CHAPTER IV

FINDINGS AND DISCUSSION

This chapter presents the research findings and further discussion related to the research questions. This research is conducted with a purpose to analyze the kinds of category shifts and the meaning properties which are involved in translating interjections.

Before starting the discussion of the research, there is a table describing the data found in ***Meyer's Breaking Dawn***.

No	**Kinds of Category Shifts**	**Total**
1	Structure Shifts	53
2	Unit Shifts	17
3	Intra-System Shifts	3
Total		**73**

Table 1.1 Table of Category Shifts found in *Meyer's Breaking Dawn*

As seen in table 1.1, there are 73 data involving category shifts. There are 53 of structure shifts, 17 data of unit shifts, and 3 data of intra-system shifts.

4.1 Structure Shifts

In this part, there are 11 data which represents the indications happened in structure shifts. It includes 6 represented data of sentences, 2 represented data of clauses, and 3 represented data of phrases. The following data are:

4.1.1 Sentences

In this discussion, there are 6 data that are analyzed.

Data 1a

Sure it is, Bella, sure it is. If everything is so great, then why are you sweating bullets?
"I'm not sweating," I lied
I leaned away from his fierce scowl, cringing into Edward, and instinctively wiped the back of my forehead to remove the evidence
"You're pregnant!" Charlie exploded.
"You're pregnant, aren't you?"
(BD: 13)

Data 1b

"Tentu Bella, tentu. Kalau benar semuanya beres, lantas mengapa keringatmu besar-besar sebiji jagung begitu?"
"Aku tidak berkeringat," dustaku. Aku mengkeret dipandangi begitu galak oleh ayahku, merapat pada Edward, dan tanpa sadar mengusapkan punggung tangan untuk menghilangkan bukti
"Kau hamil!" Charlie meledak.
"Kau hamil, kan?"
(AYB: 27)

Source Language	Target Language
You are pregnant!	Kau hamil!
S P C	S P

From the 1st data, it can be determined that in SL, the sentence structure is constructed by the subject followed by the predicate and the complement. The predicate in SL is a linking verb which links the subject and complement.

Meanwhile, in TL, the sentence structure is constructed by the subject followed by the predicate. In SL text, the linking verb *"are"* is used, but in TL, the linking verb is not required to complete the thought. In this case, the system of language is involved. This condition brings structure shift in sentence.

The TL text *Kau hamil!* has been chosen as the translation equivalence of the SL text *You're pregnant!* as it is required. In other words, the English system requires verb as a predicate, meanwhile in Indonesian system, the predicate is not always a verb. The TL word *hamil* equivalent with the SL word *pregnant*. Along with the SL word *you* also equivalent with the TL word *kau*. The SL word *you* has meaning properties of familiar and unfamiliar and it is shared into the TL word *kau* which has meaning property of familiar. The TL word *kau* is used since both speakers have a close relationship. It can be determined by considering the speakers of the text who have a family relationship between father and her daughter. Furthermore, there are a certain emotive meaning involves in interjection *You are pregnant!*. By considering the previous conversation of the speaker who mentions that *If everything is so great, then why are you sweating bullets?*, it can be determined that the speaker of the text intends to convey his emotion of his suspicion. Here, the speaker's suspicion is shown by using interjection as its mark and in TL, the meaning of its suspicion is still maintained by using interjection.

Data 2a

Edward's name brought other memories boiling to the surface. Seth read them in astonishment. And then he was howling. Oh, man! No way! ***You did not!*** It is just plain ol' sucks rocks, Jacob! And you know it, too! I can't believe you said you'd kill him. What is that? You have to tell him no. Shut up, shut up, you idiot!
(DB: 144)

Data 2b

Nama Edward memunculkan kembali kenangan lain yang menggelegak di permukaan. Seth membacanya dengan terperangah.
Kemudian ia melolong. Oh, Astaga! Tidak bisa! ***Kau tidak boleh berbuat begitu!*** Itu benar-benar ngawur, Jacob! Kau juga tahu itu! Aku tidak percaya kaubilang akan membunuhnya. Apa-apaan itu? Kau harus menolak permintaannya.
Diam, diam, tolol!
(AYB: 262)

Source Language	Target Language
You did not!	Kau tidak boleh berbuat begitu!
S Op	S P O

From the 2nd data, the sentence structure of the SL is constructed by the subject followed by the operator. In SL text, there is an ellipsis of the part of predicate and the object. Meanwhile, in TL, the sentence structure is constructed by the subject followed by the predicate and the object. In this case, the object in TL is required since the predicate of the TL text is a transitive verb. This condition brings structure shift in sentence.

The TL text *Kau tidak boleh berbuat begitu!* has been chosen as the translation equivalence of the SL text *You did not!* as it is required. As mentioned in the explanation in previous data, the SL word *you* has shared the same meaning properties with the TL word *kau*. The SL *did not* has meaning properties of event

included patient. In SL, the meaning property of event is made partial implicit by taking a generic form *berbuat begitu*. Meanwhile, the meaning property of patient is still made implicit. The SL text *you did not!* experiences an ellipsis of the part of the predicate and object. The part of predicate and the object of the SL text can be shown by considering the following conversation of the speaker who mentions that *I can't believe you said you'd kill him.* It can be determined that the part of predicate in SL text is *kill* and the object of the SL text is *him*. By considering the previous and following conversation in which they are in the form of interjection, it can be determined that the speaker intends to convey his emotion of not believing. Here, the meaning of his emotion is still maintained by using interjection in TL.

Data 3a

My mother squeezed me gently around the waist, then wheeled for the door, only to complete the spin and face me again.
"Oh goodness, ***I almost forgot!*** Charlie, where's the box?" My dad rummaged in his pockets for a minute and then produced a small white box, which he handed to Renée. Renée lifted the lid and held it out to me.
(BD: 32)

Data 3b

Ibuku meremas pinggangku dengan lembut, lalu berputar ke arah pintu, tapi setengah berputar lagi sehingga kembali menghadapku.
"Oh astaga, ***hampir saja aku lupa!*** Charlie, mana kotaknya?" Ayahku merogoh-rogoh sakunya beberapa saat, kemudian mengeluarkan kotak kecil berwarna putih, yang ia berikan kepada Renée. Renée membuka tutupnya dan mengulurkan kotak itu padaku.
(AYB: 62)

Source Language	Target Language
I almost forgot	Hampir saja aku lupa
S P	Adv S P

From the 3rd data, the sentence structure of the SL is constructed by the subject followed by the predicate. Meanwhile, in TL, the sentence structure is constructed by the adverb followed by the subject and the predicate. This condition brings structure shift in sentence.

