Category Shift in English-Indonesian "The Lion King" Movie Subtitle

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Abstract, This study investigates category shifts in the Indonesian subtitle translation of The Lion King *(2019) using a combination of qualitative and quantitative methods. Drawing on Catford's Category Shift Theory (1965), the research identifies four types of shifts—structure, class, unit, and intra-system—within the film's subtitles. The data, collected through documentation and note-taking techniques, were analyzed to determine the nature and frequency of each shift type. The findings show that structure shifts are the most dominant (54%), followed by unit shifts (21%), class shifts (18%), and intra-system shifts (7%). These shifts demonstrate the translator's strategy in adapting the source language to suit the target language's syntactic and semantic norms. By focusing on the linguistic and functional aspects of subtitle translation, this research highlights the importance of translation shifts in maintaining clarity, naturalness, and audience engagement in cross-linguistic audiovisual media.*

Keywords: Audiovisual translation, Category shift, Catford, Structure shift, Subtitle translation, The Lion King, Translation shift

1. INTRODUCTION

Language is the tool to connect ideas, feelings, and meanings. However, different languages serve as barriers in communication with others. And the different present challenges in connecting people around the world. Hence, Translation become an excellent choice in our social aspect. Everyone in our community requires translation. Starting with the economy, politics, society, culture, and many other vital aspects. Translation also enables the accurate transmission of messages from one language to another. It clarifies the meaning of translation.

According to Catford (2000), Translation is the replacement of the meaning of textual material in one language (SL) by equivalent textual material in another language (TL). The goal of translation is to identify equal meaning and phrasing such that the translated material expresses the same concept, emotions, and nuance as the original. Essentially, translation is about making the original text accessible and meaningful for speakers of the target language. In this context, the film is not exceptional when it comes to these phenomena. In this case, translation has an important role in giving a story, character, and meaning to the people or audience who use different languages. One important aspect is the translation shift.

According to Cyrus (2006), "Shift" means change for formal correspondence, which exists between source and target categories that occupy approximately the same place in their corresponding systems, and translational equivalence, which holds between two portions of texts that are translations of each other. This statement is supported by Catford, which can be found in Cyrus (2006). Catford also stated that there are two types of shifts, which are level

shift and category shift. A level shift occurs when a language unit is transferred into a different unit in the target language. For instance, converting a word from the source language into a phrase or sentence in the target language. On the other side, category shift is described as changes in the grammatical category of elements in the translation. Category shift is divided into four types namely: structure shift (changing the structure of a sentence or phrase), class shift (converting a noun into a verb), unit shift (converting a word into a sentence), and intra-system shift (changing components of the same grammatical system such as turning the singular to plural or changing the tense or aspect).

This study examines The Lion King (English-Indonesian) as a case study, as its subtitles have a lot of variety aspects, especially category shift. The term category shift involves several aspects to ensure the target language maintains the meaning of the Source language. To set the goals, in this research, the writers focus on Category shift in translation. Translation shift is crucial for conveying content between languages, particularly in film subtitles.

Translation shift theory can help the translator choose and customize the right phrase or word to give meanings to the target language. Therefore, the movie The Lion King is selected for this research. This movie was chosen due to the translation (subtitle) of the movie The Lion King (English-Indonesian) which contains several translation terms, cultural references, and narrative expression aspects. Furthermore, this movie was translated into multiple languages, including Indonesian. This can be analyzed through the theory of translation shift, especially Category shift.

This research intends to comprehend how Category Shifts create a translation that achieves its goal of making the movie clear and emotionally engaging to the target audience. By examining the subtitle translation of The Lion King. This study emphasizes the importance of linguistic and functional factors in translation, especially when it relates to movie subtitling.

