



EXPLORING UNIT AND STRUCTURE SHIFTS IN TRANSLATING CULTURAL NARRATIVES: A CASE STUDY OF *BAWANG MERAH BAWANG PUTIH*

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Abstract

This article investigates the application of translation shifts in the English translation. It is taken from the Indonesian folktale *Bawang Merah Bawang Putih*. Translation shifts are critical in adapting linguistic elements between the source and target languages while preserving meaning and cultural nuances. It is particularly unit and structure shifts as conceptualised by Catford (1965). The primary aim of this research is to analyse how these shifts contribute to the accurate and culturally appropriate translation of literary texts. This study seeks to provide insights into the strategies used by translators to bridge linguistic and cultural gaps. At the same time, it is ensuring that the narrative and emotional depth of the source text are maintained in the target language. The research employs a qualitative descriptive method which is utilizing document analysis to examine the Indonesian folktale and its English translation. Data collection involved identifying and categorising instances of unit and structure shifts based on Catford's theoretical framework. The analysis focused on shifts that impact the preservation of meaning, narrative coherence, and cultural context within the translation. The findings show that unit shifts are effective in adapting words and phrases to align with the grammatical and stylistic norms of the target language. It enhances readability and maintains cultural specificity. On the other hand, structure shifts facilitate the reorganisation of complex sentence structures, improving narrative flow and grammatical accuracy. These findings underline the importance of strategic translation shifts in producing translations that are both linguistically accurate and culturally resonant. The study contributes to the broader field of translation studies, especially the significance of adaptive translation strategies, and offers a practical model for handling culturally rich texts.

Keywords: cultural adaptation, literary translation, structure shifts, translation shifts, unit shifts

INTRODUCTION

In an increasingly globalised world, effective communication across linguistic and cultural boundaries has become essential. Translation serves as a crucial tool in facilitating the exchange of ideas, information, and cultural values among diverse communities. Beyond the simple replacement of words, translation involves complex cognitive and linguistic processes (Baker, 2018; Susini et al., 2019). It is aimed at conveying meaning, tone, and context from the source language (SL) to the target language (TL). This process requires not only linguistic competence but also a deep understanding of cultural nuances and communicative intent. Translators must navigate linguistic disparities to produce a translation accurate and culturally appropriate (Nur Fitria, 2024; Sihite, Sari, Siregar, Tangkas, 2024). One of the critical aspects of this intricate process is the phenomenon known as translation shifts. The shifts refer to the changes that occur when translating a text from one language to another (Catford, 1965; Larson, 1998).

Translation shifts are inevitable due to structural, lexical, and grammatical differences between languages. Catford (1965) introduced a systematic approach to understanding these shifts by categorising them into level shifts and category shifts. Level shifts involve transitions between grammatical and lexical forms, while category shifts encompass structural shifts, class shifts, unit shifts, and intra-system shifts. These shifts are not arbitrary. They are strategic adaptations necessary to maintain equivalence in meaning and functionality between the source and target texts. Understanding and analysing these shifts is vital for improving translation quality. They reveal how

translators handle linguistic discrepancies and cultural contexts to achieve coherent and natural translations (Aziz & Adika, 2024; Ikhwan Zuhdi & Dadang Sunendar, 2022; Saputra & Dart, 2020).

Despite the foundational theories on translation shifts, practical challenges stand in translating culturally rich texts, such as folktales. Folktales are embedded with cultural values, idiomatic expressions, and narrative styles unique to their originating cultures. Translating such texts requires careful adaptation to ensure that the cultural essence and intended meaning are preserved. The complexity of this task raises the problem for translators to manage shifts in translation. It happens particularly in texts with deep cultural significance (Newmark, 1988; Sunani, Napu, Saud, 2022; Venuti, 2021). Specifically, this study addresses the problem of identifying and analysing translation shifts in the English translation of the Indonesian folktale *Bawang Merah Bawang Putih*.

To address this issue, a detailed examination of the types of translation shifts occurring in the translation of *Bawang Merah Bawang Putih* is necessary. Focusing on Catford's (1965) framework of translation shifts, this research aims to uncover the way the shifts contribute to or hinder the faithful transfer of meaning and cultural context. It is particularly for structural and unit shifts. The analysis provides a clearer understanding of the strategies used by translators to navigate linguistic and cultural differences. Furthermore, it also highlights the importance of adaptive translation techniques that prioritise both linguistic accuracy and cultural sensitivity (Zuhdi & Sunendar, 2022; Kembaren et al., 2023; Wijaya et al., 2024).

