

# Translation Shifts Found in The Crown Netflix Series

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**Abstract.** The research presented in this paper is entitled Translation Shifts in The Crown Netflix Series. The primary objective of this study is to identify the various types of translation shifts and assess the functional equivalence of these shifts within the context of The Crown Netflix series. A qualitative method has been employed to analyze the data, which consists of ten episodes from a single season. The data collection process focused on the examination of subtitles accompanying each episode. Catford's shift theory and Nida and Taber's functional equivalence theory serve as the theoretical frameworks for this research. Catford's theory classifies translation shifts into two main categories: level shift and category shift, divided into structure shift, unit shift, class shift, and intrasystem shift. On the other hand, Nida and Taber propose two types of functional equivalence: formal equivalence and dynamic equivalence. The findings of the data analysis revealed a total of 100 instances of data-level shifts. Among the category shifts, structure shift accounted for 120 instances, class shift for 40 instances, unit shift for 100 instances, and intrasystem shift for 60 instances. Concerning functional equivalence, formal equivalence emerges as the most prevalent type among the identified translation shifts in this research.

**Keywords:** functional equivalence; qualitative analysis; translation shifts



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## 1. Introduction

Translation is a fundamental undertaking in communication, encompassing the conversion of an original message into a different language. As stated by Newmark (1998), translation involves the transmission of the intended meaning of a text in another language. To ensure an accurate and effective translation, the translator must consider the target language's structure, as (Larson, 1984) emphasized. This entails taking into account the distinctive characteristics and subtleties of the target language. Nida and Taber (1982) define translation as the process of expressing a source language message into the target language, striving for the utmost natural equivalence in both meaning and style. Therefore, knowledge of the source and target languages is necessary to select different words and sentence structures to ensure equivalence in meaning and to convey the intended meaning accurately. The style of writing also plays an important role in conveying the impact and effect of the source text. Translation equivalence refers to the correspondence between a word, phrase, or expression in the target language and its equivalent meaning in the source language. Therefore, in the process of conveying meaning, a translator must take into account the structure of the translation and diligently seek appropriate equivalents that accurately convey the intended meaning of the source language.

Translation often necessitates intricate adjustments to transfer meaning from one language to another. Throughout the translation process, modifications may occur that result in the loss of certain aspects of meaning or linguistic style, rendering the translation no longer equivalent. These changes arise due to various factors, including disparities in language structure, cultural dissimilarities, and specific constraints related to translation, all of which contribute to translation non-equivalence. Consequently, a phenomenon known as translation shift emerges, as described by (Catford, 1965). Translation shift denotes the deviation from formal equivalence during the transfer of content from the source language (SL) to the target language (TL) to render the translation acceptable. It implies a state of transposition. Newmark (1988) employs the term "transposition" to achieve a certain level of "naturalness" and generate an acceptable translation. The concept of transposition bias is employed to imbue a translation with a sense of naturalness while adhering closely to the meaning of the source text. The analysis of translated texts frequently involves deliberations on the phenomenon of transposition bias. Several translation scholars employ the concept of translation bias as a means to comprehend the modifications between the source language and the target language.

Catford's (1965) theoretical framework identifies two distinct types of shifts: level shift and category shift. A level shift occurs when the source and target languages possess equivalence but are positioned at dissimilar levels or within contrasting categories. Especially, there is a shift from grammatical meaning to lexical meaning. In addition, the second type of shift, as proposed by (Catford, 1965) is known as category shift. This type of shift involves a modification in the formal correspondence between the source language and the target language. Category shift occurs when language elements in the source and target languages, which do not share the same category, necessitate adjustments to establish equivalence. Catford further classifies category shift into four distinct types: 1) structure shift, 2) class shift, 3) unit shift, and 4) intra-system shift.