The TL text *Hampir saja aku lupa!* has been chosen as the translation equivalence of the SL text *I almost forgot!* as it is required. The sentence structure of TL assigns the adverb before the subject in order to show the emphasizing of the adverb. The TL word *I* equivalent with the SL word *aku*. The SL word *I* has meaning properties of familiar and unfamiliar and it is included into the TL word *aku* which has meaning property of familiar. The TL word *aku* is used since both speakers have a family relationship. It can be determined by considering the relation among the speakers who are wife and husband. Along with the SL word *forgot* also equivalent with the TL word *lupa*. The SL word *almost* has meaning properties of degree and quantity. It is shared into the TL *hampir* which has meaning property of degree and *saja* which has meaning property of quantity. By considering the previous text of the speaker who mentions the words *oh goodness*, it can be determined that the speaker of the text intends to convey her emotion of her sudden consciousness. Here, the speaker's sudden consciousness is shown by using interjection as its mark and in TL, the meaning of its sudden consciousness is still maintained by using interjection.

Data 4a

His enormous hands gripped the tops of my arms, wrapping all the way around, fingers overlapping.
"Ow, Jake! Let go!" He shook me.
"Bella! Have you lost your mind? ***You can't be that stupid!*** Tell me you're joking!" He shook me again. His hands, tight as tourniquets, were quivering, sending vibrations deep into my bones.
"Jake—stop!"
The darkness was suddenly very crowded.
(BD: 46)

Data 4b

Kedua tangan Jacob yang besar mencengkeram pangkal lenganku, mengintari tubuhku, jari-jarinya saling mengait.
"Aduh, Jake! Lepaskan!" Ia mengguncang tubuhku.
"Bella! Apa kau sudah gila? ***Tidak mungkin kau setolol itu!*** Katakan padaku kau hanya bercanda! Ia mengguncang tubuhku lagi. Kedua tangannya, yang mencengkeram kuat, bergetar, mengirim getaran hingga jauh ke dalam tulang-tulangku.
"Jake—hentikan!"
Kegelapan tiba-tiba jadi sangat ramai.
(AYB: 85)

Source Language	Target Language
You can't be that stupid	Tidak mungkin kau setolol itu
S P C	Adv S P

From the 4th data, the sentence structure of the SL is constructed by the subject followed by the predicate and complement. Meanwhile, in TL, the sentence structure is constructed by the adverb followed by the subject and the predicate. This condition brings structure shift in sentence.

The TL text *Tidak mungkin kau setolol itu!* has been chosen as the translation equivalence of the SL text *You can't be that stupid!* as it is required. The sentence structure of TL assigns the adverb before the subject in order to show the emphasizing of the adverb. The TL word *kau* equivalent with the SL

words *you* as mentioned in the 1st data. The SL word *stupid* has meaning properties of behavior and degree. It is included into the TL *tolol* which also has the meaning properties of behavior and degree. By considering the previous text of the speaker who mentions *Have you lost your mind?*, it can be determined that the speaker of the text intends to convey his emotion of his anger. Here, the speaker's anger is shown by using interjection as its mark and in TL, the meaning of its sudden consciousness is still maintained by using interjection.

Data 5a

Edward's name brought other memories boiling to the surface. Seth read them in astonishment. And then he was howling. Oh, man! No way! You did not! ***It is just plain ol' sucks rocks, Jacob!*** And you know it, too! I can't believe you said you'd kill him. What is that? You have to tell him no. Shut up, shut up, you idiot!
(DB: 144)

Data 5b

Nama Edward memunculkan kembali kenangan lain yang menggelegak di permukaan. Seth membacanya dengan terperangah.
Kemudian ia melolong. Oh, Astaga! Tidak bisa! Kau tidak boleh berbuat begitu! ***Itu benar-benar ngawur, Jacob!*** Kau juga tahu itu! Aku tidak percaya kaubilang akan membunuhnya. Apa-apaan itu? Kau harus menolak permintaannya.
Diam, diam, tolol!
(AYB: 262)

Source Language	Target Language
It is just plain ol' suck rock, Jacob!	Itu benar-benar ngawur, Jacob!
S P C	S Adv. P

From the 5th data, the sentence structure of the SL is constructed by the subject followed by the predicate and the complement. Meanwhile, in TL, the

sentence structure is constructed by the subject followed by the adverb and the predicate. This condition brings structure shift in sentence.

The TL text *Itu benar-benar ngawur, Jacob!* has been chosen as the translation equivalence of the SL text *It is just plain ol' sucks rocks, Jacob!* as it is required. The SL text *plain ol' suck rocks* equivalent with the TL text *benar-benar ngawur* since both of them are used to express the feelings of incredulity. It also can be determined by considering the following conversation which mentions *I can't believe you said you'd kill him*. Here, the feeling of incredulity is still maintained by using interjection in TL.

Data 6a

"Consciously or subconsciously?" He took a deep breath before he answered his own question. "I don't really know. I guess I've been wandering back this direction for a while, and maybe it's because I was headed here. But it wasn't until this morning that I really started *running*. I didn't know if I could make it." He laughed. "You wouldn't believe how weird this feels—walking around on two legs again. ***And clothes!*** And then it's more bizarre because it feels weird. I didn't expect that. I'm out of practice with the whole human things."
(BD: 41)

Data 6b

"Secara sadar atau tidak sadar?" Ia menghela napas dalam-dalam sebelum menjawab pertanyaannya sendiri. "Aku tidak begitu tahu. Kurasa sudah sejak beberapa waktu lalu aku berkeliaran lagi menuju ke sini, dan mungkin itu karena aku memang ingin mengarah ke sini. Tapi baru tadi pagi aku mulai berlari. Entah apakah aku bisa sampai tepat pada waktunya." Ia tertawa. "Kau pasti tidak percaya betapa aneh rasanya—berjalan dengan dua kaki lagi. ***Dan mengenakan pakaian!*** Yang lebih mengherankan lagi, adalah karena itu terasa aneh. Aku sama sekali tidak menduganya. Aku sudah lama tidak melakukan hal-hal yang berkaitan dengan manusia."
(AYB: 79)

Source Language	Target Language
And clothes!	Dan mengenakan pakaian!
Conj. V	Conj. V N

From the 6th data, the SL *And clothes!* is constructed by the conjunction as and followed by the verb. Meanwhile, in TL *Dan mengenakan pakaian!* is constructed by the conjunction followed by the verb and noun phrase. It causes structure shift in sentence.

The TL text *Dan mengenakan pakaian!* has been chosen as the translation equivalence of the SL text *And clothes!* since the meaning properties of SL text *and clothes* is included to the TL text *dan mengenakan pakaian*. The SL word *clothes* has the meaning properties of action and object. It is shared into the TL *mengenakan* which has the meaning property of action and *pakaian* which has the meaning property of object. Furthermore, by considering the following text which mentions *And then it's more bizarre because it feels weird*, it can be determined that the speaker wants to convey his feelings of astonishment. The feeling of astonishment in the SL text is shown by using interjection and it is still maintained in the TL text.

4.1.2 Clauses

In this discussion, there are 2 data that are analyzed.

