

## CHAPTER IV

### DATA ANALYSIS, FINDINGS AND DISCUSSION

#### 4.1 Data Analysis

This study deals with types of translation shift used in Economic Bilingual Text Book. The subject of the study were Economic Bilingual Text Book by Mardiyatmo (2009). While the data of the study were word, phrase and clause in translating of Economic Bilingual Text Book. The types of translation shift were divided into four types namely, structure shift, unit shift, class shift and Intra-system shift. Those types were existed and found out in analyzing data.

The data analysis were taken by listing, bold, recording the English teacher when she was teaching English in classroom. Afterwards the data were transcribed. The transcription of the data were analyzed based on Mile, Huberman & Saldhana (2014) by condensation which consists of selecting, focusing, simplifying, abstracting and transforming and then data display by using table in order to get easy analyzing the data and also answer the problem of the study as had been mentioned in the problem of the study at the first chapter, namely types of translation shift was based on ( Catford:1965) in order to answer the question number one and two. The reason of translation shift were used in Economic Bilingual Text Book. The last steps of data analysis were drwaing conclusion or data varification.

To find out the types of translation shift, the researcher firstly analyzed data by condensation consists of selecting, simplifying, focusing, abstracting and

transforming. And then the data was displayed by tabulation and then it was converted by explanation

#### 4.1.1 The Types of Translation Shifts occur in Economic Bilingual Text Book

Translation shifts were divided into two major types namely level shift and Category shifts. In this study concerned with Category shifts that consisted of four types namely structure shift, class-shift, unit shift, and intra system shift.

To find out the types of translation shifts in this study, the researcher firstly analyzed by condensation consists of:

##### 1. Selecting

The Selection in data analysis was the words, phrases and clauses by using the bold type for source language and underline was used for target language. For instance:

Data 3

**SL : Kebutuhan yang penting saja**

**TL : Only the important needs**

Based on the data above the clause of “*Kebutuhan yang penting saja*” of source language shifted into “*Only the important needs as* target language. Shift was occurred in the structure. Which the structure of source language was as *Modifier+head* in SL and those were shifted into *modifier head qualifier* in English.

Data No 5

**SL : Potongan harga bagi pelanggannya**

**TL : Discounts for his customers**

Based on the data above it was clear that the source language “Potongan harga was translated into “Discounts”. Here there was a change in the each of unit namely “potongan Harga in source language consisted of two units. But in tthe target language shifted to be one unit namely “*Discounts*”. The next sample showed as below:

Data 11

**SL : Tindakan yang dilakukan**

**TL : *That one performs***

Based on the data above it could be seen that there was found the shift in class form. It was marked by SL “**Tindakan yang dilakukan**” as pasive sentence but it was translated to be active sentence namely “*That one performs*” in target language.

## 2. Focusing

Focusing in data analysis was to focus with the types of translation shift contained in the in Economic Bilingual Text Book. For Instance:

**Table 4.1 Translation Shifts Used in Economic Bilingual Text Book**

No	Category Shifts	Data	Percentage (%)
1	Structure shift	91	51.1
2	Class shift	6	3.4
3	Unit shift	6	3.4
4	Intra- system shifts	75	42
	Total	178	100

From the above table 4.1, it could be seen that the translation shifts used in Economic Bilingual Text Book, and there were 4 category shifts found namely:

structure shift, class shift, unit shift, intra-system shift. The researcher discovered 91 **structure shift** in Economic Bilingual Text Book. The researcher also gave the explanation why those translation shifts were applied in Economic Bilingual Text Book. The following part will show the explanation of the findings. According to the findings, there were some classifications taken the data from words, phrase and clause of the translation shifts used in Economic Bilingual Text Book.

### 3. Simplifying

The process of simplifying to analyzed and sharpened the the data based on the total number of translation shift used in Economic Bilingual Text Boo. It means that to find out the exact number of data which the shifts occurred.