A general solution to this problem involves adopting translation strategies that prioritise dynamic equivalence over formal equivalence as proposed by Nida and Taber (1982). Dynamic equivalence focuses on conveying the intended meaning and emotional resonance of the original text rather than adhering strictly to its form. Specifically, applying Catford's classification of translation shifts can offer a structured approach to managing linguistic variations. Additionally, integrating cultural translation strategies ensures that the target audience fully comprehends the cultural nuances embedded in the source text. This combination of theoretical and practical approaches can significantly enhance translation quality, particularly for culturally rich texts like folktales (Aziz & Adika, 2024; Larasati & Rasikawati, 2022).

More specifically, this research employs a qualitative content analysis method. The method is systematically identifies and analyses translation shifts in the selected text. By comparing the source and target texts, this study categorises the types of shifts and evaluates their impact on the overall meaning and cultural representation of the story. This method allows for a nuanced examination of translators' efforts to manage complex linguistic structures and cultural references. It also provides a detailed understanding of the translation process. Meanwhile, it is highlighting both effective strategies and potential pitfalls in translating culturally significant narratives (Baker, 2018; Larson, 1998; Newmark, 1988; Venuti, 2021).

Several studies have explored the concept of translation shifts in various contexts. Nurmalia et al. (2021) examined unit shifts in the translation of the novel *The Sea of Monsters*. The study found that unit shifts constituted 65% of the total shifts. It indicates a strong reliance on this type of shift to maintain equivalence between the source and target texts. Similarly, Saputra and Dart (2020) analysed dialogue translation shifts in Ahmad Tohari's *Karyamin's Smile* and identified structure and unit shifts as the most prominent. It is significantly influencing the emotional expression and communicative intent of the dialogues. Ariefyanti and Gunawan (2018) focused on structural shifts in the English-Indonesian translation of *The Fault in Our Stars*. It shows that structural shifts, particularly in nominal and verbal groups, slightly alter meaning. However, it is necessary for grammatical coherence. These studies underscore the critical role of translation shifts in achieving both linguistic and cultural fidelity in translated texts.

Further research by Subagia and Mahayana (2018) on structure shifts in Indonesian-English translations of bilingual folklores highlighted the frequent occurrence of shifts at the phrase, clause, and sentence levels. They emphasised that structural shifts are essential for aligning grammatical structures between languages while preserving meaning. Situmorang and Afriana (2019) analysed unit and structure shifts in *A Little Princess* and demonstrated that these shifts were facilitated by natural and coherent translations. Additionally, Simamora (2022) examined unit shifts in the subtitle translation of the movie *Moonlight*. It described shifts across linguistic ranks that improved the readability and cultural appropriateness of the subtitles. Collectively, all studies provide a comprehensive understanding of the various types of translation shifts and their implications for translation quality.

The primary aim of this research is to analyse the types and functions of translation shifts in the English translation of the Indonesian folktale *Bawang Merah Bawang Putih*. Identifying and categorising the shifts based on Catford's framework, this study seeks to understand the shifts that affect the preservation of meaning and cultural context. Additionally, this research aims to contribute to the broader field of translation studies by offering insights into

effective translation strategies for culturally rich texts. Ultimately, this study aims to enhance the quality of translations by promoting adaptive and culturally sensitive translation practices.

Although previous studies have extensively explored various types of translation shifts in novels, dialogues, and subtitles, limited research has been conducted on the application of translation shifts in culturally rich folktales, particularly in Indonesian folklore. Existing studies have focused predominantly on structural and unit shifts in literary texts. However, it has not yet been investigated on shifts that impact the conveyance of cultural values and narrative integrity in folktale translations. This gap highlights the need for research that specifically addresses the complexities and challenges of translating culturally embedded texts. The translated text, such as *Bawang Merah Bawang Putih*, can describe on preserving cultural context and narrative meaning is crucial.

This research offers a novel contribution to translation studies. It focuses on the analysis of translation shifts in the English translation of the Indonesian folktale *Bawang Merah Bawang Putih*. Unlike previous studies that mainly examined novels and dialogues, this study uniquely emphasises the role of translation shifts in maintaining cultural and narrative fidelity within folktale translation. Referring systematically to analyses of both unit and structural shifts using Catford's (1965) theoretical framework, this research provides new insights on translators to navigate linguistic and cultural challenges. This study also underscores the importance of integrating adaptive translation strategies to achieve culturally sensitive and contextually accurate translations, which fills a significant gap in the current body of knowledge.