Data 7a

"Kidding, Bells. But, honestly, I don't see the point. You can't have a real honeymoon with your vampire, so why go through the motions? Call a spade a spade. This isn't the first time you've put this off. That's a good thing, though" he said, suddenly earnest.
"Don't be embarrassed about it."
"I'm not putting anything off," I snapped.
"And yes I can have a real honeymoon! ***I can do anything I want!*** Butt out!"
(BD: 45)

Data 7b

"Bercanda, Bells. Tapi terus terang saja, aku tidak melihat itu ada gunanya. Kau kan tidak bisa berbulan madu sungguhan dengan vampir jadi mengapa harus repot-repot? Katakan saja terus terang. Bukan hanya kali ini kau membatalkan sesuatu. Walaupun itu bagus," tukas Jacob, mendadak bersungguh-sungguh.
"Tidak perlu malu mengakuinya."
"Aku tidak membatalkan apa pun," bentakku.
"Dan ya aku bisa menikmati bulan madu yang sesungguhnya! ***Aku bisa melakukan apa saja yang kuinginkan!*** usah ikut campur!"
(AYB: 85)

Source Language

I can do anything I want!

S P O

Target Language

Aku bisa melakukan apa saja

S P O

yang kuinginkan!

C. object

From the 7th data, in SL, the relative pronoun between anything and I is being ellipses. This form is usually used in informal situation. Meanwhile, in TL text, relative pronoun *yang* is a must. If relative pronoun *yang* is deleted (*apa saja*

kuinginkan), the structure is ungrammatical. This condition brings about structure shift in clause.

The TL text *Aku bisa melakukan apa saja yang kuinginkan!* has been chosen as the translation equivalence of the SL text *I can do anything I want!* as it is required. In SL, the relative pronoun *that* is not emerged since *that* is optional. Meanwhile, in TL, the relative pronoun *yang* is a must. Each of words in SL is corresponded to the same meaning properties one by one to the TL words, except the word *yang* which has been corresponded into the ellipses word *that*. Furthermore, there are a certain emotive meaning involves in interjection. By considering the previous interjection text which mentions that *And yes I can have a real honeymoon!*, it can be determined that the speaker of the text intends to convey her emotion of her conviction. Here, the speaker's conviction is shown by using interjection as its mark and in TL, the meaning of its conviction is still maintained by using interjection.

Data 8a

Edward hissed while I stared in horror; this was headed in a dangerous direction. "After a few minutes, he asked, real quietly, if you turned into an animal too. And I said, ***'She wishes she was that cool!"***" Jacob chuckled.
Rosalie made a noise of disgust. (BD: 319)

Data 8b

Edward mendesis sementara aku menatapnya ngeri; pembicaraan ini menuju ke arah berbahaya. "Beberapa menit kemudian dia bertanya, suaranya pelan sekali, apakah kau juga berubah menjadi binatang. Dan kujawab, ***'Dia sih berharap bisa sekeren ini!"*** Jacob terkekeh. Rosalie mengeluarkan suara seperti orang jijik.
(AYB: 573)

Source Language	Target Language
She wishes she was that cool!	Dia sih berharap bisa sekeren ini!
S P O	S Adv P O

From the 8th data, in SL, there is a subject position that emerges in the object. Meanwhile, in TL text, it is not emerged. This condition brings about structure shift in clause.

The TL text *Dia sih berharap bisa sekeren ini!* has been chosen as the translation equivalence of the SL text *She wishes she was that cool!* as it is required. Each of words in SL is shared the same meaning properties one by one to the TL words, except the SL word *she* in the complement which has been implied into the ellipses word *dia*. Furthermore, there are a certain emotive meaning involves in interjection *She wishes she was that cool!*. By considering the previous text which mentions that *After a few minutes, he asked, real quietly, if you turned into an animal too*, it can be determined that the speaker of the text intends to convey her feelings of her hesitancy. Here, the speaker's hesitancy is shown by using interjection as its mark and in TL, the meaning of its conviction is still maintained by using interjection.

4.1.3 Phrases

In structure shifts of phrases, there are 3 data that are analyzed.

Data 9a	**Data 9b**
So I'd been all geared up to be keeping that secret. And then, two days after Rachel got home, Paul ran into her on the beach. Bada, bing, bada boom—***true love!*** No secrets necessary when you found your other half, and all that imprinting werewolf garbage. (BD: 94)	Maka aku pun siap menjaga rahasia itu. Tapi kemudian, dua hari setelah Rachel sampai di rumah, Paul bertemu dengannya di pantai. Dan simsalabim—***cinta sejati!*** Tak perlu ada rahasia bila kau menemukan belahan jiwamu, dan segala omong kosong tentang imprinting warewolf konyol itu. (AYB: 178)
Source Language	Target Language
True love	Cinta sejati
M H	H M

From the 9th data, it can be determined that the pattern of source language phrases is *adjective+noun*, but in target language it is *noun+adjective*. It causes structure shift in phrase

The TL text *Cinta sejati!* has been chosen as the translation equivalence of the SL text *True Love!* as it is required. In other words, the English (SL) has the system of clarify and being clarified meanwhile in Indonesian (TL) has the system of being clarified and clarify. In SL system, noun phrase is constructed by modifier followed by the head, meanwhile in TL system, noun phrase is constructed by the head followed by modifier. The SL adjective *true* is used to

clarify the noun *love*. The TL word *sejati* equivalent with the SL word *true*. Along with the SL word *love* also equivalent with the TL word *cinta*. Here, the use of interjection as the mark shows the speaker's amazement and in TL, the meaning of its amazement is still maintained by using interjection.

Data 10a

"I'm not putting anything off," I snapped. "And yes I can have a real honeymoon! I can do anything I want! ***Butt out!***" He stopped our slow circling abruptly.
For a moment, I wondered if he'd finally noticed the music change, and I scrambled in my head for a way to patch up our little tiff before he said goodbye to me.
We shouldn't part on this note. And then his eyes bulged wide with a strange kind of confused horror.
(BD: 45)

Data 10b

"Aku tidak membatalkan apa pun," bentakku. "Dan ya aku bisa menikmati bulan madu yang sesungguhnya! Aku bisa melakukan apa saja yang kuinginkan! ***Tidak usah ikut campur!"*** Mendadak Jacob berhenti berputar. Sesaat aku sempat mengira ia akhirnya sadar lagu sudah berganti, dan aku buru-buru mencari kata-kata yang tepat untuk memperbaiki ketegangan kecil yang sempat terjadi tadi, sebelum ia berpamitan. Tak seharusnya kami berpisah dalam suasana tidak enak. Kemudian mata Jacob melotot, ekspresinya bingung bercampur ngeri.
(AYB: 85)

Source Language	Target Language
Butt out!	Tidak usah ikut campur!
H M	M H

From the 10th data, it can be determined that the SL *Butt out!* is a phrasal verb and it is translated into the TL phrase *Tidak usah ikut campur!*. It causes structure shift in phrase.

The TL text *Tidak usah ikut campur!* has been chosen as the translation equivalence of the SL text *Butt out!* since the meaning properties of SL text *butt out* is included to the TL text *tidak usah ikut campur*. The SL text *butt out* means to keep out of others people's business or conversation and it is used in informal situation. Furthermore, by considering the following text which mentions *... I scrambled in my head for a way to patch up our little tiff before said goodbye to me*, it can be determined that the speaker wants to convey his emotions of anger. The emotion of anger in the SL text is shown by using interjection and it is still maintained in the TL text.