2. METHOD

This research applies a qualitative and quantitative approach to examine category shifts in the Indonesian subtitle translation of The Lion King (2019), a globally recognized animated film. The data source is the English-Indonesian subtitle of the movie, selected for its rich linguistic features, including idiomatic expressions, emotional dialogue, and song lyrics. The subtitles were analyzed using Catford's (1965) Category Shift Theory, focusing on four shift types: structure, class, unit, and intra-system shifts. This study aims to explore how these shifts contribute to the naturalness and clarity of the translation, making it accessible to the target

audience. The combination of meaningful narrative and widespread accessibility makes The Lion King an ideal subject for investigating translation strategies.

Data were collected using documentation and note-taking methods by reviewing the film subtitles in both English (Source Language) and Indonesian (Target Language). Relevant segments containing category shifts were identified, categorized, and organized for analysis. The qualitative analysis described the nature of each shift, while the quantitative approach calculated the frequency of each type using percentage formulas. Findings were presented in tables showing the original line, its translation, the time stamp, and the identified shift type. This dual-method strategy provides both theoretical depth and empirical evidence regarding how translation shifts occur and function in subtitle translation.

3. RESULT AND DISCUSSION

Type Of Category Shift that Occurred In English-Indonesian The Lion King Movie Subtitle

Translation is a process of bringing about meaning from the source language (SL) to the target language (TL) with the primary aim of maintaining the original message, tone, and intention of the message. Translating according to Catford (1965), is all about substituting the textual contents of one language with the nearest equivalents of another language. However, because of the differences in grammatical patterns, word classes, and linguistic systems of different languages, a strict word-to-word translation often proves to be an elusive target. To ensure that the translated content is natural, understandable, and contextually appropriate, the modifications are introduced by the translator, one of them involving a category shift.

Category shift, as defined by Catford (1965), refers to the departures from formal correspondences in translation. These shifts occur systematically to give meaning accurately to the audience. Catford stated that there are several types of category shift: structure shift, class shift, unit shift, and intra-system shift. In this section, the writer will provide an example of the type of category shift in The Lion King movie subtitle, and analyze the types of category shift found in The Lion King movie subtitle.

Structure Shift

Structure shifts are the most frequent category shift in translation. A structure shift occurs when TL elements of the unit are different, or they are the same but arranged differently. The example of Structure shift in The Lion King movie subtitle will be explained in the following data:

Table 1: Structure Shift

No	Source Language	Target Language	Time
3-1	From **little hornbills** for a start	Dari **burung enggang kecil** sebagai permulaan	00.21.23

In the data above, the phrase in SL "little hornbills" is translated into "burung enggang kecil". The structure shift occurs in this example; the phrase "little hornbills" follows an (Adj-noun) structure. The word "little" is an adjective (Modifier), while the word "hornbills" is a noun (Head). However, in TL, the phrase "burung enggang kecil" follows an (Noun-Adjective) structure. The word "burung enggang" is stated as a noun (Head), while the word "kecil" is an adjective (Modifier). Additionally, the prepositional phrase "for a start" in the SL appears at the end of a sentence, while in the TL, the phrase "sebagai permulaan" remains in the same place but follows a natural structure in TL. Hence, there is a structure shift from (Adj Modifier-Noun Head) into (Noun Head-Adjective Modifier). It shows grammatical changes between SL and TL.

Table 2: Structure Shift

No	Source Language	Target Language	Time
3-2	Welcome to **our humble home**	Selamat datang di **rumah kami yang sederhana**	**00.22.21**

In the data above, there are changes in structure from the SL with the phrase "Our humble home" translated into "Rumah kami yang sederhana" in TL. The structure in SL follows (Adj-Adj-Noun). It shows the word "our" is the possessive adjective (Modifier), "humble" is the adjective (Modifier), and the word "home" is a noun (Head). In the TL, the phrase "rumah kami yang sederhana" follows (N-Possesive noun-relative-adjective) structure. This shows the word "rumah" is a noun (Head), "kami" is a possessive pronoun (Modifier), and the word "yang sederhana" is an adjective phrase (Modifier). This shift is happening because, in the TL (Indonesian), the adjective usually comes after the noun and is often

introduced by "yang". Hence, there is a structure shift here in the TL that used the (Modifier-Modifier-Head) structure, and in the TL which used (Head-Modifier-modifier) structure.

