiri belakangan ini* that becomes *Recently, NFT* shows that there is a shift of adverbial time that is put at the end of the clause in SL becomes at the beginning of the clause in TL.

In unit shift, it is found that *salah satu topik* as segment in SL is translated to be *one of the most popular topics* in TL. By means this data has unit shift since there is additional of adjective phrase in superlative degree *most popular* in TL.

The last is found in intra-system shift. It is seen on the different use of verb in SL *menjadi* which is shifted into present perfect tense *has become* in TL that implies something has been already done. Furthermore, it is also found on the segment that writes singular as *warganet* while in TL, it is shifted to be *internet users* that is known plural since there is additional of suffix –s at the end of the noun.

Source Language	Target Language
(I5) seorang pria bernama Ghozali asal Semarang berhasil meraup Rp13 miliar setelah menjual swafotonya di situs jual-beli NFT OpenSea. Hal itu kemudian disusul oleh adanya salah satu fenomena dimana terdapat seseorang / forum yang menjual swafoto dengan KTP melalui platform transaksi NFT.	(E5) This trend gained traction ever since a man named Ghozali from Semarang, Central Java, managed to earn Rp13 billion after selling his selfie on the marketplace NFT OpenSea

In the fifth sentence, , class shift, unit shift, and intra-system shift are found in the data. However, there is a segment which is not translated to TL as marked by strikethrough.

In class category, it is found that there is a shift from adjective *berhasil* in SL to be verb *managed* in TL. While in unit category, the shift is found in dependent clause *seorang pria bernama Ghozali asal Semarang* which is translated to be *This trend gained traction ever since a man named Ghozali from Semarang, Central Java* in TL. Therefore, there is additional of main clause *This trend gained traction* that forms the segment into independent clause. In the other hand, the segment of *swafotonya* as a word is changed to be noun phrase *his selfie* that means there is unit shift occurs here.

For intra-system shift, the segment of verb *bernama* and *berhasil* are translated in past form *named* and *managed* gradually in TL by adding suffix *-ed* as the mark of past tense application. In the other hand, it is also known that there isn't any rule for adding *-ing* as the suffix for the verb which comes after preposition in Indonesian as SL. Contrary with it, English marks it as gerund after preposition. Therefore, the segment *setelah menjual* becomes *after selling* is categorized to intra-system shift.

Source Language	Target Language
(I6) Untuk itu, Dedy juga mengingatkan platform-platform transaksi NFT untuk memastikan platformnya tidak menyalahi dan melanggar peraturan perundang-undangan yang terkait dengan ketentuan perlindungan data pribadi, dan lain sebagainya	(E6) To this end, Permady requested that NFT transaction platforms should ensure they did not commit any violations related to the law on personal data protection and others.

For the data above, there are three shifts found, they are structure shift and intra-system shift.

In structure shift, there is a shift of noun phrase used in the data, where *platform-platform transaksi NFT* is translated to *NFT transaction platforms* that has different structure of noun phrase construction between Indonesian as SL and English as TL. Furthermore, the shift of structure is also found in the segment of *ketentuan perlindungan data pribadi* whose form is head+ modifier to be to *the law on personal data protection* that is formed by modifier+ head.

In intra-system shift, it is seen that the use of verb *mengingatkan* is translated to *requested* whose form is past tense. While in Indonesian, all verbs used are general without having tenses.

Source Language	Target Language
(I7) "Menyikapi fenomena pemanfaatan teknologi NFT yang semakin populer beberapa waktu terakhir, Kementerian Kominfo mengingatkan para platform transaksi NFT untuk memastikan platformnya tidak memfasilitasi penyebaran konten yang melanggar peraturan perundang-undangan, baik berupa pelanggaran ketentuan perlindungan data pribadi, hingga pelanggaran hak kekayaan intelektual," tegas dia.	(E7) The ministry also urged NFT transaction platforms to ensure no circulation of content violating the applicable laws, including intellectual property rights, the spokesperson stressed.

For the data above, it is revealed that the first segment in SL *Menyikapi fenomena pemanfaatan teknologi NFT yang semakin populer beberapa waktu terakhir* is not translated to TL. It means that the segment is categorized to zero translation. However, other segments are shifted when they are translated.

In structure shift, the segment *tegas dia* that forms from predicate to subject is shifted to *the spokesperson stressed* where it is derived from subject+predicate. Therefore, there is structure shift happens here.

