



The Investigation Of Translation Shifts In “Monster Pets: A Hotel Transylvania Short Film”

Muhammad Rayhan Ramadhan¹, Nurma Dhona Handayani²

¹⁻² Department of English Literature, Faculty of Social and Humanities, Universitas Putera Batam, Batam, Indonesia

Abstract. *This research identified the types of translation shifts in “Monster Pets: A Hotel Transylvania Short Film”. Qualitative research was employed as the research design. The data were collected using the observational method by (Sudaryanto, 2015) where the researchers closely observed and compared the original and translated versions of “Monster Pets: A Hotel Transylvania Short Film” to identify translation shifts. The data of translation shifts were analyzed using (Catford, 1965) theory of translation shifts. Finally, the outcome of this research were descriptive qualitative study. Through the analysis, three types of translation shifts were identified: level shifts, structure shifts, and unit shifts. A total of 16 data of translation shifts were examined, which included 1 data of level shifts, 8 data of structure shifts, and 7 data of unit shifts. Among the three types of shifts, structure shifts were the most dominant, indicated that changes in the grammatical structure were the most frequent translation strategy employed in adapting the dialogue from English to Indonesian. The findings highlighted the importance of structure shifts in the translation process of this particular source material.*

Keywords: *Linguistics, Translation, Translation Shifts, Movie.*

1. INTRODUCTION

Nowadays in a globalized world, communication across multiple languages is becoming more common, especially between English and Indonesian. English is now the official language in fifty-three countries and the most widely spoken second language around the world (Dayama et al., 2021). English serves as a bridge between people of diverse backgrounds and fostering connections across cultures, professions, and societies. As a result, the ability to understand foreign languages such as English is essential for quickly obtaining this information (Suardana et al., 2022). However, many people still struggle to achieve fluency in English. In this case, there is a way to solve the problem of communication in different languages, by using translation (Budi, 2022). So, it can be said that English plays a key role in global communication, but many people still struggle with fluency, and translation can help bridge language barriers.

Translation as the process of replacing a text in the source language (SL) with a text in the target language (TL) in such a way that there is equivalence between two languages. Catford (1965) stated that the translator’s task is to find equivalence in the target language (TL) that matches the original source language (SL) message, whether at the level of words, sentences, or larger textual units. In translation, there is a shift known as translation shift that may happen because the source and target languages have different language rules, cultural values, and artistic styles (Widiastuti & Savitri, 2016).

According to Catford (1965), translation shifts refer to changes that occur when a translator has to deviate from a direct, word-for-word translation in order to convey the same meaning or message in the target language (TL). Catford (1965) identified two main types of translation shifts: level shifts and category shifts. Level shift occurs when there is a change in the level of language between the source language (SL) and the target language (TL). For example, translation shifts from grammar to lexis and vice versa (Agung & Suastini, 2022). Category shifts are more complex and involve changes between different grammatical categories (or classes) between the two languages. Category shifts can be further divided into: Structure shifts, Class shifts, Unit shifts, and Intra-system shifts. Studying these shifts helps us understand the delicate balance translators strike between linguistic accuracy, cultural adaptation, and practical constraints (Toury, 2012).

Translation shifts in a movie's subtitle occurs when the translator adjusts the original dialogue to fit the target language and culture. This is necessary because languages and cultures differ, and a direct translation often doesn't convey the intended meaning effectively (Newmark, 1988). These translation shifts affect how viewers understand the plot, characters, and emotions, as seen from "Monster Pets: A Hotel Transylvania Short Film" directed by Jennifer Kluska and Derek Drymon. It tells about Drac's big, playful puppy, Tinkles, has lots of energy and loves playing ball. But Drac is too busy with hotel work to play. He tries to find a pet friend for Tinkles, but things go wrong when Tinkles picks an unexpected buddy.

SL: "Morning, Tinkles."