Data11a

Quil dropped to his knees—Claire screamed and pulled his hair like a horse's reigns.
"This blue one?"
"No, no, no…," the little girl sang, thrilled with her new game.
"***Pity wock! Pity wock!***" Claire screamed when he didn't offer her another choice. She smacked him on the head with her little fist.
(BD: 98)

Data 11b

Quil berlutut –Claire menjerit dan menarik-narik rambutnya seperti menarik kekang kuda.
"Yang biru?"
"Tidak, tidak, tidak…,"gadis kecil itu berdendang, girang dengan permainan barunya.
"***Batu cantik! Batu cantik!***" jerit Claire waktu Quil tidak menawarinya pilihan lain. Dipukulnya kepala Quil dengan tinjunya yang mungil.
(AYB: 184)

Source Language	Target Language
Pity wock	Batu cantik
M H	H M

From the 11th data, the pattern of source language phrases is *adjective+noun*, but in target language it is *noun+adjective*. It causes structure shift in phrase.

The TL text *Batu cantik!* has been chosen as the translation equivalence of the SL text *Pity wock!* as it is required. In other words, the English (SL) has the system of clarify and being clarified meanwhile in Indonesian (TL) has the system of being clarified and clarify. In SL system, noun phrase is constructed by modifier followed by the head, meanwhile in TL system, noun phrase is constructed by the head followed by modifier. The SL adjective *pity* is used to clarify the noun *wock*. By considering the previous text *"No, no, no…," the little girl sang…*, it can be determined that the speaker of the text is a little girl. Thus, the word she spoke pronounced ungrammatically. The word *pity* should be pronounced *pretty* and the word *wock* should be pronounced *rock*. Here, the speaker intends to convey her feeling of desirability. The speaker's desirability is shown by using interjection as its mark and in TL, the meaning of its amazement is still maintained by using interjection.

4.2 Unit Shifts

In this part, there were 16 data which represents the indications happened in unit shifts. It includes 4 represented data of unit shifts from word to phrase, 4 represented data of unit shifts from phrase to word, 4 represented data of unit shifts from sentence to word, 3 represented data of unit shifts from sentence to

phrase, and 1 represented data of unit shifts from phrase to sentence. The following data are:

4.2.1 Unit Word to Phrase

In unit shifts from word to phrase, there are 4 data that are analyzed.

Data 12a

"Fascinating!" Edward murmured under his breath. "It's like one-way glass. I can read everything they're thinking, but they can't reach me behind it. And I can hear Renesmee, though I couldn't when I was on the outside. I'll bet Kate could shock me now, because she's underneath the umbrella. I still can't hear you… hmmm. How does that work? I wonder if . . ."
(BD: 395)

Data 12b

"Hebat sekali!" gumam Edward pelan. "Seperti cermin satu arah. Aku bisa membaca semua yang mereka pikirkan, tapi mereka tidak bisa meraihku di baliknya. Dan aku bisa mendengar Renesmee, walaupun aku aku tidak bisa melakukannya bila aku berada di luar. Berani bertaruh, Kate pasti menyetrumku sekarang, karena dia juga berada di bawah perisai. Tapi aku tetap tak bisa mendengar pikiranmu… hmmmm. Bagaimana cara kerjanya, ya? Aku menjadi penasaran apakah…"
(AYB: 713)

Source Language	Target Language
Fascinating!	Hebat Sekali!
H	H M

From the 12th data, in SL, *Fascinating!* is in the rank of word, meanwhile in TL *Hebat sekali!* is in the rank of phrase. The word *fascinating* is known as an adjective, while in TL *hebat sekali* is an adjective phrase. Syntactically, there is a

change of syntactical unit from word to phrase. This condition brings unit shift from word to phrase.

The TL text *Hebat sekali!* has been chosen as the translation equivalence of the SL text *Fascinating!* since the meaning properties of SL text *fascinating* are shared into TL text *hebat* and *sekali*. The SL word *fascinating* has meaning properties of good value and degree. It is shared into the TL word *hebat* which has meaning property of good value and *sekali* which has the meaning property of degree. The SL word *fascinating* is used when somebody inspiring a great interest or attraction of something. Here, the translator may attempt to choose shift since in TL, there is no word which can cover a meaning of *fascinating*. Thus, the word *fascinating* is shared into phrase. The interjection word *fascinating* has shared the same meaning with the phrase *hebat sekali* in which both of them used to convey the feelings of amazement. The feelings of amazement in the SL text is shown by using interjection and it is still maintained in the TL text.

Data 13a

"Woo!" Emmett suddenly boomed in his deep bass. "***Go!*** Gators" Jacob and Charlie jumped. The rest of us froze. Charlie recovered, then looked at Emmett over his shoulder. "Florida winning?"
"Just scored the first touchdown," Emmett confirmed. He shot a look in my direction, wagging his eyebrows like a villain in vaudeville. "'Bout time somebody scored around here.
"I fought back a hiss. In front of Charlie? That was over the line.
(DB: 329)

Data 13b

"Wuuu!" Suara bass Emmett yang berat tiba-tiba menggelegar. "***Maju terus!*** Gators" Jacob dan Charlie terlonjak. Kami yang lain-lain membeku. Charlie pulih dari kagetnya, lalu memandang Emmett dari balik bahunya. "Florida menang, ya?" "Baru saja membuat skor touchdown pertama," Emmett membenarkan. Ia melayangkan pandangan ke arahku, memainkan alis dengan mimik jail. "Di sini juga ada yang kepingin mencetak skor." Kutelan kembali desisanku. Di depan Charlie? Benar-benar keterlaluan.
(AYB: 590)

Source Language	Target Language
Go!	Maju Terus!
H	H M

From the 13th data, in SL, *Go!* is in the rank of word, meanwhile in TL *Maju terus!* is in the rank of phrase. The word *go* is known as a verb, while in TL *maju terus* is a verb phrase. Syntactically, there is a change of syntactical unit from word to phrase. This condition brings unit shift from word to phrase.

The TL text *Maju terus!* has been chosen as the translation equivalence of the SL text *Go!*. The SL word *go* has meaning properties of event included quantity. It is shared into the TL word *maju* which has meaning property of event and *terus* which has the meaning property of quantity. The SL word *go* is described as an attempt or chance to do something. The meaning property of quality in SL is shared into the TL word *terus*. By considering the following conversation of the speaker who mentions that *Just scored the first touchdown*, it can be determined that the speaker of the text intends to convey his emotions of his enthusiasm. Here, the speaker's enthusiasm is shown by using interjection as its mark and in TL, the meaning of its enthusiasm is still maintained by using interjection.

Data 14a	**Data 14b**
"Yeah, you do. What're you thinking, Bells? ***Seriously!***" (BD: 121)	"Yeah, memang. Apa sih yang kaupikirkan, Bells? ***Serius nih!***" (AYB: 223)
Source Language	Target Language
Seriously!	Serius nih!
H	H M

From the 14th data, in SL, *Seriously* is constructed by one word; that is an adverb. Meanwhile, in TL, the adjective *Serius nih* is constructed by serius as the head and *nih* as the modifier. This condition brings unit shift from word to phrase.