**Table.4.2 The Number Data of Translation Shift Used in Economic Bilingual Text Book**

No	Types of Translation Shift	Number Data
1.	Structure Shift	1,2,3,4,7,12,15,16,17,18,21,22,24,25,27,29,30,31,32,34,36,37,39,40,45,47,49,50,51,53,56,57,59,60,70,71,73,75,76,77,78,79,80,81,82,86,87,88,89,90,91,92,93,94,95,96,99,100,101,102,103,104,105,106,107,108,109,110,111,112,113,114,116,117,118,119,120,121,122,123,124,125,126,127,128,129,130,131,132,133,134,135.
2.	Class Shift	8,11,19,26,28,33,41,42,44,48,55,58,64,66,67.

3.	Unit Shift	5,6,9,10,13,14,20,23,38,61,68,69,84,85,98,136,137,67.
4.	Intra Sytem Shift	35,43,46,52,54,62,63,65,72,74,83,97,115.

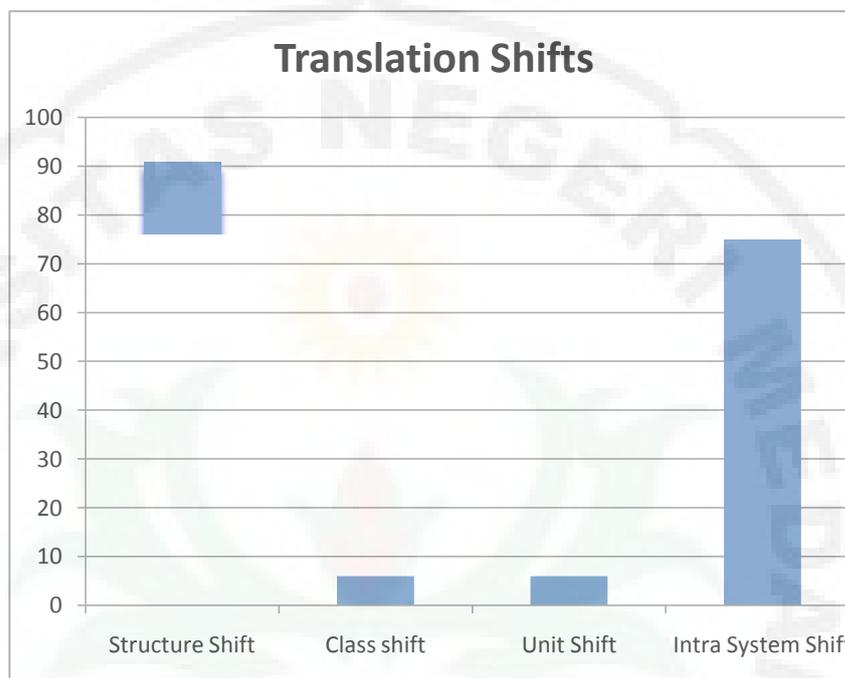
#### 4. Abstarcting

The process of abstracting data in this study was concluded and summerized the result of data analysis which types of translation shifts were used in translation of Economic Bilingual text Book.From all of data existed in translation of Economic Bilingual Text Book, it was found out that there were four types oftenly found, such as Struture shift, Class shift, Unit shift and Intra-system Shift. From all of those data were included as category shifts. And it also was consisted of word, phrase and clouse.

#### 5. Transforming

By transforming the data were converted and changed to continoue after the fieldwork was overdone. In the analysis, the researcher gave the explanation why those shifts were used in gtranslating of Economic Bilingual text Book. The following part showed the explanation of the findings that showed by chart diplyaded below.

**Chart 4.1 The Translation Shift Used In Economic Bilingual Text Book**



Based on the chart displayed above it could be concluded that the structure shift was the highest types found in translating of Economic Bilingual Text Book namely the total data was about 91 (51.1%), and the second type was Intra system shift was the total data about 75 (42 %), while Class shift and Unit Shift which both had the total number data about 6 (3.4%).

#### **4.1.2 The Way of Translation Shift Used in Economic Bilingual Text Book**

##### **(1) Structure shift**

Structure shift happens because there is any grammatical shift occur It happens because the demand of the language structure of the SL to TL and it tends so much to the translator or the style of the certain translation. The examples are as the following:

**Data 50**

SL : *Supermarket disebut lembaga distribusi* karena menjual berbagai barang dari produsen ke konsumen.