TL: "Selamat pagi, Tinkles"

The translation from "Morning, Tinkles" to "Selamat pagi, Tinkles" illustrates a unit shifts based on Catford (1965) theory because it involves a change in grammatical rank between the source and target languages. In English, "Morning" is a single-word expression (a noun) used informally as a greeting. However, in Indonesian, the equivalent phrase "Selamat pagi" expands into two words, with "Selamat" functioning as an adjective (meaning "safe" or "happy") and "pagi" as a noun (meaning "morning"). This reflects a difference in linguistic structure, where the compact English greeting is translated into a more formal and syntactically complete phrase in Indonesian. This change in unit—from a single word to a phrase—highlights how meaning and cultural nuances are adjusted during translation.

Some researchers have discussed about translation shifts previously. Marpaung & Yusrah (2021) focused on translation shifts and the most dominant shifts occurring in the translation process of a discourse from The Jakarta Post newspaper. A descriptive qualitative method was utilized in the research, with a descriptive design employed to present the findings. Data were taken from The Jakarta Post edition on Monday, November 17, 2014, on page 5, first column, with the headline “Unhas deputy rector named as suspected drug user.” Catford's theory of translation shifts was used, which categorizes shifts into structure shifts, unit shifts, class shifts, and intra-system shifts. In 20 sentences (including the title) that have been analysed, structure shifts were identified 13 times (44.9%), unit shifts 9 times (31.1%), class shifts once (3.4%), and intra-system shifts 6 times (20.6%). Therefore, structure shifts were found to be the most frequently used type in the translation.

Sentana (2022) presented an analysis of translation shifts in English novel “Towards Zero” which was translated into Indonesia entitled “Menuju Titik Nol”. A descriptive qualitative research method was applied in conducting the study. From the translation, the first 100 data of translation shifts were selected and analyzed to determine the types and the most frequently occurring shifts in the target text, based on relevant translation shift theories. The findings indicate that level shifts and category shifts, including structure shifts, class shifts, unit shifts, and intra-system shifts, were observed in the Indonesian translation of Towards Zero. These shifts were caused by differences in the linguistic systems of the two languages. Among all the shifts, structure shifts were identified as the most frequent.

Between this research and the previous researches, the data source used by the researchers were different. “Monster Pets: A Hotel Transylvania Short Film” were used as the data source, different from previous researches which used novel and magazine. The movie was chosen for conducting the research because the movie reflected unique linguistic styles to the source language. There were not too many researchers who have conducted this research before which posed challenges for the researchers. These challenges lead to the application of various translation shifts, to achieve equivalence in the target language. Finally, this research can address linguistic and cultural differences, and explore the impact of translation shifts on meaning, style, and cultural preservation in the target language.

2. LITERATURE REVIEW

According to Catford (1965), translation shifts refer to changes that occur when a translator has to deviate from a direct, word-for-word translation in order to convey the same meaning or message in the target language (TL). Catford (1965) identified two main types of translation shifts: level shifts and category shifts. Studying these shifts helps us understand the delicate balance translators strike between linguistic accuracy, cultural adaptation, and practical constraints (Toury, 2012).

A. Level Shifts

Level shift occurs when there is a change in the level of language between the source language (SL) and the target language (TL). In addition, Agustawan & Tasumbey (2022) mentioned that a level shift refers to a change that occurs from the grammatical structure of a language to its lexical elements.

Example: "We feel we can forgive those who **have wronged us**." (SL) translated into "Kita merasa kita bisa memaafkan mereka yang **bersalah** kepada kita." (TL) (Agung & Suastini, 2022).

A level shift happens when something in one language is expressed a bit differently in another because the languages work differently. In the example, "we feel we can forgive" in English becomes "kita merasa kita bisa memaafkan" in Indonesian. Both mean the same, but the way they describe feelings fits each language's style. Another part, "those who have wronged us," turns into "mereka yang bersalah kepada kita." Instead of saying "those who," Indonesian simply says "they who." The idea stays the same, but the way it's said changes to sound natural in Indonesian.

B. Structure Shifts

According to Catford (1965), structure shift refers to a change in the grammatical structure when translating from one language to another. Furthermore, Budiarta et al., (2022) stated that a structure shift occurs when a sentence is translated from one language to another and the grammatical structure must be adjusted to make sense in the target language. For example, this happens when active sentences change to passive, finite verbs to infinite, or word order is rearranged, as it often involves changes in grammar during translation (Susanto et al., 2024). This shift highlights the challenges of translation, as the translator must adapt the sentence structure to maintain meaning, flow, and grammatical accuracy in the target language.