METHOD

The data source for this research is the bilingual Indonesian folktale *Bawang Merah Bawang Putih*. It was obtained from an online article. This folktale serves as the primary material for analysing translation shifts. It provides rich linguistic and cultural content for examination. The English translation of the folktale is used as the target text. It enables the identification of translation shifts between the source and target languages.

The method of data collection employed in this study is the document method. This technique involves systematically gathering the original Indonesian text and its English translation from online sources. The collected texts are thoroughly examined to identify examples of translation shifts. The shifts were particularly focusing on unit and structural shifts based on Catford's (1965) theoretical framework.

For data analysis, this research applies a qualitative descriptive method. The analysis begins with a detailed reading of both the source and target texts. It was to identify and categorise instances of translation shifts. The classification of shifts, including structural and unit shifts, guides the analysis. Identified shifts were then examined to assess their impact on meaning transfer and cultural adaptation in the translation process.

In presenting the data, the study utilised a systematic presentation method. Identified shifts were organised into tables that display examples of the source language text alongside their translated counterparts. These tables were followed by detailed explanations of the types of shifts observed and their implications for the translation's accuracy and cultural appropriateness. This structured presentation ensures clarity and coherence in reporting the research findings.

FINDINGS AND DISCUSSION

The section of findings and discussion is separately into two sections. The first section discusses the shifts, namely unit shifts and structure shifts. Each of the shifts is explained descriptively under the presentation of a table for both the source language (SL) in Indonesian and the target language (TL) in English. The second section describes further discussion on the findings. The discussion is based on the data presented in the findings, and it is supplemented by additional discussion from previous literatures that discuss shifts in translation.

Unit Shifts

There are five data points of unit shifts presented in the following. Each represents the unit shifts procedure applied in translating from Indonesian (SL) into English (TL). The first table configures three data at once to present the phenomenon of shift in a similar situation. Meanwhile, other tables only require one data to be explained.

Table 1. Unit Shifts Data 1

SL	TL
Bawang Putih tidak pernah meninggalkan ayahnya sendirian, tetapi Tuhan berkehendak lain, ayahnya meninggal dunia.	She never left her father alone, but then God decided differently, her father died.
Bawang Putih tidak pernah meninggalkan ayahnya sendirian, tetapi Tuhan berkehendak lain, ayahnya meninggal dunia.	She never left her father alone, but then God decided differently, her father died.
Bawang Putih tidak pernah meninggalkan ayahnya sendirian, tetapi Tuhan berkehendak lain, ayahnya meninggal dunia .	She never left her father alone, but then God decided differently, her father died .

The first table presents multiple examples of unit shifts from word-level to phrase-level translations. For instance, the English sentence *She never left her father alone, but then God decided differently, her father died*, is translated into Indonesian as *Bawang Putih tidak pernah meninggalkan ayahnya sendirian, tetapi Tuhan berkehendak lain, ayahnya meninggal dunia*. This translation involves a unit shift. The unit shift happens when the English clause is adapted into a more culturally resonant phrase in Indonesian. It reflects Catford's (1965) concept of unit shift. Such shifts are necessary to achieve naturalness and coherence in the target language (Nurmalia et al., 2021). The translator's choice to expand certain expressions ensures that the cultural and emotional nuances of the source text are maintained. It is also aligned with dynamic equivalence strategies (Nida, 1982).

Table 2. Unit Shifts Data 2

SL	TL
Tidak disangka-sangka , ketika Bawang Putih membelah labu, isinya penuh dengan perhiasan yang berkilau dan mahal.	Surprisingly , when she split the pumpkin, there was full of sparkling and expensive jewellery inside.

The second table exemplifies descriptive expressions that are translated with unit shifts. The Indonesian sentence *Tidak disangka-sangka, ketika Bawang Putih membelah labu, isinya penuh dengan perhiasan yang berkilau dan mahal*, is translated into English as *Surprisingly, when she split the pumpkin, it was full of sparkling and expensive jewellery inside*. This unit shift involves modifying the structure from an English clause to an Indonesian phrase. The modification provides cultural relevance and narrative flow. According to Saputra and Darta (2020), such shifts are effective in preserving the text's expressive function. This strategic adaptation also illustrates the role of translators in negotiating between source and target language systems to ensure equivalence in meaning.