Translation equivalence plays a crucial role in effectively conveying the clear meaning of a translation from the source language to the target language. Larson (1984) stated meaning is influenced by cultural and linguistic elements within a community. In light of this, translators must possess the ability to modify their translations by employing equivalent words and phrases in the target language. Hence, translation equivalence can be understood as the process of delivering an equivalent meaning between the source and target languages. The concept of functional equivalence, as introduced by (Nida & Taber, 1982) encompasses two distinct forms of translation equivalence that prioritize the effective transmission of the function and communicative impact of the source text in the target language. The goal is not merely to produce a literal or word-for-word rendering but to capture the essence and impact of the source text, adapting it to resonate with the target language. Two distinct forms of functional equivalence can be identified: formal equivalence

and dynamic equivalence. Formal equivalence prioritizes the production of a translation that closely approximates the grammatical structures and lexical attributes inherent in the target language, with the ultimate goal of achieving a significant level of equivalence. An example of formal equivalence is taken by (Pratama, 2019) in the article "Translation of Children's Picture Book". There is one of the data found in the literal translation type that is translated literally, such as the following:

SL: One day the farmer's wife was pregnant.

TL: *Pada suatu hari istri petani itu hamil.*

This results in the translation into the target language becoming more natural and meaningful. The sentence provided exemplifies the application of formal equivalence, which entails a precious translation methodology whereby each word in the source language is rendered with its corresponding counterpart in the target language. This approach prioritizes a word-for-word translation, ensuring that the meaning of each term is preserved. Furthermore, adjustments are made to harmonize the translated sentence with the grammatical structure inherent in the target language, thereby ensuring linguistic coherence and syntactical accuracy. The translator in the example above focuses on maintaining similarity in structure and style in the source language. The second type is dynamic equivalence. According to Nida and Taber (1964), dynamic equivalence focuses on achieving equivalent impact and response rather than maintaining formal features. One example of dynamic equivalence is found in the series *The Crown* (2016).

Timestamp: 00:14:59,680 (*The Crown*, Episode 1)

SL: You have to hand it to her.

Timestamp: 00:14:58,480 (*The Crown*, Episode 1)

TL: *Kau harus mengakuiinya.*

The dynamic equivalence example above focuses on conveying the intended meaning of the source text. This results in the translation into the target language becoming more natural and meaningful. The sentence provided exemplifies the application of formal equivalence, which entails a precious translation methodology whereby each word in the source language is rendered with its corresponding counterpart in the target language. This approach prioritizes a word-for-word translation, ensuring that the meaning of each term is preserved. Furthermore, adjustments are made to harmonize the translated sentence with the grammatical structure inherent in the target language, thereby ensuring linguistic coherence and syntactical accuracy. The translator in the example above focuses on maintaining similarity in structure and style in the source language. The second type is dynamic equivalence.

Numerous scholarly investigations have been conducted to explore the phenomenon of translation shifts. The initial analysis carried out by (Halim, 2018) centered on utilizing Catford's (1965) theoretical framework to examine translation shifts in a short story titled "The Little Match." The study revealed that unit shift was the most prevalent type of shift observed. In a similar vein, (Hadi Sasmito, 2021) also employed Catford's (1965) theory and found that intra-systemic shifts predominantly occurred in the study. These shifts were attributed to the requirement for translation equivalence and the divergent linguistic systems between English and Indonesian. Furthermore, another research endeavor conducted by (Muamaroh & Hanggraningtyas, 2022) investigated the presence of dominant translation shifts in Chairil Anwar's poem "Huesca" in comparison to John Cornford's poem "To Margot Heinemann." The findings of this study indicated the existence of a prevailing translation shift, alongside the prevalence of dynamic equivalence as the most dominant translation approach employed.

This research, entitled *Translation Shifts Found in The Crown Netflix Series*, provides a concise summary based on the previous explanation. This research delves into an analysis of

translation shifts and equivalence types in the process of translating The Crown, aiming to identify discrepancies in attaining optimal equivalence between the source and target texts. Thus, this study has contributed to the understanding of this topic. The primary objective of this study is to discern the various categories of translation shifts present in the Netflix series The Crown. Furthermore, it discussed the types of translation that are functional equivalent.

## 2. Method

In this research, the research method for data sources is an important point in completing the research. This research used the qualitative method. According to Creswell (2013), qualitative methods based on qualitative data types have four data collection techniques: observation, interviews, documents, audiovisual tools, and protocols for recording information. However, knowing the data collection techniques is necessary for the researcher to obtain data needed to answer the research problem.