Table 3: Structure Shift

No	Source Language	Target Language	Time
3-3	What do you mean "**Future queen?**"	Apa maksudmu "**ratu masa depan?**"	**00.19.35**

The phrase "future queen" in the source language (SL) is translated into "ratu masa depan" in the target language (TL). This translation demonstrates a structure shift due to differences in grammatical construction between English and Indonesian. In English, "future queen" follows an Adjective-Noun (Adj-N) structure, where "future" serves as an adjective (Modifier) that describes "queen" as the head noun (Head). However, in Indonesian, the phrase "ratu masa depan" follows a Noun-Noun phrase (N-N phrase) structure, where "ratu" acts as the head noun (Head), and "masa depan" is a noun phrase (Modifier) that describes the noun. Hence, there is a structural change from (Adj-Noun) in SL into (Noun-Noun phrase) in the TL.

Table 4: Structure Shift

No	Source Language	Target Language	Time
3-4	Then **long live the king**	Maka **hiduplah raja**	**00.08.33**

In the data above, there is a structural shift from SL "long live the King" into "hiduplah raja" in TL. The structure shift occurs in the data above, where the phrase "long live the king" follows the (Adj-Verb-Noun). The word "long" is used as an Adjective (Modifier), the word "live" is used as a noun (Head), and the word "the king" is used as a Noun phrase (Modifier). However, the TL is translated into "hiduplah raja" where follows (Verb-Noun). Where the word "hiduplah" is used as a verb (Modifier), and the word "raja" is used as a noun (Head). In conclusion, there are structural changes between SL and TL, where the structure changes from (Adj-verb-noun) into (Verb-Noun).

Class Shift

Catford stated that class shift occurs when the translation of an SL item is a member of a different class from the original item. The class shift occurs when the class is changed in the target language. (Munday, Pinto and Blakesley, 2022)

Table 5: Class Shift

No	Source Language	Target Language	Time
3-5	"It's **over**, Scar."	Ini sudah **berakhir**, Scar."	**1:34:28**

In the source language (SL), the word "over" functions as an adjective, indicating that something has come to an end or is finished. However, in the target language (TL), this adjective is translated as "berakhir," which is a verb in Indonesian. This change represents a class shift from adjective to verb.

This shift from adjective to verb is necessary to maintain the naturalness and clarity of the expression in the target language, because Indonesian, typically expresses the concept of action as something ending through verb forms rather than adjectives. The word "berakhir" fits well with Indonesian grammar and is better for showing the meaning of something ending, as in the SL. This class shift also shows the difference between English and Indonesian. In English, the word "over" is an adjective, but in Indonesian, the idea is usually shown with a verb. Hence, changing the word class helps the sentence sound more natural and clearer in the Indonesian language.

Table 6: Class Shift

No	Source Language	Target Language	Time
3-6	I'm the lead distraction so everyone can **circle**	Akulah pengalih perhatian utama jadi semua orang bisa **melingkar**	**00:02:17**

In the data above, the word "circle" in the source language (SL) is translated into "melingkari" in the target language (TL). In English, the word "circle" is used as a noun, which means a round shape or object. However, in the Indonesian translation, the word "melingkari"

is used as a verb, which means to go around or to surround something. This shows a class shift, which happens when a word changes from one word type to another in translation. In this case, it changes from a noun in English to a verb in Indonesian. This shift helps the sentence sound more natural in the TL because Indonesian often uses verbs to describe actions, while English can use nouns for similar meanings. By using "melingkari," the translator keeps the meaning of the sentence clear and easy to understand for the Indonesian audience.