Example: “**Nice work**” (SL), translated into “**kerja bagus**” (TL) (Sulaiman et al., 2024)

A structure shift happens when the order of words changes between two languages because they have different rules. In English, "Nice work" puts the adjective "nice" before the noun "work." But in Indonesian, it becomes "kerja bagus," where the noun "kerja" comes first, followed by the adjective "bagus." This is because Indonesian naturally places adjectives after nouns. Even though the word order changes, the meaning stays the same, and it sounds natural in both languages.

C. Class Shifts

Class Shift is a translation of a source language item that is classified differently from the original item is referred to as a class shift (Mentari, 2022). In addition, Catford (1965) mentioned that class shift occurs when a word is translated into a different grammatical class or part of speech in the target language. A noun in the source language might be translated as a verb, or an adjective could become a noun in the target language. This shift is necessary when the grammatical structures or word classes of the source and target languages don't align directly, and the translator must find appropriate words that still convey the intended meaning.

Example: “At length, however, I took courage, and did not hesitate to step **firmly**” (SL), translated into “Tapi, lama-lama hilang keraguanku untuk **menetapkan** langkah.” (TL) (Eryon et al., 2023)

A class shift happens when the type of a word changes during translation to make it sound natural in the other language. In the example, "I took courage" in English uses the noun "courage," but in Indonesian, it becomes "hilang keraguanku" (my hesitation disappeared), which uses a verb and a noun to express the same idea. Similarly, "to step firmly" in English is a verb phrase, but in Indonesian, it's "menetapkan langkah" (to set steps), which shifts the focus a bit. The meaning stays the same, but the way it's expressed is adjusted to fit the language's natural style.

D. Unit Shifts

Unit shift refers to a change in the unit of translation when moving from the source language to the target language (Catford, 1965). A unit shift happens when the level of language changes during translation, like when a word in the source language becomes

a phrase or sentence in the target language, breaking the usual pattern (Alfani et al., 2022). A single word in the source language may be translated into a phrase in the target language, or a phrase in the source language may become a single word in the target language. Unit shifts highlight how the translator has to adapt the structure and length of translation units to maintain meaning, as languages vary in how they group words and ideas.

Example: “Every single action you take is **carefully** monitored and recorded” (SL), translated into “Setiap tindakan yang kita lakukan dipantau dan direkam **dengan hati-hati.**” (TL) (Adipta & Amilia, 2022)

A unit shift happens when the number of words or phrases changes during translation to fit the natural way of speaking in another language. In the English sentence, "Every single action you take is carefully monitored and recorded," the phrase "every single action" uses two words to emphasize each action. In Indonesian, it becomes "setiap tindakan," where "setiap" (every) already gives the same emphasis in just one word. This shift from two words to one doesn't change the meaning; it just makes the translation sound more natural in Indonesian.

E. Intra-system Shifts

Intra-system refers to a limited set of options in a language, and the choices available in one language may differ greatly from those in another language (Dahlan & Latif, 2020). Furthermore, Catford (1965) mentioned intra-system shift happens when a singular noun in the source language is translated as a plural noun in the target language. For example, English has plural markers like -s or -es while in Indonesian, plural forms are not marked by suffixes, but rather by repeating the noun.

Example: “After an evening with **new friends**” (SL), translated into “Setelah mengobrol dengan **teman-teman baru**” (TL) (Budiarta et al., 2022)

An intra-system shift happens when something that shows plural or other details is expressed differently between languages. In the example, "new friends" in English uses "friends" to show more than one, by adding an "s." In Indonesian, it becomes "teman-teman baru," where the word "teman" (friend) is repeated to show plural. Both mean the same, but the way plural is shown changes—English adds an "s," while Indonesian repeats the word. This makes the sentence sound natural in both languages.

3. METHODS

The research design for this research employed a qualitative design. Qualitative research design focuses on understanding people's experiences, behaviors, and meanings through in-depth analysis and interpretation, rather than through numerical data (Leavy, 2017). The data is collected by using the observational method, as described by Sudaryanto (2015) where the researcher closely observes and compares the original and translated versions of "Monster Pets: A Hotel Transylvania Short Film" to identify translation shifts. This method allows for an in-depth look at how language changes from the source language to the target language. The outcome of this research was descriptive qualitative research. (Taylor et al., 2016) mentioned that the findings of descriptive qualitative will be presented in a detailed and descriptive way. Therefore, this research focused on the types of translation shifts found and how they affect meaning.