The data source for this research is one of Netflix's The Crown series in the first season, which consisted of ten episodes. This study analyzed the translation shifts in the series. The series is a story about the life of the royal family inspired by the British Empire. In this first season, The Crown focuses more on Queen Elizabeth II's married life and the beginning of her tenure as queen of the country. Based on the data collection process, the series had many different types of translation shifts.

The data collection in this research utilized library research. Library research analyses various reference sources, including books and relevant previous research, to gain a deep theoretical understanding of the research topic. (Sarwono, 2006) This research also used non-participant observation techniques. According to Williams (2019), non-participant observation is often used in qualitative research to collect primary data about social phenomena, in contrast to participant observation, where researchers are involved and interact with participants. In non-participant observation, researchers observed and studied the social world without direct involvement.

The analysis of this research focused on comparing English and Indonesian subtitles in this series. The subtitle data in this research was obtained directly from Netflix to obtain accurate data. The data collection process also focused on the subtitles by watching each episode multiple times. The relevant data is marked in a list that considers translation shifts. Furthermore, after the data is collected, the data is classified based on the determinate types of translation shifts.

## 3. Result and Discussion

This chapter comprises the exploration and analysis of the gathered data. It encompasses the presentation of various study objects, divided into two sections. The initial section delves into the examination of shifts observed in *The Crown* Netflix Series, while the subsequent section focuses on elucidating the different types of functional equivalence in translation found in the same series. Each of the sub-chapters is subsequently expounded upon in greater detail.

### *Level Shift*

A phenomenon known as level shift occurs when a source language, operating within a specific linguistic level, undergoes translation into a target language that possesses a commensurate language system situated at an alternate linguistic level. This shift primarily manifests between the domains of lexis (lexical) and grammar (grammatical). In essence, a level shift denotes a transformative change in translation that entails a transition between grammar and lexis, or conversely.

### Tenses Marker

(1)	00:11:00,520 (The Crown, Episode 4)	
	SL	I've read the Aeneid, Mr. Thurman.
	00:10:50,920 (The Crown, Episode 4)	
	TL	<i>Aku sudah membaca Aeneid, Tn. Thurman.</i>
(2)	00:05:04,735 (The Crown, Episode 2)	
	SL	He's awake
	00:05:04,760 (The Crown, Episode 2)	
	TL	<i>Dia sudah bangun.</i>

In the source language found in data (1), there is a level shift that has occurred between the source language and the target language. In the source language, there is a tense marker. The tense marker in the source language is simple present perfect tense. In the sentence "I've read the Aeneid, Mr. Thurman.", there is the phrase "have read" which consists of the auxiliary verb "have" followed by the past participle "read". As a result, with this component, the sentence in the source language states an action or event that happened in the past but still has a relationship or relevance to the present time. When the sentence in the source language is translated into Indonesian, a shift occurs. The phrase "have read" in the source language is translated into the target language into the lexis "*sudah*". This lexis in Bahasa Indonesia states that an action or event has been completed or occurred before the current point in time. Therefore, the use of "*sudah*" in Indonesian means the same as the simple present perfect tense. This particular data exemplifies a level shift from a grammatical to a lexis. Furthermore, the translation in data (1) is an example of formal equivalence. Throughout the translation process, the source and target languages maintain a comparable sentence structure and form, although there is a level shift in the translation. The meaning of the translation in the target language also adapts to the target language so that the meaning is still conveyed well.

In the source language in data (2), there is the sentence "He's awake". The phrase "is awake" is translated into the lexis "*sudah*" in the target language. Therefore, through this, it can be seen that there is a level shift marked by the grammatical to lexis. The level shift occurs because in the source language the phrase "is awake" is a form of Simple Present Tense followed by the pattern to be + verb 1 in English which indicates that an action is typically used to refer to actions that happen regularly, facts that are true in general, or events that occur in the present. In Indonesian, this grammatical structure is translated into the word "*sudah*" followed by a verb. In the context of this translation, between the source language "He's awake" and the Target Language "*Dia sudah bangun*", the translation tends to fall under the category of Formal Equivalence. In the Formal Equivalence approach, the translators try to maintain similar structures and words between the source language and the target language. In this case, the translation "*Dia sudah bangun*" tries to maintain a similar sentence structure to the original sentence "He's awake", keeping the subject followed by the verb.