Table 7: Class Shift

No	Source Language	Target Language	Time
3-7	Of course, as I say, cheetahs never **prosper.**	Tentu saja, seperti yang saya katakan, cheetah tidak pernah **makmur**	**00:14:14**

In the data above, the class shift happens in the translation of the word "prosper" in the source language (SL) into "makmur" in the target language (TL). In English, the word "prosper" is a verb. According to Collins Online Dictionary, the word "prosper" means to do well, especially in terms of money or success. However, in the Indonesian translation, the word "makmur" is used, which in this context functions more like an adjective or a noun, depending on how it is used in the sentence. Even though both words share a similar meaning, they belong to different word classes. It shows there is a class shift from a verb in English (SL) to a different class (adjective or noun) in Indonesian (TL).

This kind of shift happens when the same idea or meaning is expressed using a different type of word in the target language. The translator may choose this shift to make the sentence more natural and easier to understand for Indonesian viewers. This also shows that different languages express ideas in different ways, and sometimes a change in word class is necessary to keep the translation smooth and correct. Therefore, this class shift helps the subtitle sound more fluent in Indonesian while keeping the original meaning of the English sentence.

Table 8: Class Shift

No	Source Language	Target Language	Time
3-8	We have an **imminent** threat	Kita mempunyai **ancaman** yang akan segera terjadi	**00:19:19**

In the translation data of "We have an imminent threat" (SL) into "kita mempunyai ancaman yang akan segera terjadi" (TL), there is a class shift. This shift occurs in the word "imminent" which in English functions as an adjective that describes the word "threat". However, in Indonesian, the word "imminent" is not translated as an adjective directly, but its meaning is conveyed through the noun form "ancaman" which is then explained by the clause "yang akan segera terjadi". Therefore, there is a change in word class from adjective (imminent) in SL to noun (ancaman) in TL.

This shift occurs because of the difference in grammatical structure between English and Indonesian. In English, adjectives such as "imminent" are commonly used directly before nouns, whereas in Indonesian, such explanations are more commonly conveyed in the form of clauses or descriptive phrases after nouns. In addition, the absence of a direct equivalent for the word "imminent" in the form of a common adjective in Indonesian also pushes the translator to shift the meaning into a more natural structure that can be understood by the target audience. Therefore, the class shift in this example shows not only the difference in language form but also the translation strategy to maintain clarity and acceptability of meaning in different cultural and linguistic contexts. Hence, because of the changes from an adjective into a noun, this change is categorized as a class shift.

Unit Shift

Catford stated that a unit shift is a change from formal correspondence in which the translation equivalent of a unit at one rank in the SL is a unit at a different rank in the TL. In English grammar, there are various units, such as sentences, phrases, and groups, each of which carries a specific type of significant grammatical pattern.

Table 9: Unit Shift

No	Source Language	Target Language	Time
3-9	"She'd **turn away** from me."	"Dia akan **berpaling** dariku"	**01:19:44**

In the data above, the translator changes the English phrase "turn away" into the single word "berpaling" in the Indonesian subtitle. This is an example of a unit shift, which happens when the translator changes the level or size of the language unit. In this case, "turn away" is a phrasal verb in English. It is made of two words: a verb (turn) and a particle (away), which together form a phrase. However, in the target language, the translator uses "berpaling," which

is only one word. This means the translation goes from a higher unit (phrase) in English into the lower unit (word) in Indonesian. This kind of shift is common in subtitling, where the translator must use short and clear language because of time and space limits. The word "berpaling" still has the same meaning as "turn away," Nevertheless, it is easier and faster for the audience to read. Also, this change follows the rules and style of the Indonesian language, which often uses simple verbs to express actions. Hence, the unit shift here helps keep the meaning clear while making the subtitle natural and easy to understand for viewers.

Table 10: Unit Shift

No	Source Language	Target Language	Time
3-10	"You're **overhunting**, Scar."	Kamu **berburu secara berlebihan**, Scar.	**01:02:21**

In the data above, there is an example of unit shift that occurs during translation from source language (SL) to target language (TL). The SL sentence "You're overhunting, Scar" is translated into TL as "Kamu berburu secara berlebihan, Scar." The focus of the shift lies on the word "overhunting" which in SL is classified as a single word, a gerund form resulting from the derivation process between the prefix "over" and the base verb "hunt." In the English structure, a form like "overhunting" is commonly used to convey the meaning of an action done disproportionately in the form of one compact word.