In unit shift, first it is proven that the segment *untuk memastikan platformnya* in SL is shortened to be *to ensure* only in TL. Second, from the segment *baik berupa* which is known as phrase is translated to *including* that is known as word. Therefore, the amount of the unit used from both segments in SL is decreased that cause them experience unit shift.

The unit shift is also shown on the segment in SL *tidak memfasilitasi penyebaran konten* that is actually formed in dependent clause is shifted to noun phrase as seen in segment *no circulation of content*. In addition, the last segment that uses pronoun (noun) *dia* in SL is also categorized to this shift since it is translated to be noun phrase the spokesperson in TL. Thus, the class shift is categorized to this data.

In intra-system shift, it is seen that the segment of verb in SL *mengingatkan* is translated to be *urged* as verb in past tense when translated to TL. It is somehow known that verb in Indonesian is general while in English is based on the time use.

Source Language	Target Language
(I8) Lebih lanjut, Dedy mengatakan Menteri Kominfo telah memerintahkan jajaran terkait di Kementerian Kominfo untuk mengawasi kegiatan transaksi NFT yang berjalan di Indonesia	(E8) Moreover, the communication and informatics minister ordered his ministry's officials to monitor the NFT transaction activities in Indonesia.

For the data above, there are four shifts found, they are structure, class, unit, and intra-system shift.

In structure category, the segment *kegiatan transaksi NFT* becomes *the NFT transaction activities* in TL is also categorized as structure shift. From the data, it is

realized that segment in SL is formed by head+ modifier. while in TL, it is contrary that puts modifier in front and followed by head.

For unit shift, it is found in segment *Lebih lanjut, Dedy mengatakan Menteri Koinfo* that is known as independent clause formed from Subject+Predicate+ object is shortened to be noun phrase in TL; *Moreover, the communication and informatics minister.*

In class shift, the segment *jajaran terkait di Kementerian Koinfo* in SL which is known as noun phrase is shifted to adjective phrase that using specific possessive adjective in TL becomes *his ministry's officials*. This data also experiences intra-system shift for its noun phrase which is stated singular as *jajaran terkait* in SL then changed into *officials* that implies plurality since it is added by suffix –s.

In intra-system shift, it is seen from the segment *telah memerintahkan* as something which has been done in SL becomes *ordered* as verb of past tense in TL. There is an itra-system shift applied since there is a difference of the time concept undergone on the segment in SL and TL. Actually, the TL is better to say *has ordered* as its equivalence. However, it is written in past form as the news writer considers the acceptability of this translation segment.

Source Language	Target Language
(I9) serta melakukan koordinasi dengan Badan Pengawas Perdagangan Berjangka Komoditi, Kementerian Perdagangan (Bappebti) selaku Lembaga berwenang dalam tata kelola perdagangan aset kripto.	(E9) They should also coordinate with the Commodity Futures Trading Regulatory Agency (Bappebti) as the institution that dealt with crypto asset transaction management

The ninth sentence has two shifts, they are structure and unit shift. In structure category, it is seen from the segment in SL which is structured from head (Badan) + modifier *Pengawas Perdagangan Berjangka Komoditi, Kementerian Perdagangan (Bappebti)* to be structured in TL as modifier + head (Agency) *with the Commodity Futures Trading Regulatory Agency (Bappebti)*.. It is also found in the segment of *tata kelola perdagangan aset kripto* which is translated becomes *crypto asset transaction management*

For the unit category, it has two segments. First, as realized in dependent clause of SL *serta melakukan koordinasi* to be independent clause in TL *They should also coordinate* since there is additional of subject and verbal predicate. Second, the segment of adverbial clause in SL *selaku Lembaga berwenang dalam tata kelola perdagangan aset kripto* which in TL is also added by relative clause *the institution that dealt with crypto asset transaction management*. Thus, the unit is upward from adverbial phrase into adverbial clause.

Source Language	Target Language
(I10) Adapun UU No. 11 Tahun 2008 tentang Informasi dan Transaksi Elektronik serta perubahannya dan peraturan pelaksanaannya, mewajibkan seluruh PSE untuk memastikan platformnya tidak	(E10) The Law No. 11 of 2008 on Electronic Transaction and Information and its changes and regulation obliged all electronic system administrators (PSE) to ensure that their platforms are not utilized

digunakan untuk tindakan yang melanggar peraturan perundang-undangan.	to violate the law.
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The data above shows level, structure, unit, and intra-system shifts.