### Category Shift

The translation outcomes of The Crown Netflix Series exhibit four distinct types of category shifts: structure shifts, class shifts, unit shifts, and intra-system shifts. These category shifts represent deviations from formal correspondence during the translation process.

### Structure Shift

Structure shift arises from alterations in the composition of the nominal group, encompassing the relocation of particular elements or the selective addition and omission of

specific elements. These shifts typically occur in the phrase and sentence. Here are some examples of structure shifts for further explanation:

### Structure shift phrase level

(1)	00:08:31,400 (The Crown, Episode 6)	
	SL	Our fellow <u>lunch club</u> member, Tony Longdon.
	00:08:21,800 (The Crown, Episode 6)	
	TL	Anggota <u>klub makan siang</u> kita, Tony Longdon.
(2)	H                    M	
	00:08:06,760 (The Crown, Episode 7)	
	SL	<u>The rightful heir</u> .
	M H	
(2)	00:07:57,160 (The Crown, Episode 7)	
	TL	<u>Pewaris sah</u> .
	H                    M	

There is a structure shift at the phrase level. In data (1) there is a source language with the sentence "Our fellow lunch club member, Tony Longdon". In the sentence there is the phrase "lunch club", with the sentence structure in this phrase is modifier + head. The word "club" functions as a noun that acts as the head (core) of the phrase, while "lunch" is a noun that functions as a modifier to provide additional information about the club. Thus, "lunch club" is a phrase consisting of the head "club" and the modifier "lunch". Meanwhile, in the translation into Indonesian, the phrase changes its structure to "klub makan siang", which is head+modifier. The variation in word order occurs due to the disparities in structural patterns between the source language and the target language. This structure shift results in formal equivalence, because even though there is a structure change, the sentence is translated according to the sentence structure. This makes this sentence able to convey its meaning well.

According to the data analysis (2), a structure shift is observed between the source language and the target language. In the source language, the phrase "the rightful heir" is examined, wherein the word "heir" functions as the head of the phrase, conveying the primary meaning. The term "rightful" serves as a modifier, providing supplementary information to the head, which is "heir." The phrase is then translated into Indonesian into "pewaris sah". Through this phrase, the head is "pewaris", while the word "sah" is a modifier because it provides additional information about the head of the phrase, namely "pewaris". The data (2) illustrates a formal equivalence tendency in the translation between the source language phrase "The rightful heir" and the corresponding target language phrase "The rightful heir." In formal equivalence, the translator strives to maintain word similarity and sentence structure alignment between the source and target languages. In this particular data, the translation "The rightful heir" endeavors to retain a sentence structure that closely resembles the original. By utilizing equivalent words in the target language, the translation effectively conveys the same meaning. The translation achieves meaning equivalence by employing suitable word choices in the target language, such as translating "The rightful" as "sah" and "heir" as "pewaris." The translation endeavor focuses on preserving the meaning and conceptual essence of the original sentence through appropriate word selection in the target language.

### Structure Shift Sentence Level

	00:33:56,560 (The Crown, Episode 1)			
	SL   <u>I'm checking curtain fabrics in an hour.</u>			
	S	V	O	ADV
(1)	00:33:56,560 (The Crown, Episode 1)			
	TL   <u>Sejam lagi aku harus periksa bahan tirai.</u>			
	ADV	S	V	O
	00:02:55,125 (The Crown, Episode 3)			
	SL   <u>It contained my abdication papers.</u>			
	S	V	O	
(2)	00:02:56,360 (The Crown, Episode 3)			
	TL   <u>Berisi dokumen abdikasiku</u>			
	V	O		