The TL text *Serius nih!* has been chosen as the translation equivalence of the SL text *Seriously!* as it is required. The SL word *seriously* has meaning properties of behavior and expression. It is shared into the word *serius* which has meaning property of behavior and the expressive word *nih* which has meaning property of expression. The interjection word *seriously* has shared the same meaning with the TL word *serius nih* in which both of them used to convey the feeling of seriousness. The feeling of seriousness in the SL text is shown by using interjection and it is still maintained in the TL text.

Data 15a	**Data 15b**
Leah, this isn't really the best way to convince me that I want to spend more time with you in the future. ***Yeesh!*** What an overreaction. You don't even know what I'm talking about. So what are you talking about? And then she was suddenly the pain-hardened Leah from before. I'm talking about being a genetic dead end, Jacob. (BD: 209)	Leah, bukan begini caranya meyakinkan aku untuk mau menghabiskan lebih banyak waktu denganmu di masa mendatang. ***Ya ampun!*** Berlebihan banget reaksinya. Kau bahkan tidak tahu apa yang kumaksud. Memangnya apa yang kaumaksud? Kemudian tiba-tiba Leah berubah menjadi Leah yang dulu, yang keras hati karena terlalu banyak merasa sedih. Maksudku, tentang menjadi kelainan genetik, Jacob. (AYB: 369)
Source Language	Target Language
Yeesh!	Ya Ampun!
H	M H

From the 15th data, in SL, *Yeesh!* is word, meanwhile in TL, it is transferred into the phrase *ya ampun*. This condition brings unit shift from word to phrase.

The TL text *Ya ampun!* has been chosen as the translation equivalence of the SL text *Yeesh!* as it is required. The SL word *yeesh* has meaning properties of unbelieving and expression. It is shared into the TL *ya ampun* since the TL phrase *ya ampun* equivalent with the SL word *yeesh*. Furthermore, the SL word *yeesh* which is used to show the expression of unbelieving is usually adjusted to the word *ya ampun* or *ya Tuhan* in TL which is also used to show the expression of unbelieving. The interjection word *yeesh* has shared the same meaning with the

phrase *ya ampun* in which both of them used to convey the emotions of unbelieving. The meaning of unbelieving in the SL text is shown by using interjection and it is still maintained in the TL text.

4.2.2 Unit Phrase to Word

In unit shifts from phrase to word, there are 4 data that are analyzed.

Data 16a

For a second I thought she was making a joke that was in very poor taste. And then, when I realized she was serious, the fury that ripped through was hard to control. It was a good thing we'd spread out to run our watch. If she'd been within biting distance… ***Hold up!*** Let me explain! Don't want to hear it. I'm outta here.Wait! Wait! she pleaded as I tried to calm myself enough to phase back. C'mon, Jake! Leah, this isn't really the best way to convince me that I want to spend more time with you in the future.
(BD: 209)

Data 16b

Aku sempat menyangka ia bercanda, walaupun leluconnya sangat tidak lucu. Kemudian, begitu aku sadar ia serius, amarah yang menjalari diriku sulit dikendalikan. Untung kami tadi berpisah untuk berpatroli. Coba jaraknya cukup dekat sehingga bisa kugigit… ***Tunggu!*** Biar kujelaskan dulu! Tidak mau mendengarnya. Aku cabut. Tunggu! Tunggu! Leah memohon-mohon sementara aku berusaha menenangkan diri untuk berubah wujud. Ayolah, Jake! Leah, bukan begini caranya meyakinkan aku untuk mau menghabiskan lebih banyak waktu denganmu di masa mendatang.
(AYB: 369)

Source Language	Target Language
Hold up!	Tunggu!
H M	H

From the 16th data, in SL, *Hold up!* is in the rank of phrase, meanwhile in TL *Tunggu!* is in the rank of word. The SL phrase is known as a phrasal verb,

while the TL word is a verb. Syntactically, there is a change of syntactical unit from phrase to word. This condition brings unit shift from phrase to word.

The TL text *Hold up!* has been chosen as the translation equivalence of the SL text *Tunggu!* since the meaning properties of SL text *hold up* are incuded into TL text *tunggu.*The SL text *hold up* has meaning property of demand. It is included into the TL text *tunggu* which has also the same meaning property of demand in TL. Here, the translator may attempt to choose shift since TL has a word which has already covered the SL phrase *hold up*. Furthermore, the interjection *hold up* has included the same meaning property with the word *tunggu* in which both of them used to convey the emotions of demand. The emotions of demand in the SL text is shown by using interjection and it is still maintained in the TL text.

Data 17a

His enormous hands gripped the tops of my arms, wrapping all the way around, fingers overlapping.
"Ow, Jake! ***Let go!***" He shook me. "Bella! Have you lost your mind? You can't be that stupid! Tell me you're joking!" He shook me again. His hands, tight as tourniquets, were quivering, sending vibrations deep into my bones.
"Jake—stop!" The darkness was suddenly very crowded.
(BD: 46)

Data 17b

Kedua tangan Jacob yang besar mencengkeram pangkal lenganku, mengintari tubuhku, jari-jarinya saling mengait. "Aduh, Jake! ***Lepaskan!***" Ia mengguncang tubuhku. "Bella! Apa kau sudah gila? Tidak mungkin kau setolol itu! Katakan padaku kau hanya bercanda! Ia mengguncang tubuhku lagi. Kedua tangannya, yang mencengkeram kuat, bergetar, mengirim getaran hingga jauh ke dalam tulang-tulangku.
"Jake—hentikan!"
Kegelapan tiba-tiba jadi sangat ramai.
(AYB: 85)

Source Language	Target Language
Let go!	Lepaskan!
M H	H

From the 17th data, in SL, *Let go!* is in the rank of phrase, meanwhile in TL *Lepaskan!* is in the rank of word. The SL phrase is known as a verb phrase, while the TL word is a verb. Furthermore, in TL the word *lepaskan* is a particled word. Syntactically, there is a change of syntactical unit from phrase to word. This condition brings unit shift from phrase to word.

The TL text *Lepaskan!* has been chosen as the translation equivalence of the SL text *Let go!* since the meaning properties of SL text *let go* are incuded into TL text *lepaskan.*The SL text *let go* has meaning property of action. It is included into the TL text *lepaskan* which has also the same meaning property of action in TL. Here, the translator may attempt to choose shift since TL has a word which has already covered the SL phrase *let go*. Furthermore, the interjection *let go* has included the same meaning property with the word *lepaskan* in which both of them used to convey the emotions of demand. The emotions of demand in the SL text is shown by using interjection and it is still maintained in the TL text

Data 18a

Seth, go let the Cullens know that it's just your stupid sister—I thought the words as harshly as possible. I'll deal with this. ***On it!*** Seth was only too happy to leave. He vanished toward the house. (BD: 148)

Data 18b

Seth, beritahu keluarga Cullen, kalau yang datang ternyata hanya kakakmu yang tolol ini—aku sengaja memikirkan kata-kata yang sekasar mungkin. Biar aku saja yang membereskan masalah ini. ***Siap!*** Seth sangat senang bisa menyingkir dari situ. Ia menghilang menuju rumah. (AYB: 268)

Source Language	Target Language
On it!	Siap!
Prep. N	Adj.