4. RESULTS

The researchers identified three types of translation shifts: level shifts, structure shifts, and unit shifts. A total of 16 data of translation shifts were examined, which included 1 data of level shifts, 8 data of structure shifts, and 7 data of unit shifts. Unfortunately, no class shifts or intra-system shifts were found in the data.

Table 1

Translation Shifts in "Monster Pets: A Hotel Transylvania Short Film"

Translation Shifts	Total
Level Shifts	1
Structure Shifts	8
Unit Shifts	7

1) Discussion

Data 1

(00.00.36 – 00.00.37)

SL : **Morning**, Tinkles

TL : **Selamat pagi**, Tinkles

In the translation, there is a unit shifts in the phrase "Morning". Based on (Catford, 1965) theory, unit shifts happens when the translator changes the size or level of grammatical units between the source language (SL) and the target language (TL). In English (the SL), "Morning" is a single word, functioning as a noun. However, in

Indonesian (the TL), it becomes "Selamat pagi," which is a phrase consisting of two words: "Selamat" (a word often used for greetings) and "pagi" (meaning "morning"). This change represents a shift from a single word to a phrase. Despite this structural change, the meaning remains equivalent in both languages because the translation captures the essence of greeting someone in the morning.

2) Data 2

(00.00.55 – 00.00.56)

SL : **Go away.**

TL : **Pergilah**

In the translation, there is a unit shifts. In the SL, "Go away" consists of two words: "Go" (a verb) and "away" (an adverb). Together, they form a phrasal verb that functions as a command. In the TL, this becomes "Pergilah," a single word. Here, "Pergi" (the base verb meaning "to go") is combined with the suffix "-lah," which adds emphasis or politeness to the command. This transformation from a two-word structure in English to a single word in Indonesian represents a downward unit shifts, as the translation reduces the number of units. Despite this shift, the meaning remains the same, effectively conveying the command to leave. This example highlights how different languages compact or expand structures while preserving meaning.

3) Data 3

(00.00.57 – 00.00.59)

SL : **A little privacy?**

TL : **Sedikit privasi?**

In the translation there is a structure shifts. According to Catford (1965), a structure shifts happens when the grammatical structure of a sentence or phrase in the source language (SL) changes in the target language (TL). In English, the phrase "A little privacy?" follows a typical noun phrase structure: determiner + adjective + noun ("A" as the determiner, "little" as the adjective, and "privacy" as the noun). However, in the Indonesian translation, "Sedikit privasi?" the structure is simplified to just modifier + noun ("Sedikit" meaning "a little" as the modifier, and "privasi" meaning "privacy" as the noun). Indonesian does not use articles like "a" or "the," so the determiner "A" is omitted in the TL. This omission reflects a structure shifts, as the noun phrase in English is reorganized to fit the grammatical norms of Indonesian, which does not require articles for similar expressions. Despite this structural change, the translation accurately

conveys the same meaning and retains the informal, questioning tone of the original phrase.

4) Data 4

(00.01.20 – 00.01.22)

SL : **Wait a second**

TL : **Tunggu sebentar**

In the translation, there is a unit shifts. In the SL, "Wait a second" is a clause made up of a verb ("Wait") and a noun phrase ("a second"). The noun phrase consists of two words: the determiner "a" and the noun "second." In the TL, this is translated as "Tunggu sebentar," which is still a clause but restructured. The verb "Wait" is directly translated as "Tunggu," and the phrase "a second" becomes "sebenyar," a single word in Indonesian meaning "a short moment" or "a second." This shift from a two-word noun phrase in English ("a second") to a single word in Indonesian ("sebenyar") represents a downward unit shift, where the complexity of the grammatical unit is reduced. Despite this shift, the meaning and function of the phrase remain the same, as both versions express the idea of asking someone to pause briefly. This example illustrates how different languages condense or expand expressions to align with their grammatical norms while preserving meaning.