In data (1) there is a sentence level structure shift. In the source language there is a sentence "I'm checking curtain fabrics in an hour.". This sentence has a different structure from its translation in the target language. The structure in the source language is SVOADV. "I" as the subject, "am checking" as the verb, "curtain fabrics" as the object, and "in an hour" as the adverb. the structure in this sentence is different from that in the target language. the meaning is "*Sejam lagi aku harus periksa bahan tirai.*" The structure of this sentence is adjective (Sejam) which means "in an hour", subject (aku) which is (I) in English, verb (harus periksa) which is translated into (checking), and object (bahan tirai). Therefore, there is a structure shift translation in this data, besides that there is also dynamic equivalence in this translation result. Although there is a change in structure and grammar between the original sentence and the translation, the meaning and message are maintained. The original sentence expresses the intention to check the curtain material within an hour, while the translation also manages to convey the same meaning by using a more common structure and grammar in Indonesian.

Structure shift with the form of sentence structure can be found in data (2). The sentence structure identified in the source language adheres to the SVO pattern, comprising three distinct constituents: the subject (It), the verb (contained), and the object (my abdication papers). The sentence in the source language is translated in the target language into VO. In this pattern, there are two parts: verb (berisi), and object (dokumen abdikasiku). Therefore, it can be seen that the sentence in data (2) shows a shift in its sentence structure. In the data, it is also included in the dynamic equivalence, between the source language " It contained my abdication papers." and the target language " *Berisi dokumen abdikasiku*". This data focuses on transferring the meaning and message contained in the original text into the target language. This data, is translated into " *Berisi dokumen abdikasiku*" using a dynamic equivalence by considering the same understanding of meaning as the original sentence " It contained my abdication papers". The translation makes adaptations in the target language expressions to express the appropriate meaning. Despite the changes in the sentence structure and the words used, the translation still expresses the meaning that matches the original sentence.

### Class Shift

A class shift manifests when the translation equivalent of an item in the source language belongs to a distinct class compared to the original item. This implies that the source Language exhibits a dissimilar class in relation to the Target Language. In this data, a class shift occurs whereby a noun transforms into a verb, and an adverb assumes the role of an adjective. This modification enhances the comprehensibility of the explanation, bolstered by supporting data.

(1)	00:40:18,440 (The Crown, Episode 4)	
	SL	Indeed he could be seen to be <b>responsible</b> for that crisis.
00:40:08,840 (The Crown, Episode 4)		
TL	<i>Dia bisa terlihat bertanggung jawab atas krisis itu.</i>	
(2)	00:19:29,600 (The Crown, Episode 7)	
	SL	To be uninformed and entirely at someone else's <b>mercy</b> .
00:19:20,000 (The Crown, Episode 7)		
TL	<i>Tak tahu apa-apa dan sepenuhnya bergantung pada orang lain.</i>	

The analysis of data (1) reveals the presence of a class shift between the source language and the target language. This can be observed in the English source sentence "Indeed he could be seen to be responsible for that crisis," where the term "responsible" pertains to the adjective class. According to the Cambridge Dictionary (2024), "responsible" denotes having control, authority, and the duty of taking care of something or someone. The translation into Indonesian, "*Dia bisa terlihat bertanggung jawab atas krisis itu*," showcases a shift from an adjective to a verb phrase, indicating the ability to be seen as accountable for the mentioned crisis. While in Indonesian the phrase "*bertanggung jawab*" is a verb class. According to KBBI (2016), it has the meaning obliged to bear. Certainly, in data (1) this class shift is included in formal equivalence. The main focus is to convey the same meaning and effect of the original sentence into the target language by taking into account the context and purpose of communication. This translation reflects the communicative purpose and meaning similar to the original sentence. Although there are some changes in structure and grammar between the original sentence and the translation, the meaning and message are maintained.

Data analysis (2) reveals the presence of a class shift. In the source language sentence "To be uninformed and entirely at someone else's mercy," the word "mercy" functions as a noun. According to the Cambridge Dictionary (2024), it signifies being in a state where another individual or entity possesses complete power over us, resulting in a profound sense of helplessness. In the target language translation, the word is rendered as the verb "*bergantung*," which, according to KBBI (2016), conveys a sense of dependence or being connected to something higher. Both words encapsulate the notion of complete reliance on others. Consequently, the translation from the source language to the target language aligns with formal equivalence. Although a class shift occurs, the translation preserves the sentence structure of the source language while effectively conveying the intended meaning in the target language.