From the 18th data, in SL, *On it!* is in the rank of phrase, meanwhile in TL *Siap!* is in the rank of word. The SL *on it* is known as a prepositional phrase, while in TL the word *siap* is an adjective. Syntactically, there is a change of syntactical unit from phrase to word. This condition brings unit shift from phrase to word.

The TL text *Siap!* has been chosen as the translation equivalence of the SL text *On it!* since the meaning properties of SL text *on it* is included to the TL text *siap*. The SL text *on it* has meaning property of quality. It is included into the TL text *siap* which also has meaning property of quality in TL. Here, the translator may attempt to choose shift since in TL, there is no phrase which can cover a meaning of *on it*. Thus, the phrase *on it* is included into word. Furthermore, by considering the previous text which mentions *I'll deal with this*, it can be determined that the speaker of the text is intended to convey his feelings of

readiness. The feeling of readiness in the SL text is shown by using interjection and it is still maintained in the TL text.

Data 19a

"Oh, ***come on!*** The treaty's broken" We have no proof—maybe she is sick.… OH, PLEASE!
Okay, so the circumstantial evidence is pretty strong. Still… Jacob. Sam's thought came slow, hesitant. Are you sure this is what you want? Is it really the right thing? We all know what she wanted.
(BD: 103)

Data 19b

"Oh, ***ayolah!*** Kesepakatan sudah dilanggar!
Kita tidak punya bukti-mungkin Bella benar-benar sakit… OH, YANG BENAR SAJA!
Oke, memang bukti tak langsungnya sangat kuat. Tapi tetap saja…, Jacob. Pikiran Sam lamba, ragu. Apakah kau yakin memang ini yang kau inginkan? Apakah ini benar-benar tindakan yang tepat? Kita semua tahu apa yang Bella inginkan.
(AYB: 192)

Source Language	Target Language
Come on!	Ayolah!
H M	H

From the 19th data, in SL, *Come on!* is in the rank of phrase, meanwhile in TL *Ayolah!* is in the rank of word. The SL phrase is known as a phrasal verb, while the TL word *ayolah* is a verb. Furthermore, in TL the word *ayolah* is a particled word. Syntactically, there is a change of syntactical unit from phrase to word. This condition brings unit shift from phrase to word.

The TL text *Ayolah!* has been chosen as the translation equivalence of the SL text *Ayolah!* since the meaning properties of SL text *come on* are incuded into TL text *ayolah.*The SL text *come on* has meaning property of allurement. It is

included into the TL text *lepaskan* which has also the same meaning property of allurement in TL. Furthermore, the interjection *come on* has been included into the same meaning property with the word *ayolah* in which both of them used to convey the feelings of allurement . The feelings of allurement in the SL text is shown by using interjection and it is satill maintained in the TL text.

2.2.3 Sentence to Word

In unit shifts from sentence to word, the found data were 4. All the finding data in unit shifts from sentence to word were analyzed.

Data 20a

He leaned away and looked me in the eye. "We're going to get that thing out before it can hurt any part of you. Don't be scared. I won't let it hurt you."
"That thing?" I gasped. He looked sharply away from me, toward the front door. "***Damn it!*** I forgot Gustavo was due today. I'll get rid of him and be right back." He darted out of the room.
(BD: 89)

Data 20b

Edward menjauhkan tubuhnya dan menatap mataku lekat-lekat. "Kita akan mengeluarkan makhluk itu sebelum ia melukai organ tubuhmu. Jangan takut. Aku tidak akan membiarkannya menyakitimu."
"Makhluk itu?" aku terkesiap.
Edward berpaling dengan tatapan tajam, berjalan menuju pintu depan. "***Brengsek!*** Aku lupa Gustavo dijadwalkan datang hari ini. Akan kusuruh dia pergi, sebentar lagi aku kembali." Ia melesat ke luar ruangan.
(AYB: 161)

Source Language	Target Language
Damn it!	Brengsek!
P C	Adj.

From the 20th data, it can be determined that in SL, *Damn it!* is in the rank of sentence in which the subject is a dummy subject, meanwhile in TL *Brengsek!* is in the rank of word. Syntactically, there is a change of syntactical unit from sentence to word. This condition brings unit shift from sentence to word.

The TL text *Brengsek!* has been chosen as the translation equivalence of the SL text *Damn it!* since the meaning properties of SL text *damn it* is included to the TL text *brengsek*. The SL text *damn it* has meaning property of bad values. It is included to the TL text *brengsek* which also has meaning property of bad values in TL. The sentence *damn it* is included into word. The interjection *damn it* has the same notion as the word *brengsek* in which both of them were used to convey the feelings of annoyance. The feeling of annoyance in the SL text is shown by using interjection and it is still maintained in the TL text.

Data 21a

"I'm sorry," Edward was murmuring as he wiped a wintry hand across my clammy forehead. "So much for thoroughness. I didn't think about how hot you would be with me gone. I'll have an air conditioner installed before I leave again."
I couldn't concentrate on what he was saying.
"***Excuse me!***" I gasped, struggling to get free of his arms.
(BD: 80)

Data 21b

"Maaf," bisik Edward sambil mengusapkan tangannya yang sedingin es ke keningku yang lembab. "Aku tidak berpikir panjang. Tidak terpikir olehku bahwa kau bakal kegerahan kalau aku tidak ada. Aku akan memasang AC sebelum aku pergi lagi."
Aku tidak bisa berkonsentrasi pada kata-katanya.
"***Permisi!***" sergahku, memberontak dari pelukannya.
(AYB: 148)

Source Language	Target Language
Excuse me!	Permisi!
P O	Adv.

From the 21st data, it can be determined that in SL, *Excuse me!* is in the rank of sentence, meanwhile in TL *Permisi!* is in the rank of word. Syntactically, there is a change of syntactical unit from sentence to word. This condition brings unit shift from sentence to word.

The TL text *Permisi!* has been chosen as the translation equivalence of the SL text *Excuse me!* since the meaning properties of SL text *excuse me* is included to the TL text *permisi*. The SL text *excuse me* has meaning properties of action and psychological subject. It is included to the TL text *permisi* which also has meaning property of action and psychological subject. In TL, the psychological subject is implied. The sentence *excuse me* is included into TL word *permisi*. The interjection *excuse me* has the same notion as the word *permisi* in which both of them were used to convey the feelings of intimidation by considering the following text which mentions *I gasped, struggling to get free of his arms*. The feeling of intimidation in the SL text is shown by using interjection and it is still maintained in the TL text.