5) Data 5

(00.01.25 – 00.01.27)

SL : I have **a little surprise** for you!

TL : Aku memiliki **sebuah kejutan kecil** untukmu!

In the translation, there is a structure shifts. In the English sentence, the structure is: subject (I) + verb (have) + object (a little surprise) + prepositional phrase (for you). The noun phrase "a little surprise" is made up of the article "a," the adjective "little," and the noun "surprise," while "for you" is a prepositional phrase that tells us who the surprise is for. The noun phrase "a little surprise" is translated as "sebuah kejutan kecil." Here, the word "sebuah" is added before "kejutan" (surprise), which is similar to "a" in English but is a classifier used for counting singular objects. The adjective "kecil" (little) comes after "kejutan" (surprise), which is the typical structure in Indonesian. In English, adjectives typically come before nouns, but in Indonesian, they usually come after nouns, showing a structural shift in the order of the noun and adjective. These shifts adapt the sentence to fit the grammatical rules of Indonesian while maintaining the original meaning.

6) Data 6

(00.01.43 – 00.01.46)

SL : What we need...is **a monster dog!**

TL : Apa yang kita butuhkan....adalah **seekor anjing monster!**

In the translation, there is a structure shifts. "A monster dog" in English is a noun phrase made of an article ("a") and an adjective ("monster") describing the noun ("dog"). In Indonesian, this becomes "seekor anjing monster," where "seekor" is a classifier used for animals, and "anjing monster" means "monster dog." This shift in the use of a classifier and the word order reflects a structural shift due to the different grammatical conventions between English and Indonesian. These shifts happen to adapt the sentence to Indonesian grammar, where the relative clause and the use of classifiers for animals are required, even though the overall meaning remains unchanged. The translation accurately conveys the idea of needing a monster dog while reflecting the differences in sentence structure between the two languages.

7) Data 7

(00.02.13 – 00.02.15)

SL : **Come on**, he is not that weird.

TL : **Ayolah**, dia tidak seaneh itu

In the translation, there is a unit shifts. In the English sentence, "Come on" is a two-word phrase, where "come" is a verb, and "on" is an adverb that helps form the expression used to encourage or motivate someone. In Indonesian, this becomes "Ayolah," which is a single word. "Ayolah" is a command form of the verb "ayo" (meaning "come" or "let's go"), with an added suffix "-lah" that gives it an encouraging tone. This change from a two-word phrase in English to a single word in Indonesian represents a downward unit shift.

8) Data 8

(00.03.05 – 00.03.07)

SL : What?! **The last one?!**

TL : Apa?! **Ini yang terakhir?!**

In the translation, there is an example of structural shifts. "The last one?!", is translated as "Ini yang terakhir?!". In the SL, "The last one" is a noun phrase, consisting of a determiner ("the") and a noun ("last one"). In Indonesian, "Ini" (meaning "this") replaces "the," and "yang terakhir" is a relative clause meaning "the last," where "terakhir" means "last" and "yang" is used to form a relative clause. The use of "yang"

in Indonesian to form a relative clause is a structural shift compared to the simpler noun phrase in English. This shift reflects a difference in grammatical construction: English uses a noun phrase ("the last one"), while Indonesian uses a relative clause ("yang terakhir") to convey the same meaning. Despite these structural changes, the translation successfully preserves the meaning of the original sentence. The shift from a noun phrase to a relative clause and the substitution of "the" with "Ini" are examples of how grammatical structures adapt in translation while maintaining the intended message.

9) Data 9

(00.03.07 – 00.03.09)

SL : Oh, boy. This **had better** work

TL : Ya ampun. Ini **sebaiknya** bekerja

In the translation, there is a unit shifts. "This had better work," is made up of "This" (a demonstrative pronoun), "had better" (a modal expression showing necessity), and "work" (a verb). In the Indonesian translation, "Ini sebaiknya bekerja," there is a unit shift in the phrase "had better." The English phrase "had better" is expressed as "sebaiknya" in Indonesian, which is a single word meaning "should" or "had better." This change from a two-word phrase ("had better") to a single word ("sebaiknya") represents a downward unit shift. Overall, the unit shifts in this translation occurs in the expression "had better" changing from two words in English to one word in Indonesian. This shift demonstrates how languages can condense or expand phrases to maintain meaning while adapting to the target language's