### Unit Shift

Unit shift pertains to a departure from formal correspondence observed during the translation process, wherein the translation equivalent of a linguistic unit in the source language is expressed through a unit situated at a distinct rank within the target language. While bearing similarities to structure shift, unit shift distinguishes itself by the disparity in rank between the source and target languages. This shift encompasses a range of rank transformations, encompassing transitions from words to phrases, phrases to words, and phrases to clauses, while also allowing for the conversion of individual words into phrases. The data source, in particular, focused its analysis on unit shifts involving the conversion from words to phrases and from phrases to words.

### Phrase to Word

	00:09:57,040 (The Crown, Episode 1)
(1)	SL   <b>Come along</b> , Winston.
	00:09:57,040 (The Crown, Episode 1)
	TL   <b>Ayo</b> , Winston.
(2)	00:12:35,815 (The Crown, Episode 2)
	SL   <b>Put your feet up</b> . Let the younger generation have a go now.
	00:12:35,840 (The Crown, Episode 2)
	TL   <b>Beristirahatlah</b> . Biar generasi muda yang bekerja sekarang.

Data (1) illustrates the presence of a unit shift in translation. The source language sentence, "Come along, Winston," is translated into Indonesian as "ayo, Winston." The occurrence of unit shift translation is observed when the translation unit in the source language undergoes a shift or alteration in the target language. In this particular case, the phrase "come along" in the source language is translated into a single-word equivalent, namely "ayo," in the target language. This translation exemplifies a shift in the translation unit, where the original verb phrase "come along" is substituted with the single-word equivalent "ayo." This sentence, when compared between the source language and the target language, falls under the purview of dynamic equivalence. Within data (1), the translation appropriately aligns with the customary usage patterns in Indonesian for expressing an invitation or encouragement to join or move together.

In data (2), there is a unit shift in the source language in the form of phrases into words. In the source language, there is the phrase "Put your feet up", which is translated in Indonesian in the target language into "beristirahatlah" including in the unit shift translation. In the source sentence, the phrase "Put your feet up" means "beristirahatlah". The phrase is used in English to tell someone to relax or take a break. However, in the Indonesian translation, the shift occurs by using a different unit. The phrase "Put your feet up" is translated as "beristirahatlah". In this case, the translation replaces the phrase "Put your feet up" with the single word "beristirahatlah", which also has a similar meaning. In this data, the sentence between the source and target language is also included in the dynamic equivalence category. In this translation, while the sentence structure remains relatively similar between the source language (SL) and the target language (TL), there are changes in expressions and specific word choices. The translation maintains the intended meaning and communicative purpose of the original text. Although the phrase "Put your feet up" is translated as "beristirahatlah" with a unit shift, the general notion of resting or relaxing is preserved in an appropriate context.

### Word to Phrase

	00:01:17,295 (The Crown, Episode 2)
(1)	SL   the home of wild animals and <b>uninhabited</b>
	00:01:17,320 (The Crown, Episode 2)
	TL   <b>tempat binatang buas dan tak berpenghuni</b>
(2)	00: 00:12:48,135 (The Crown, Episode 2)
	SL   who, it turns out, is quite the <b>stickler</b> ,
	00:12:48,160 (The Crown, Episode 2)
	TL   <b>yang ternyata sangat keras kepala</b> ,

The next unit of translation shift in data (2) is found in the source language "who, it turns out, is quite the stickler". The word "stickler" in English refers to someone who pays a lot of attention to small things or is very strict about rules and standards. Meanwhile, in the Indonesian translation, the word "stickler" is translated as "keras kepala", which describes the nature of someone stubborn or firm in their stance. In Indonesian, the phrase "keras kepala" with more general words is enough to convey the same meaning as "stickler" in English. The translation

	00:09:57,040 (The Crown, Episode 1)
(1)	SL <b>Come along</b> , Winston.
	00:09:57,040 (The Crown, Episode 1)
(2)	TL <b>Ayo</b> , Winston.
	00:12:35,815 (The Crown, Episode 2)
	SL <b>Put your feet up</b> . Let the younger generation have a go now.
	00:12:35,840 (The Crown, Episode 2)
	TL <b>Beristirahatlah</b> . Biar generasi muda yang bekerja sekarang.