Data 22a	**Data 22b**
With a gasp, I lost my grip on the struggling weight I was holding away from myself. It snapped back like stressed elastic, protecting my thoughts once again. "Oops, ***lost it!***" I sighed. (BD: 477)	Terkesiap, aku kehilangan kendali atas perisai yang susah payah kujauhkan dariku. Perisai itu melenting kembali bagaikan karet gelang yang diregangkan, kembali melindungi pikiranku. "Uuups, ***lepas!***" desahku. (AYB: 861)
Source Language	Target Language
Lost it!	Lepas!
P C	Adv.

From the 22nd data, it can be determined that in SL, *Lost it!* is in the rank of sentence, meanwhile in TL *Lepas!* is in the rank of word. Syntactically, there is a change of syntactical unit from sentence to word. This condition brings unit shift from sentence to word.

The TL text *Lepas!* has been chosen as the translation equivalence of the SL text *Lost it!* since the meaning properties of SL text *lost it* is included to the TL text *lepas.* The SL text *lost it* has meaning properties of action. It is included to the TL text *lepas* which also has meaning property of action. The sentence *lost it* is included into TL word *lepas* The interjection *lost it* has the same notion as the word *lepas* in which both of them were used to convey the feelings of inadvertent accident by considering the previous text which mentions *I lost my grip on the struggling weight I was holding away from myself*. The feeling of inadvertent accident in the SL text is shown by using interjection and it is still maintained in the TL text.

Data 23a

My stride broke. I staggered two steps before it evened out again. Wait up. My legs aren't as long as yours. SETH! What do you think you're DOING? ***GO HOME!***
He didn't answer, but I could feel his excitement as he kept right on after me. I could see through his eyes as he could see through mine. The night scene was bleak for me— full of despair. For him, it was hopeful. (BD: 138)

Data 23b

Lariku melambat. Aku sempat terhuyung ragu dua langkah sebelum memacu kakiku lagi. Tunggu. Kaki-kakiku tidak sepanjang kakimu. SETH! Apa yang kau LAKUKAN? ***PULANG!***
Seth tidak menyahut, tapi aku bisa merasakan semangatnya sementara ia terus berlari tepat di belakangku. Aku bisa melihat melalui matanya seperti halnya ia juga bisa melihat melalui mataku. Pemandangan malam terlihat muram olehku— penuh keputusasaan. Di mata Seth, justru penuh harapan.
(AYB: 253)

Source Language	Target Language
Go home!	Pulang!
Adv V	V

From the 23th data, in SL, *Go home!* is a sentence in which the subject is a dummy subject. Meanwhile, in TL *Pulang!* is in the rank of word. This condition brings unit shift from sentence to word.

The TL text *Pulang!* has been chosen as the translation equivalence of the SL text *Go home!* since the meaning properties of SL text *go* and *home* are included to the TL text *pulang*. The SL text *go home* has meaning properties of action and place. It is included into the TL text *pulang* which has meaning properties of action included place. The SL text *go* is described as to move toward a place, while *home* is a place directed. Here, the translator may attempt to choose

shift since in TL, the word *pulang* has had a meaning of a place directed, i.e. home also. Thus, the SL *go home* is included into word. By considering the previous conversation of the speaker who mentions *SETH! What do you think you're doing?*, it can be determined that the speaker wants to convey his emotions of dejection. The meaning of dejection in the SL text is shown by using interjection and it is still maintained in the TL text.

4.2.4 Sentence to Phrase

In unit shifts from sentence to phrase, the found data were 3. All the finding data in unit shifts from sentence to word are analyzed.

Data 24a	**Data 24b**
I'd pretty much forgotten where I was when I heard Alice call, "Bella! ***It's time!***" (BD: 49)	Aku sampai lupa di mana aku berada saat itu sampai mendengar Alice berseru, "Bella! ***Sudah waktunya!***" (AYB: 91)
Source Language	Target Language
It is time!	Sudah waktunya!
S P C	M H

From the 24th data, it can be determined that in SL, *It's time!* is in the rank of sentence, meanwhile in TL *Sudah waktunya!* is in the rank of phrase. Syntactically, there is a change of syntactical unit from sentence to phrase. This condition brings unit shift from sentence to phrase.

The TL text *sudah waktunya!* has been chosen as the translation equivalence of the SL text *it's time!* since the meaning properties of SL text *it's time* is included to the TL text *sudah waktunya.* The interjection *it's time* has shared the same meaning property with the phrase *sudah waktunya* in which both of them used to convey the feelings of readiness. The feeling of readiness in the SL text is shown by using interjection and it is still maintained in the TL text.

Data 25a	**Data 25b**
"***It will only take a second!***"And with that, Alice darted from the room. (BD: 260)	"***Sebentar saja kok!***" Dan setelah berkata begitu, Alice melesat keluar ruangan. (AYB: 465)
Source Language	Target Language
It will take a second!	Sebentar saja kok!
S P C	H M

From the 25th data, it can be determined that in SL, *It will only take a second!* is in the rank of sentence, meanwhile in TL *Sebentar saja kok!* is in the rank of phrase. Syntactically, there is a change of syntactical unit from sentence to phrase. This condition brings unit shift from sentence to phrase.

The TL text *Sebentar saja kok!* has been chosen as the translation equivalence of the SL text *It will only take a second!* since the meaning properties of SL text *it will only take a second* is shared into the TL *sebentar saja kok.* The interjection *it will only take a second* has the same notion as the word *sebentar*

saja kok in which both of them were used to convey the feelings of desirability. The feeling of desirability in the SL text is shown by using interjection and it is still maintained in the TL text.

Data 26a	**Data 26b**
"***You absolute moron!*** You could have given him a heart attack!" "Charlie's fine. He's tough. If you'd give this just a minute, you'll see that I did you a favor here." (BD: 318)	"***Dasar tolol!*** Bisa-bisa dia kena serangan jantung, tahu!" "Charlie baik-baik saja kok. Dia kuat. Kalau kau mau berpikir satu menit saja, akan kaulihat bahwa sebenarnya aku membantumu." (AYB: 572)
Source Language	Target Language
You absolute moron!	Dasar tolol!
S Adv P	M H

From the 26th data, it can be determined that in SL, *You absolute moron!* is in the rank of sentence, meanwhile in TL *Dasar tolol!* is in the rank of phrase. Syntactically, there is a change of syntactical unit from sentence to phrase. This condition brings unit shift from sentence to phrase.

The TL text *Dasar tolol!* has been chosen as the translation equivalence of the SL text *You absolute moron!* since the meaning properties of SL text *you absolute moron* is included into the TL *dasar tolol.* The interjection *you absolute moron* has the same notion as the word *dasar tolol* in which both of them were used to convey the feelings of anger. The feeling of anger in the SL text is shown by using interjection and it is still maintained in the TL text.

4.2.5 Phrase to Sentence

In unit shifts from phrase to sentence, the finding data was one. All the finding data in unit shifts from sentence to word is analyzed.