10) Data 10

(00.03.12 – 00.03.13)

SL : **Great news!**

TL : **Berita bagus!**

In the translation, there is a structure shift that can be analyzed. In English, "Great news!" is a simple exclamation consisting of an adjective ("Great") and a noun ("news"). The adjective "great" describes the noun "news," forming a noun phrase. The structure in English is adjective + noun. In Indonesian, "Berita bagus!" is a direct translation where "Berita" means "news" (a noun), and "bagus" means "good" or "great" (an adjective). The structure in Indonesian remains noun + adjective, which is the reverse of the English adjective-noun order. This switch in word order, from adjective + noun in English to noun + adjective in Indonesian, reflects a structure shift between the two languages. Indonesian typically places adjectives after nouns, while English

often places adjectives before nouns. Despite this shift in word order, the meaning remains the same, and the sentence conveys the same idea of expressing positive news. The change in structure highlights how different languages handle adjective-noun combinations.

11) Data 11

(00.03.14 – 00.03.16)

SL : I found you the **perfect monster pet**

TL : Aku menemukanmu **peliharaan monster yang sempurna**

In the translation, there is a structure shifts. In English, the sentence structure is: subject (I) + verb (found) + object (you) + object (the perfect monster pet). Here, "the perfect monster pet" is a noun phrase where "perfect" is an adjective modifying "monster pet," and "monster pet" is a compound noun. The noun phrase "the perfect monster pet" becomes "peliharaan monster yang sempurna," where "peliharaan" (pet) is the main noun, and "monster" (monster) acts as an adjective to modify "pet." The word "yang" (which) is inserted to connect "monster" to "peliharaan," creating a relative clause. This insertion of "yang" is a structural change because English does not require a relative clause for such a phrase. The placement of the adjective "perfect" also shifts. In English, it directly modifies "monster pet," but in Indonesian, "perfect" becomes "sempurna," and it is placed at the end of the noun phrase: "peliharaan monster yang sempurna." This rearrangement from adjective + noun in English to noun + adjective (with the relative clause) in Indonesian is another structure shift. Overall, the translation involves several structural shifts, including the change in word order, the addition of a relative clause, and the rearrangement of adjectives. These changes adapt the sentence to the grammatical norms of Indonesian while preserving the meaning of the original English sentence.

12) Data 12

(00.03.17 – 00.03.20)

SL : Say hello to **your new best friend**

TL : Ucapkan hello kepada **teman baikmu yang baru**

In the translation there is a structure shifts. In Indonesian, "teman baikmu" (your good friend) comes before "yang baru" (new), showing how the adjective and noun placement differs from English. These changes, especially the verb shift and the word order in the prepositional phrase, reflect structural shifts between English and

Indonesian, adapting the sentence to fit the grammar rules of Indonesian while maintaining the intended meaning.

13) Data 13

(00.04.44 – 00.04.46)

SL : Tinkles, no! **Bad dog!**

TL : Tinkles, tidak! **Anjing nakal!**

In the translation, there is a structure shifts. In English, the structure is: proper noun (Tinkles) + interjection (no) + adjective (bad) + noun (dog). "Tinkles" is the name of the dog, followed by "no," an interjection, then "bad," which is an adjective, and finally "dog," which is the noun. In Indonesian, the structure changes. "Bad dog," is translated as "Anjing nakal." In English, "bad" (an adjective) comes before "dog" (a noun), but in Indonesian, "anjing" (dog) comes first, followed by the adjective "nakal" (bad). This change in word order from adjective + noun in English to noun + adjective in Indonesian is a structure shift, as Indonesian typically places adjectives after nouns. These shifts reflect the different grammatical structures between English and Indonesian while maintaining the meaning of the original sentence.