Table 3. Unit Shifts Data 3

SL	TL
Bawang Putih melakukan seluruh pekerjaan seperti membersihkan rumah, memasak, mencuci baju, dan mencari kayu bakar atas perintah Ibu tirinya.	Bawang Putih did all the work such as cleaning the house, cooking, washing clothes and looking for firewood that was ordered by her stepmother.

The third table highlights another example of unit shifts in action. The sentence of SL *Bawang Putih melakukan seluruh pekerjaan seperti membersihkan rumah, memasak, mencuci baju, dan mencari kayu bakar atas perintah Ibu tirinya* is translated into TL as *Bawang Putih did all the work, such as cleaning the house, cooking, washing clothes and looking for firewood that was ordered by her stepmother*. Here, the translator condenses multiple English verbs into cohesive phrases in Indonesian. It reflects a shift in linguistic units that prioritises clarity and readability (Ariefyanti & Gunawan, 2018). This adaptation emphasises the translation shifts that contribute to narrative coherence while maintaining the source text's original intent. The data in Table 3 also explains the change from high level to low level in the unit shift. The phrase *kayu bakar* in SL is considered high-level since it is formed in a phrase. However, it changes into low-level in TL *firewood* since it becomes a word. This changing from phrase into word in translation shows another layer of unit shift. It can describe how the unit changes from high to low levels or vice versa.

Table 4. Unit Shifts Data 4

SL	TL
Hal tersebut membuat Bawang Putih menjadi semakin kurus, hingga tiba waktu saat ayahnya jatuh sakit, dia sangat sedih karenanya.	It made Bawang Putih's body became thinner until her father fell ill, she was very sad because of it.

The fourth table provides insight into the complex sentence structures are simplified through unit shifts. The English sentence *It made Bawang Putih's body became thinner until her father fell ill, she was very sad because of it* is the result of translation from Indonesian *Hal tersebut membuat Bawang Putih menjadi semakin kurus, hingga tiba waktu saat ayahnya jatuh sakit, dia sangat sedih karenanya*. This translation demonstrates a unit shift. The shift happens when the complex sentence in the source language is broken down into simpler and it is more concise expressions in the target language. This strategy aligns with Catford's (1965) concept of unit shifts which allows translators to adapt sentence structures for better readability and coherence in the target language. The simplification in the translation facilitates the flow of the narrative. Meanwhile, it is also preserving the emotional depth of the source text (Subagia & Mahayana, 2018). This strategic adaptation effectively captures the emotional nuance and conveys the intended meaning without overcomplicating the target text structure.

Table 5. Unit Shifts Data 5

SL	TL
Bawang Putih melakukan seluruh pekerjaan seperti membersihkan rumah, memasak, mencuci baju, dan mencari kayu bakar atas perintah Ibu tirinya.	Bawang Putih did all the work such as cleaning the house, cooking, washing clothes and looking for firewood that was ordered by her stepmother.

The fifth table continues to highlight the application of unit shifts in managing lists of actions. The English sentence *Bawang Putih did all the work, such as cleaning the house, cooking, washing clothes and looking for firewood that was ordered by her stepmother*, is rendered from the SL of Indonesian *Bawang Putih melakukan seluruh pekerjaan seperti membersihkan rumah, memasak, mencuci baju, dan mencari kayu bakar atas perintah Ibu tirinya*. This translation demonstrates multiple actions that are grouped into a cohesive list. The cohesive emphasises fluidity and clarity. According to Situmorang and Afriana (2019), unit shifts are essential for condensing and restructuring information to match the syntactic and stylistic conventions of the target language. By translating a list of actions into a more unified structure, the translator ensures that the narrative remains engaging and accessible. At the same time, it maintains the logical sequence of tasks while adhering to cultural and linguistic norms. This approach is crucial for preserving the intended meaning and improving the overall readability of the translation.

Structure Shifts

This section exemplifies the structure shifts in translating the Indonesian structure into English. Each piece of data is presented in a table that has Indonesian and English sentences. The data is then explained descriptively to the phenomenon of structure shift in translation.