TL : *We may call supermarket as distribution agency* since it sells various goods from the procedures to the consumers

Based on the data above, the phrase *supermarket disebut lembaga distribusi* from SL was translated into *we may call supermarket as distribution agency* in TL. It occurred the shift because the structure in SL (Indonesia) was *Passive Voice* and shifted into *Active Voice* in English. It was marked with the SL “ *Supermarket disebut* as *Passive* to be *active voice* in target language namely” *we may call supermarket*”. It was translated as like that because in order to the translation was readable for the readers.

**Data 51 and 52**

SL : *Sistem Distribusi Langsung*

TL: *Direct Distribution System*

SL: *Lembaga Distribusi*

TL: *Distribution Institutions*

Based on the data above, the phrases from the SL “*Sistem Distribusi Langsung* “ was translated into TL became “*Direct Distribution System* “. It was occurred shift because the obligation structures in Indonesia were *Modifier+head* in SL and those were shifted into *modifier head qualifier* in English. It was shifted because of the translation could be readable and comprehend by the readers.

## (2) Class shift

Class-shifts, when a SL item is translated with a TL item which belongs to a different grammatical class, i.e. a verb may be translated into a noun. For instance: **Data 58**

**SL : Orang-orang kreatif memang jarang sekali *bersikap diam*.**

TL : Creative people rarely have a *passive attitude*

Based on the data above, the words *bersikap diam* in SL as adjective but it changed into English as noun, namely *passive attitude* in TL. It was clear that the shift here occurred in grammatical changed.

**Data 67**

**SL : Mengurangi *produktivitas* kerja**

TL : Reduce their *productivity*

Hence, the word "*produktivitas*" in SL is as adjective then translated into English became *productivity* as a noun. In this case, there was a shift in class namely Adjective "*produktivitas*" from SL changed into "productivity as Noun in TL.

**Data 66**

**SL : Untuk itu**

TL : *Now*

From the sample above, it could be seen that the SL *untuk itu* as Conjunction in Indonesian language but when it translated into English as TL changed into *Now*. The function of *Now* in English as adverb. Well, the shift occurred here in grammatical changed.

**Data 64**

**SL : Senyum Cemerlang, Senyum Kakao.**

TL : Sparkling Smile, Smile of Cocoa

On the data above, the word “Cemerlang” in SL which is as adverb changed into adjective in TL.

Based on the data analysis so there were fifteen of class shift found in Economic Bilingual Text Book namely 8,11,19,26,28,33,41,42,44,48,55,58,64,66 and 67.

**(3) Unit shift**

Unit shift is which in the translation process occur to *involve changes in ranks. For instance:*

**Data 38 and 98**

**SL :Entahlah**

TL : I don't know

Grammatically, Those expressions above are on the same position in sentence. The SL *entahlah* occurred the shift in TL. It means that the unit shift changed in downward rank shift. Downward rank shift is a number of unit from the low and the high one. So, the unit shift was shown as between SL *entahlah* as downward into *upward rank shift*.

**Data 68**

**SL : Berbisnis**

TL : Doing Business

On the data above, the word *Berbisnis* in SL which was translated into English become doing business. It could be seen that the unit from SL consists of one unit but in TL become two units of words.

While the unit shift was found in the data analysis in Economic Bilingual Text Book such as amount seventeen. They were 5,6,9,10,13,14,20,23,38,61,68,69,84,85,98,136 and 137 and 67.

#### (4) Intra- system shifts

Intra system shifts happens when a term is a singular in the ST and its textual equivalent is plural, or vice versa (a change in number even though the languages have the same number system). It is worth noting here that the translator is compelled to be bound by the SL writer's choice; otherwise, her/his performance is destined to be erroneous. In cases where compatible terms with the source system are taking place in the target system, the translator has to bridge the gap by using some other means. For instance, from the system to describe a singular or plural noun. It can be seen as the following:

For instance : **Data 43**

SL : ***Faktor produksi tenaga kerja***

TL : Labor production factors

Based on the data above, it could be seen that the word factor in SL became factors in TL. It was caused by the intra system Intra system shifts happen when a term is a singular in the SL faktor and its textual equivalent was plural Factors in TL.