However, in TL, the word "overhunting" cannot be translated directly into a single word without losing meaning or naturalness in Indonesian. hence, the translator chose to translate it into the phrase "Berburu secara berlebihan," which consists of the verb "berburu" and the adverbial phrase "secara berlebihan." This phrase describes the manner or intensity of the act of hunting, which is semantically equivalent to the word "overhunting" in SL. Hence, this shift from a single word to a phrase indicates a unit shift, which shift from a lower unit (single word) to a higher unit (phrase).

Table 11: Unit Shift

No	Source Language	Target Language	Time
3-11	this is the great life. **No rules**,and **No responsibilities**.	"inilah kehidupan yang hebat. **Tidak ada aturan**. Dan	**00:57:55**

		Tidak ada **tanggung jawab**".	

In the data above, there is a unit shift from a phrase in the source language (SL) to a clause in the target language (TL). The source language sentence reads: "This is the great life. No rules, and no responsibilities." In this data, the phrases "No rules" and "no responsibilities" are noun phrases because they do not contain subject and predicate elements, but only consist of a negative determiner (no) and nouns (rules and responsibilities).

However, in the target language version, the phrase is translated as "tidak ada aturan" and "tidak ada tanggung jawab". Both forms contain a grammatical structure that can be considered as clauses because there is an element of predication implied in the existential verb form "tidak ada" (which indicates the absence of something). This structure is more complex than a phrase, as it already contains implicit subject and predicate elements. Hence, there is a change in grammatical units from phrases in SL to clauses in TL, and this is categorized as a unit shift.

Table 12: Unit Shift

No	Source Language	Target Language	Time
3-12	And they're all **watching over** us."	Dan mereka semua **mengawasi** kita	**01:09:50**

In the data above, there is a shift of grammatical units or unit shifts from the SL to the TL. The sentence in the source language: "And they're all watching over us." Meanwhile, in the target language, it translates to: "Dan mereka semua mengawasi kita." The focus of the shift lies in the change from the verb phrase "watching over" in SL to the singular word "mengawasi" in TL. In English, "watching over" is a verb phrase from the continuous tense form of the verb watch (watching) combined with the prepositional particle over, thus forming the idiomatic meaning: to keep an eye on something.

However, in the Indonesian version, the phrase "watching over" is changed to the singular verb form "mengawasi", which already covers the basic meaning of the phrase in a efficient manner. The word "mengawasi" is a verb form in Indonesian that already carries the meaning of watching or looking after carefully, so the use of long phrases is not necessary in

the target language. Hence, with the shift in the example above, there is a unit shift from a phrase into a word.

Intra-System Shift

The shift occurs internally, within a system that is, for those cases where SL and TL possess systems that nearly correspond formally as to their structure, but when translation involves a selection of a non-corresponding term in the TL system. Additionally, intra-system shift happens when the source language singular nouns are translated as plural nouns in the target language. (A Linguistic Theory of Translation by J. G. Catford. 1st edition, 1965)

Table 13: Intra-system shift

No	Source Language	Target Language	Time
3-13	" The **lions** will eat after the hyenas.	" **Singa** akan makan setelah hyena."	**01:03:07**

In the subtitle data of "The lions will eat after the hyenas" in SL into "singa akan makan setelah hyena" in the TL, there is a intra-system shift. This shift is seen in the word "lions" in English which is a plural form, but in Indonesian it is translated into "singa" which is a singular form. Although both languages have a grammatical system that regulates plural and singular forms, their application in this data is different.

In English, plurals are morphologically marked with endings such as -s on nouns, while in Indonesian, plurals are not always explicitly marked and are often left to the context of the sentence. Therefore, although the word "singa" appears to be singular in form, in the context of the sentence, its meaning can still be understood as plural. This shift is done because the plurality system in Indonesian allows the conveyance of plural meaning without a change in word form. In addition, reasons for efficiency and space limitations in subtitle translation also encourage the use of the singular form "singa" which is still natural and acceptable in the target language. Hence, the intra-system shift in this example shows the grammatical adaptation in translation to maintain clarity of meaning without sacrificing readability and language flexibility.