Table 6. Structure Shifts Data 1

SL	TL
"Setiap pagi, Ibu tiri dan Bawang Merah saling bergantian meneriaki Bawang Putih untuk meminta dicucikan bajunya, tetapi tidak memberikan waktu yang cukup, dan bahkan akan marah padanya karena kelaparan."	"Every morning, her stepmother and Bawang Merah took turns shouting at Bawang Putih to wash their clothes, yet they did not give her enough time to finish, and would even get mad because of their starvation."

The first table illustrates a structural shift. The Indonesian sentence *Setiap pagi, Ibu tiri dan Bawang Merah saling bergantian meneriaki Bawang Putih untuk meminta dicucikan bajunya, tetapi tidak memberikan waktu yang cukup, dan bahkan akan marah padanya karena kelaparan* is translated into English as *Every morning, her stepmother and Bawang Merah took turns shouting at Bawang Putih to wash their clothes, yet they did not give her enough time to finish, and would even get mad because of their starvation*. This translation demonstrates a structural shift in sentence construction. It reflects Catford's (1965) category shift, particularly the structure shift. The original Indonesian sentence presents a series of coordinated actions with a complex clause structure. Meanwhile, the English translation simplifies this into a more linear narrative. This structural adjustment allows for a more natural and coherent flow in English while preserving the meaning. According to Saputra and Dart (2020), such shifts are essential for maintaining clarity. It also ensures that the translation aligns with the grammatical conventions of the target language. The shifts also provide readability without losing the original intent.

Table 7. Structure Shifts Data 2

SL	TL
“Mereka diminta untuk membantu nenek mengerjakan hal yang sama seperti Bawang Putih dan memilih labu yang besar setelahnya, namun mereka tidak mematuhi nasihat nenek”	“They were asked to help the grandmother doing the same work as Bawang Putih and chose the large pumpkin afterwards, but did not obey the grandmother’s advice.”

The second table highlights another example of structural shifts. The Indonesian sentence *Mereka diminta untuk membantu nenek mengerjakan hal yang sama seperti Bawang Putih dan memilih labu yang besar setelahnya, namun mereka tidak mematuhi nasihat nenek* is translated into English as *They were asked to help the grandmother doing the same work as Bawang Putih and chose the large pumpkin afterwards, but did not obey the grandmother’s advice*. This translation involves a structural shift where the complex clause in the source language is divided into simpler clauses in the target language. The restructuring aligns with Catford's (1965) notion of structure shifts. It leads to smoother comprehension in English. As noted by Ariefyanti and Gunawan (2018), breaking down complex structures into simpler components is an effective strategy. It is effective to ensure clarity and naturalness in translation. This shift helps to maintain the logical sequence of actions and ensures that the narrative remains accessible and engaging for the target audience.

Table 8. Structure Shifts Data 3

SL	TL
Tidak disangka-sangka, ketika Bawang Putih membelah labu, isinya penuh dengan perhiasan yang berkilau dan mahal.	Surprisingly, when she split the pumpkin, there was full of sparkling and expensive jewellery inside.

The third table demonstrates a structural shift in translating descriptive content. The Indonesian sentence *Tidak disangka-sangka, ketika Bawang Putih membelah labu, isinya penuh dengan perhiasan yang berkilau dan mahal* is translated into English *Surprisingly, when she split the pumpkin, there was full of sparkling and expensive jewelry inside*. Here, the shift involves rearranging the syntactic structure to conform to English grammatical norms. The Indonesian phrase employs a fronted adverbial to emphasise surprise. The English version integrates the adverbial phrase more fluidly into the sentence structure. This structural shift, as discussed by Subagia and Mahayana (2018), allows for greater narrative flow and coherence in the target language. By adapting the sentence structure, the translator effectively conveys the original surprise and maintains the descriptive richness of the source text. It also provides structure shifts which can enhance the target text’s readability and emotional impact.

Discussion

The findings of this study reveal the prominent role of unit shifts and structure shifts in achieving accurate and culturally appropriate translations of the Indonesian folktale *Bawang Merah Bawang Putih*. According to Catford (1965), unit shifts occur when translation involves changes in the linguistic rank between the source language (SL) and the target language (TL), such as translating a word into a phrase or vice versa. This phenomenon is observed in the translation of descriptive and narrative elements within the folktale. The translator often employed unit shifts to adapt idiomatic expressions and cultural nuances for the target audience. It ensures the preservation of meaning while adhering to English grammatical norms. This strategy aligns with Nurmalia et al. (2021), who emphasised that unit shifts are crucial for maintaining narrative coherence and conveying cultural specificity in translation. The adaptive use of unit shifts effectively bridges linguistic disparities and enhances the overall readability and comprehension of the translated text.