Data 27a	**Data 27b**
We ran in silence, and the minutes passed. I listened to the noises around him, double checking his judgment. Hey—something coming up fast! he warned me after fifteen minutes of silence. ***On my way!*** (BD: 143)	Kami berlari dalam diam, dan menit demi menit berlalu. Aku mendengarkan suara-suara di sekeliling Seth, mengecek ulang penilaiannya. Hei—sesuatu berlari cepat sekali! Seth memperingatkan setelah lima belas menit berdiam diri. ***Aku akan segera ke sana!*** (AYB: 260)
Source Language	Target Language
On my way!	Aku akan ke sana!
Prep. NP	S P Adv.

From the 27th data, it can be determined that in SL, *On my way!* is in the rank of phrase, meanwhile in TL *Aku akan ke sana!* is in the rank of sentence. Syntactically, there is a change of syntactical unit from phrase to sentence. This condition brings unit shift from phrase to sentence.

The TL text *Aku akan ke sana!* has been chosen as the translation equivalence of the SL text *On my way!* since the meaning properties of SL text *On my way* is included into the TL *aku akan ke sana.* The interjection *on my way* has been included into the same meaning property with the sentence *aku akan ke sana*

in which both of them used to convey the feelings of readiness by considering the previous text which mentions *Hey—something coming up fast! he warned me after fifteen minutes of silence*. From the previous text, it can be determined that the speaker command and warn the hearer to get ready. The feeling of readiness in the SL text is shown by using interjection and it is still maintained in the TL text.

4.3 Intra-System Shifts

In this part, there were 3 data which represents the indications happened in intra-system shifts. It includes 1 represented data of intra-system shifts from generic to specific and 2 represented data of intra-system shifts of cultural difference. The following data are:

4.3.1 Generic to Specific

In intra-system shifts from generic to specific, the found data was one. All the finding data in intra-system shifts from generic to specific is analyzed.

Data 28a

The dark-haired woman put her hand on top of Kate's. "I'm Carmen, this is Eleazar. We're all so very pleased to finally meet you."
"M-me, too," I stuttered.
Tanya glanced at the people waiting behind her—Charlie's deputy, Mark, and his wife. Their eyes were huge as they took in the Denali clan.
"We'll get to know each other later. ***We'll have eons of time for that!***" Tanya laughed as she and her family moved on.
(BD: 38)

Data 28b

Wanita yang berambut hitam meletakkan tangannya di atas tangan Kate. "Aku Carmen, ini Eleazar. Kami sangat senang akhirnya bisa bertemu denganmu." "A-aku juga," sahutku terbata-bata.
Tanya melirik orang-orang yang menunggu di belakang—wakil Charlie, Mark, dan istrinya. Mata mereka membelalak saat melihat klan Denali.
"Nanti saja kita semakin saling mengenal. ***Kita punya waktu berabad-abad!***" tawa Tanya sementara ia dan keluarganya beranjak pergi.
(AYB: 73)

Source Language	Target Language
We'll have eons of time for that!	Kita punya waktu berabad-abad!
Generic	Specific

From the 28th data, SL it can be determined that in SL, *eons of time* has a generic meaning, meanwhile in TL *waktu berabad-abad* has a specific meaning. In this case, the system of language is involved. This condition brings intra-system shift from generic to specific.

The SL *eons of time* has meaning property of generic and it is shared into the TL *waktu beabad-abad* which has meaning property of specific. The SL word *eons* has meaning of a length of time that is too long to measure.

Here, the translator may attempt to choose shift from generic to specific since in TL system, there is no generic meaning which can cover a meaning of *eons of time*. Thus, the SL *eons of time* is shared into specific meaning. The SL *We'll have eons of time for that!* which is translated into *Kita punya waktu berabad-abad!* shows the feelings of conviction by considering the previous text which mentions *We'll get to know each other later*. The meaning of conviction in the SL text is shown by using interjection and it is still maintained in the TL text.

4.3.2 Cultural Difference

In intra-system shifts of cultural difference, the finding data were 2. All the finding data in intra-system shifts of cultural difference are analyzed.

Data 29a

"Hey, guys! It seems like it's been years! Look at you, Nessie! Come to Grandpa! ***I swear you've grown half a foot!*** And you look skinny, Ness." He glared at me. "Aren't they feeding you up there?"
"It's just the growth spurt," I muttered.
(BD: 401)

Data 29b

"Hei, anak-anak! Rasanya sudah bertahun-tahun tidak ketemu! Coba lihat kau, Nessie! Mari sini, Grandpa gendong! ***Sumpah, kau tambah tinggi 25 senti!*** Dan kau kelihatan kurus, Ness." Charlie memandang garang padaku. "Memangnya kau tidak diberi makan ya disana?" "Itu hanya karena dia cepat sekali bertumbuh," gumamku.
(AYB: 724)

Source Language	Target Language
I swear you've grown <u>half a foot</u>!	Sumpah, kau tambah tinggi <u>25 senti</u>!
C D	C D

From the 29th data, it can be determined that in SL, *half a foot!* has a generic meaning, meanwhile in TL *25 senti!* has a specific meaning. In this case, the system of language is involved. This condition brings intra-system shift of cultural difference

The SL *half a foot* has meaning property of generic and it is shared into the TL *25 senti* which has meaning property of specific. Here, the translator may attempt to choose shift from generic to specific since in TL culture, someone's height is not measured by *half a foot*. Thus, the SL *half a foot* is shared into

specific meaning. The SL *I swear you've grown half a foot!* which is translated into *Sumpah, kau tambah tinggi 25 senti!* shows the feelings of amazement. The meaning of amazement in the SL text is shown by using interjection and it is still maintained in the TL text.

Data 30a

"***Hey, guys!*** It seems like it's been years! Look at you, Nessie! Come to Grandpa! I swear you've grown half a foot! And you look skinny, Ness."
He glared at me. "Aren't they feeding you up there?"
"It's just the growth spurt," I muttered.
(BD: 401)

Data 30b

"***Hei, anak-anak!*** Rasanya sudah bertahun-tahun tidak ketemu! Coba lihat kau, Nessie! Mari sini, Grandpa gendong! Sumpah, kau tambah tinggi 25 senti! Dan kau kelihatan kurus, Ness." Charlie memandang garang padaku. "Memangnya kau tidak diberi makan ya disana?" "Itu hanya karena dia cepat sekali bertumbuh," gumamku.
(AYB: 724)

Source Language	Target Language
Hey, guys!	Hei, anak-anak!
C D	C D

From the 30th data, it can be determined that in SL, *guys!* has a generic meaning, meanwhile in TL *anak-anak!* has a specific meaning. In this case, the system of language is involved. This condition brings intra-system shift of cultural difference.

The SL *guys* has meaning property of generic and it is shared into the TL *anak-anak* which has meaning property of specific. The SL *guys* has meaning properties of human and group. It is shared into the TL *anak-anak* which has

meaning properties of human, young, and group. Here, the translator may attempt to choose shift from generic to specific since in TL culture, the words *anak-anak* often used by parents for calling their children. Thus, the SL *guys* is shared into specific meaning. The SL *Hey, guys!* which is translated into *Hei, anak-anak!* shows the meaning of interjection of calling for attention. The meaning of calling for attention in the SL text is shown by using interjection and it is still maintained in the TL text.