14) Data 14

(00.04.23 – 00.04.26)

SL: Great. **Now who are you going to play with?**

TL: Bagus. **Sekarang dengan siapa kamu akan bermain?**

In Catford's theory, a level shift happens when there is a change in the level of language units between the source language (SL) and the target language (TL). This means the translation shifts from one grammatical unit to another, like from a word to a phrase or a phrase to a word. In the translation, there is a level shifts. "Now who are you going to play with?" shows a level shift. In English, "who are you going to play with" is a complex question that includes a subject ("you"), a verb ("are going to play"), and an object ("with"). The structure involves a combination of different grammatical elements (verb phrase and prepositional phrase) to form the sentence. In Indonesian, "Sekarang dengan siapa kamu akan bermain?" changes this structure by shifting the question into a different grammatical level. "Dengan siapa" (with who) is a prepositional phrase in Indonesian, which replaces the more complex clause in English. The subject "kamu" (you) and the verb phrase "akan bermain" (will play) in Indonesian are simpler in their structure compared to the English sentence, which had a more complex verb phrase ("are going to play"). This transformation of the verb phrase into the future tense "akan

bermain" instead of "are going to play" reflects a level shift, as the English future structure is expressed differently in Indonesian. This shift from a more complex verb phrase in English to a simpler one in Indonesian and the replacement of the clause "who are you going to play with" by a prepositional phrase ("dengan siapa") represents a shift in grammatical level. The translation moves from a more detailed expression in English to a simpler one in Indonesian while still conveying the same meaning.

15) Data 15

(00.04.55 – 00.04.58)

SL : Oh, **have fun**, Tink

TL : Oh, **bersenang senanglah**, Tink

In the translation, there is a unit shift. In the English sentence, the phrase "have fun" is translated as "bersenang senanglah," which is a verb phrase but has a more complex structure. "Bersenang senang" is a verb phrase in Indonesian that means "to have fun," and the suffix "lah" is added to make the phrase more imperative or encouraging. The addition of "lah" turns the verb phrase into a more complex unit than the original "have fun." This represents a unit shift because the translation moves from a simple two-word verb phrase in English ("have fun") to a more complex verb phrase in Indonesian ("bersenang senanglah"), with an additional grammatical element ("lah") that emphasizes the imperative tone. So, the unit shift here occurs when the English verb phrase "have fun" changes into a longer verb phrase with the added suffix "lah" in Indonesian, making the structure more elaborate. Despite this shift, the meaning of the sentence is maintained.

16) Data 16

(00.05.06 – 00.05.08)

SL : No, no! **No playing!** Ohh!!!

TL : Tidak, tidak! **Tidak ada bermain!** Ohh!!!

In the translation, there is a unit shifts. In the English sentence, "No playing!" is a verb phrase consisting of the verb "no" (used as a negation) and the gerund "playing," which is a noun formed from the verb. "No playing!" is translated as "Tidak ada bermain!" In English, "no playing" uses "no" (a negation) and "playing" (a gerund), which is a noun formed from the verb. But in Indonesian, "Tidak ada bermain" introduces a unit shift. The word "ada" is added between "Tidak" (no) and "bermain" (playing), changing the structure. "Ada" in Indonesian often means "there is" or "exists," and in this case, it turns the phrase into a more complex noun phrase: "Tidak ada bermain" is similar to

"no existence of playing" or "playing is not allowed." This shift from a simple negation and noun phrase in English to a more elaborate structure in Indonesian (adding "ada") changes the grammatical units, making the Indonesian phrase more complex. Thus, the unit shift occurs in the translation of "No playing!" where the English structure (negation + gerund) is transformed into a more complex noun phrase in Indonesian (negation + "ada" + verb), showing how the units of meaning are adjusted in the translation to fit the grammatical rules of each language.

5. CONCLUSION

In this research, translation shifts in "Monster Pets: A Hotel Transylvania Short Film" were analyzed using Catford (1965) theory of translation shifts. Through the analysis, three types of translation shifts were identified: level shifts, structure shifts, and unit shifts. A total of 16 data of translation shifts were examined, which included 1 data of level shifts, 8 data of structure shifts, and 7 data of unit shifts. Unfortunately, no class shifts or intra-system shifts were found in the data. Among the three types of shifts, structure shifts were the most dominant, indicated the changes in the grammatical structure were the most frequent translation strategy employed in adapting the dialogue from English to Indonesian. The findings highlighted the importance of structure shifts in the translation process of this particular source material.

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