between the source language and target language "who, it turns out, is quite the stickler" into "*yang ternyata sangat keras kepala*" can be categorized as dynamic equivalence. In the translation, the phrase "stickler" is translated as "*keras kepala*". Despite the unit shift, this translation conveys the concept that the person has a stubborn nature or is firm in his/her stance. Despite the shift in units, this translation successfully conveys the concept that the person has a stubborn nature or is firm in their stance.

### *Intra-system Shift*

An instance of divergence from formal correspondence emerges when a term belonging to a specific language system in the source language is rendered into a non-corresponding system in the target language, the shift occurs internally within a system.

	00:16:09,800 (The Crown, Episode 4)
(1)	SL <b>There are reports of motorists</b>
	00:15:60,200 (The Crown, Episode 4)
(2)	TL <b>Ada laporan pengendara</b>
	09:27,760 (The Crown, Episode 4)
	SL <b>A small mill town</b> in America, outside Philadelphia?
	00:09:18,160 (The Crown, Episode 4)
	TL <b>Kota kecil di AS, di luar Philadelphia.</b>

In the data (1), an intrasystem shift occurs in the translation process from the source language "There are reports of motorists" to the target language "*Ada laporan pengendara*" in Indonesian. There is a shift within the intrasystem translation. The word "motorists" in English is the plural form of the base word "motorist" which refers to individuals who drive motor vehicles. On the other hand, in the Indonesian translation, the word "*pengendara*" does not explicitly indicate a plural form. The word "*pengendara*" can refer to both singular and plural forms in Indonesian. This intra-system shift reflects the grammatical variations between English and Indonesian, where English uses plural suffixes, resulting in a distinct translation of the word "motorists" as "*pengendara*." The translation between the Source Language "There are reports of motorists" and the Target Language "*Ada laporan pengendara*" can be categorized as formal equivalence. In this case, despite the intrasystem shift in the translation, "*Ada laporan pengendara*" accurately reflects the structure and words of the original sentence. Therefore, the translation can be considered as formal equivalence because it aims to maintain a similar structure and choice of words as the original sentence, despite the unit shift in the translation.

In data (2) contains a form of intrasystem shift. In the data, the source language is the sentence "A small mill town in America, outside Philadelphia" and the target language is "*Kota kecil di AS, di luar Philadelphia*." In English, the determiner or article "a" is used before a singular noun to indicate that the subject is one of many possible. However, in Indonesian, the article "a" does not need to be translated explicitly as Indonesian does not use such an article. In the translation to Indonesian, the determiner "a" is omitted because there is no particular need to express its

meaning in Indonesian. In Indonesian, the use of "*kota kecil*" implicitly indicates that the subject is one of many possible small towns. Aside from being an intrasystem shift, the translation between the source language "A small mill town in America, outside Philadelphia" and the target language "*Kota kecil di AS, di luar Philadelphia*" can be categorized as formal equivalence. In this case, the translation reflects a similar sentence structure and wording as the original English sentence. Although there are some shifts in the linguistic system, the translation retains the core information and overall meaning.

#### 4. Conclusion

This research investigates the translation shifts observed in the initial season of the Netflix series, *The Crown*. These translation shifts encompass variations in level, structure, unit, class, and intrasystem translations. This study analyzed 3-2 data in each type of shift translation. In terms of level shift translations, the researcher identifies a total of 100 instances, of which 3 data points are analyzed for tense-to-lexis shifts within this study. Category shifts are classified into four distinct types, each with differing totals of data. Structure shift analysis reveals a total of 120 data points, while class shift analysis uncovers 40 data points. Similarly, unit shift analysis identifies 100 data points. Intrasystem shift, the final type, is represented by 60 data points. It is noteworthy that certain shift translation types also exhibit elements of formal and dynamic equivalence. Based on the two forms of functional equivalence, formal equivalence is found to be the most prevalent type of shift translation in this research.

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