In structure category, it is proven by noun phrase *Informasi dan Transaksi Elektronik* as the segment in SL which is structured by head + modifier to be noun phrase *Electronic Transaction and Information* which is formed by modifier then followed by head in TL.

In level shift, it is found the use of passive in present tense which presents in SL *Tidak digunakan* to be *are not utilized* in TL which forms from to be present *are+past participle (utilized)*.

For unit shifts, it has two segments. First, *Adapun UU No. 11 Tahun 2008* that is classified into nominal sentence in SL is translated to be noun phrase in TL *The Law No. 11 of 2008*.

Last, the intra-system shift is seen from a noun phrase in singular form *platformnya* to be noun phrase in plurality *their platforms* in TL.

Source Language	Target Language
(I11) "Pelanggaran terhadap kewajiban yang ada dapat dikenakan sanksi administratif termasuk di antaranya keputusan akses platform bagi pengguna dari Indonesia," kata Dedy.	(E11) "Violation of the existing regulation could attract administrative sanction , including blocking platform access for users from Indonesia," Permadi stated .

For the data above, it is found that there are structure, unit, and intra-system shift.

In level shift, it is seen from the segment *dapat* in SL which is translated to be *could* in TL. The modal auxiliary *dapat* becomes *could* that implies past auxiliary in English.

In structure category, the shift of passive sentence in SL *dapat dikenakan* to be active sentence in TL *could attract*. Second, the noun phrase as the object in SL *sanksi administratif* whose structure is head + modifier becomes *administrative sanction* whose structure is modifier + head in TL. In addition, the segment *kata Dedy* is translated to be *Permadi stated* that the structure is shifted from Predicate+ Subject to be Subject + predicate. Furthermore, the segment *akses platform* in SL to be *platform access* is also categorized to structure shift.

Last in intra-system shift, it is seen the singular noun *pengguna* in SL is translated plural in TL becomes *users*. Therefore, the shift is categorized to intra-system.

Source Language	Target Language
(I12) "Kementerian Kominfo akan mengambil tindakan tegas dengan melakukan koordinasi bersama Bappebti, Kepolisian, dan Kementerian/Lembaga lainnya untuk melakukan tindakan hukum bagi pengguna platform transaksi NFT yang menggunakan tersebut untuk melanggar hukum," imbuhnya.	(E12) "The ministry will take stringent action by coordinating with the Bappebti, police, and other ministries or institutions to take legal action against users of the NFT transaction platform that violated the law," he added.

The last data has complete shifts; level, structure, class, unit, and intra-system.

The segment *Kementerian Kominfo akan* mengambil is translated to *The ministry will take* is categorized to level shift. It is due to the lexis *akan* is equivalent to present future grammar mark *will* in TL.

In structure category, it is seen from noun phrase *tindakan tegas* in SL which is translated to *stringest action* in TL. It is also found in segment *Kementerian/Lembaga lainnya* becomes *other ministries or institutions* in TL that has structurally shifted from head + modifier in SL to be modifier + head in TL. It is also seen from the segment *imbuhnya* which is begun by predicate (verb : imbu) then translated to be subject + predicate form in TL *he added*.

In class shift, the segment is seen from relative clause *yang menggunakan* in SL becomes word of conjunction *against* in TL.

While in unit shift, it is seen from the segment *dengan melakukan koordinasi* that is adverbial clause in SL is shortened to be adverbial phrase *by coordinating* in TL by omitting the verb.

Last in intra-system shift, it is known that *Kementerian/Lembaga lainnya* which is formed in singular is translated *other ministries or institutions* in TL by adding suffix –s at the end of the noun as the mark of plurality.

IV. Conclusion

Informative text, which in this research uses news item is defined as a text which informs readers about an event. Since the purpose of informative text like news item is to present information to the readers about important events of the day, it uses a simple language in writing the text. This is also because news item focuses on circumstances. In addition, it uses saying verbs since generally it applies reported speech on the text. In relation to translation shift, it sums up that all categories are used. There have been many aspects being the cause since Indonesian as SL and English as TL have different system. It is understandable that the facts like English has tenses for verbs as well as gender for its pronoun. It has plural concept to add suffix –s at the end of the noun while in Indonesian it has the addition of other words or repetition of the same words using hyphen, It doesn't have any affix for its verb as what it is in Indonesian except different spellings for third person singular verbs, and the use of articles and contractions causing these shifts undergo.

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