Similarly, structure shifts are identified as essential for aligning the grammatical structures of the source and target languages. Catford (1965) defines structure shifts as changes in grammatical structure without altering the semantic content of the text. In the analysed data, structure shifts were applied to reorganise complex Indonesian sentence structures into simpler and more fluid English constructions. The shift is facilitated to smoother narrative progression and improved clarity for the target audience. As noted by Saputra and Darto (2020), structure shifts are particularly effective in simplifying complex information and ensuring grammatical congruity between languages. By restructuring clauses and reordering sentence components, the translator preserves the original story's intent and emotional tone. It also demonstrates the significance of structure shifts in producing natural and coherent translations.

The combination of unit and structure shifts stresses the translator's strategic approach in managing linguistic and cultural differences. Translating culturally embedded texts like folktales presents unique challenges. It is due to

idiomatic expressions and culturally specific references that may not have direct equivalents in the target language. The translator's decision to apply both unit and structure shifts allows for the retention of cultural authenticity while ensuring linguistic accuracy. This dual strategy mirrors findings by Situmorang and Afriana (2019), who argue that the integration of multiple shift types enhances the effectiveness of translation by addressing both linguistic structure and cultural context. The balance between literal translation and adaptive shifts illustrates the translator's ability to mediate between languages and cultures, which is ultimately enriching the target audience's reading experience.

Moreover, the findings highlight the practical implications of Catford's theory in real-world translation scenarios. The strategic application of unit and structure shifts demonstrates the translator's role as both a linguistic expert and cultural mediator. By employing Catford's (1965) framework, the translator effectively navigates linguistic constraints while preserving the narrative and cultural elements of the folktale. The study contributes to the broader field of translation studies. It confirms the relevance of Catford's classification of translation shifts in addressing the complexities of literary translation. This approach is consistent with the insights of Subagia and Mahayana (2018), who emphasise that structure shifts are instrumental in managing grammatical differences without compromising meaning. It also highlights the importance of adaptive translation strategies that prioritise both linguistic fidelity and cultural resonance at the same as, ultimately enhancing the effectiveness of translated texts.

CONCLUSION

The study has explored the application of translation shifts, specifically unit shifts and structure shifts, in the English translation of the Indonesian folktale *Bawang Merah Bawang Putih*. The findings show that both unit and structure shifts play a critical role in preserving the meaning, cultural context, and narrative coherence of the original text. Unit shifts are particularly effective in adapting words, phrases, and clauses to align with the grammatical and stylistic conventions of the target language. This strategy allows the translator to maintain cultural nuances and enhance readability, and demonstrates the significance of linguistic flexibility in translation. On the other hand, structure shifts facilitate the reorganisation of complex sentence structures to improve narrative flow and grammatical accuracy. It ensures that the translated text remained coherent and accessible to the target audience. These shifts collectively contributed to a translation that was both accurate and culturally resonant.

The study's findings underline the practical relevance of Catford's (1965) framework in addressing the complexities of literary translation. By systematically applying unit and structure shifts, translators can effectively manage linguistic disparities and cultural differences. It is also resulting the translations that are faithful to the source text while being accessible to the target audience. The strategic use of translation shifts highlights the translator's dual role as a linguistic mediator and cultural interpreter. The role contributes to the broader discourse on best practices in translation studies.

The implications of this research extend to the development of more effective translation methodologies for culturally rich texts. It is particularly folktales and literary works that are embedded with cultural values. The study offers valuable insights for translators, educators, and researchers by demonstrating on systematic application of translation shifts. The shift can bridge linguistic and cultural gaps. This contribution enriches the field of translation studies by providing a practical model for handling complex translation tasks. It also contributes to the balance between linguistic accuracy and cultural sensitivity. Future research can expand on the study by examining other types of translation shifts, such as class shifts and intra-system shifts, and across various literary genres and cultural contexts. Additionally, comparative studies involving multiple translations of the same text can provide deeper insights into the effectiveness of different shift strategies. Investigating the role of digital translation tools and technology in managing translation shifts can also offer valuable perspectives for modern translation practices. These future directions would further enhance the understanding of translation shifts and contribute to the continuous advancement of translation studies.

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