Table 14: Intra-system shift

No	Source Language	Target Language	Time
3-14	All those rotting **bones** and burning	"Semua **tulang** membusuk dan	**00:17:19**

pools of oozing mud	**kolam** yang terbakar dari lumpur yang mengalir."	

In the data above, the content "bones" and "pools" in SL is translated into "tulang" and "kolam" in the TL. The intra-system shift occurred in the data above. The words "bones" and "pools" in SL are categorized as plural. While the words "tulang" and "kolam" in the TL are categorized as singular. If we jump into clear, the word "bones and pools" should be translated into "tulang-tulang and kolam-kolam" but, the writer chose a singular translation for both words above.

As Catford (1965) defines an intra-system shift is a change in items within the same system in both languages, despite having the same availability of parallel systems. Both English and Indonesian use grammatical number systems that distinguish between singular and plural. English directly interprets plural with morphological changes (such as adding "-s" or "-es"), whereas Indonesian frequently expresses plurality through reduplication or contextual marker to express plurality. Therefore, shifting from "bones" to "tulang" and from "pools" to "kolam" illustrates a intra-system shift, where the plural system in the SL shifts into a single form in the TL, despite the target language's potential to express plurality.

Table 15: Intra-system shift

No	Source Language	Target Language	Time
3-15	The sun **rolling** high through the sapphire sky	Matahari **bersinar** tinggi melalui langit safir	**00:02:17**

In the data above, the word "rolling" is translated into "bersinar" in the target language. The example above is an example of an intra-system shift where the translator uses a non-corresponding term in TL to explain the word in SL. The word "rolling" can be described as a dynamic movement, replaced with the word "bersinar" in the TL. Although both languages have similar descriptive structures, the selection of "bersinar" is an internal selection in the Indonesian system based on existing lexical and aesthetic conventions so that the equivalence

of meaning is maintained even though the terms used do not correspond directly to each other. Hence, this is an example of an intra-system shift, where the translator selects a non-corresponding term in the TL system.

Table 16: Intra-system shift

No	Source Language	Target Language	Time
3-16	"For the rest of **your days**"	Untuk sisa **hari-harimu**	**00:58:39**

The data above is also an example of an intra-system shift. The words "your days" in the source language in the plural form by adding suffix (-s) to the noun "days". However, in the target language, the translation "hari-harimu" doesn't follow the plural marking system. The translator used reduplication (hari-hari) to indicate plurality. In this case, the plural marker appears through reduplication, but in the TL can also imply through context without a plural marker. The word "hari-harimu" already suggests plurality, even though it does not look exactly like the English plural form. The possessive pronoun "your" is also translated as "-mu" and attached to "hari-hari", forming "hari-harimu". Both languages have ways to express plurality, but they do it differently. Hence, this change in the plural system is categorized as an intra-system shift.

The Occurrence of each category shift in the Lion King Movie subtitle

The researcher found several category shifts in the English-Indonesian subtitle of The Lion King Movie, which the translator made to understand the target audience. Several categories involve structure shift, class shift, unit shift, and intra-system shift. The following tables will show the classification of each category in the subtitle of The Lion King.

Table 17: Occurrence of Category shift

No	Types Of Category Shift	Frequency	Percentage
1.	Structure Shift	45	54%
2.	Class Shift	15	18%
3.	Unit Shift	18	21%
4.	Intra-System Shift	6	7%
	Total	84	100%

The percentage of each type of shift was counted as like in the following:

1. Structure Shift

   P= $\frac{45}{84}$ x 100% = 54%

2. Class Shift

   P= $\frac{15}{84}$ x 100% = 18 %

3. Unit Shift

   P= $\frac{18}{84}$ x 100% = 21%

4. Intra-System Shift

   P= $\frac{6}{84}$ x 100% = 7%

Based on the data above, the most common category shift found is the structure shift, with 45 occurrences or 54% of the total data. This high number shows that the translator often needed to change the grammar structure from English (source language) to Indonesian (target language). English and Indonesian have different ways of arranging words in a sentence. For example, in English, people often use modifier-head order in noun phrases, while in Indonesian, it is more common to use head-modifier order. Because of these differences, the translator must often change the sentence structure to make the subtitle correct and natural in Indonesian. This shows that structure shift is very important to keep the translation clear and for the audience to understand the context of the movie.

The second most frequent shift is the unit shift, with 18 occurrences (21%). A unit shift involves changing the grammatical rank of a unit, such as translating a phrase into a word. In the context of subtitle translation, this strategy is very useful because subtitles must fit into limited space and time. Translators often summarize longer expressions into shorter ones without losing the meaning, which improves readability and helps viewers understand the subtitles more easily. This shows that unit shifts are a useful way to adjust the translation to the technical limits of subtitles, such as time and space.

Class shifts occur 15 times (18%) in The Lion King movie subtitle. This type of shift happens when there is a change in word class, such as translating a verb into a noun or an adjective into a verb. These shifts often reflect the linguistic differences between English and Indonesian in terms of how ideas are expressed. A certain concept that is typically expressed using a verb in English may sound more natural when translated into a different class in Indonesian. The use of class shifts allows the translator to adapt the translation in a way that feels more natural to the TL audience, while still conveying the same meaning.

Intra-system shifts are the least frequent, with only 6 occurrences (7%). This shift happens within systems that exist in both languages but function differently, such as numbers (singular/plural). For instance, the plural form in English is often marked by the suffix -s, while Indonesian often indicates plurality through repetition. Although both languages share these grammatical systems, the way they are used differs, and intra-system shifts allow the translator to make necessary adjustments to maintain meaning.

Moreover, this dominance of structure shifts (54%) implies that syntactic reorganization is the most common and necessary technique used by the translator. This is understandable, because the syntactic differences between English and Indonesian. It also reflects the translator's effort to prioritize naturalness and fluency over literal translation. The relatively high occurrence of unit and class shifts suggests that adaptation at the word and phrase levels is also important for subtitle clarity. Meanwhile, the lower percentage of intra-system shifts indicates that while grammatical systems overlap between English and Indonesian, they do not always require noticeable changes unless contextually necessary.

In conclusion, the analysis shows that the translator used a variety of shift types to adapt the original dialogue to Indonesian in a way that maintains meaning, readability, and audience understanding. Structure shifts are the most significant, followed by unit shifts and class shifts, with intra-system shifts being the least common. This suggests that effective subtitle translation involves a careful balance between structural transformation and lexical adaptation.

4. CONCLUSION

Based on the analysis of the data that has been done, here are the following conclusions that can be drawn:

1. All of the types of category shift occur in the English-Indonesian The Lion King movie subtitle. the types of category shift that occurs are structure shift, class shift, unit shift, and intra-system shift. the most frequent shift is structure shift with 45 out of 84 data or 54%. The intra-system shift is the lowest frequent with 6 cases out of 84 data or 7%. The unit shift is 21% with 18 cases out of 84 data. And the class shift is 18% with 15 cases out of 84 data.

2. The translator used a variety of shift types to adapt the original dialogue to Indonesian in a way that maintains meaning, readability, and audience understanding. Structure shifts are the most significant, followed by unit shifts and class shifts, with intra-system shifts being the least common. This suggests that effective subtitle translation involves a careful balance between structural transformation and lexical adaptation.

3. The dominance of structure shifts (54%) implies that syntactic changes or reorganization is the most common and necessary technique used by the translator. This is understandable, given the syntactic differences between English and Indonesian. It also reflects the translator's effort to prioritize naturalness and fluency over literal translation. The relatively high occurrence of unit and class shifts suggests that adaptation at the word and phrase levels is also important for subtitle clarity and conciseness.

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