**Data 62**

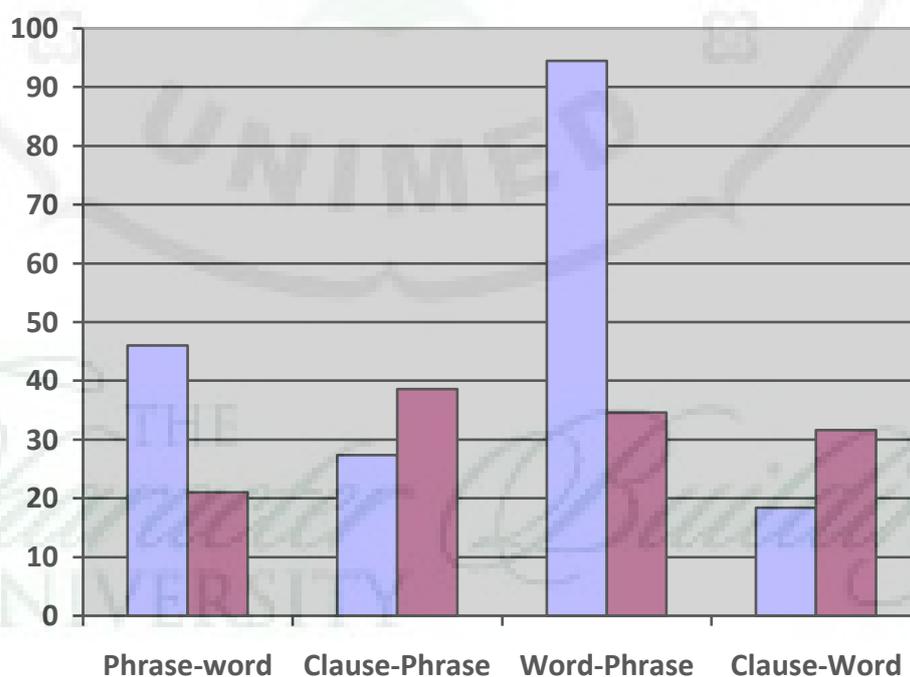
SL : ***Manfaat Inovasi***

TL : The Benefits of Innovation

Based on the sample above, It could be seen that the phrase of *Manfaat Inovasi* was translated into English as target language to be *The Benefits of Innovation*. The shift here was shown by additional article of the and of which it did not show the relation between the laxem “*The*” and “*Of*” in target the target language. In application of shift above perhaps occurred the shift in one system to another system which follow with structure shift unit shift or class shift.

Based on the data analysis so there were fiteen of intra system shift found in Economic Bilingual Text Book namely 35,43,46,52,54,62,63,65,72,74,83,97 and 115.

**Chart 4.2 The Translation Shift Used In Economic Bilingual Text Book**



From the chart displayed above. It could be concluded that there were four ways of translation shift occurred in translating of Economic Bilingual Text Book namely the phrase was shifted into word by having total number 46, and clause was shifted into phrase about 21. The next was word was shifted into phrase about 92 which it was as the highest one of occurring shift. And the last was clause changed to be word about 19.

#### 4.1.3 The Reason of Translation Shift were Used in Economic Bilingual Text Book

The reasons of translation shift were used in Economic Bilingual Text Book based on Newmark (1988:85). Newmark (1988:85) states at least four reasons behind the occurrence of shifts. Namely, the different language systems of source language to target language, the grammatical structures, literal translation grammatically and replace virtual lexical gap by a grammatical structure.

- (1) When SL and TL have different language systems so the shifts occur automatically and translators have no options but to undergo those shifts as in the translation of English plural words such as :

SL: “**Produk bajakan**”

TL: “The legal products”

Based on the data above the Indonesian singular words “**Produk bajakan**” was translated to be English plural “The legal products position”.

And then the next sample of adjectives as in “**Kemajuan Perekonomian**” translated into “Economic development”.

(2) The next reason is when the grammatical structures of SL do not exist in TL, for example the initial position of verb in Indonesian sentences which is not familiar in English sentences except in imperative sentences. Therefore, it uses common structures of sentence as in the translation of '

**SL: Taat kepada norma agama, adat istiadat, dan hukum yang berlaku selalu menjaga kelestarian alam**

TL: They adhere to religious norms, custom, and effective laws and they always manage to preserve the nature.

(3) Further, shifts also occur where literal translation is grammatically possible but may not accord with natural usage in the TL so it is the matter of naturalness between SL and TL, for example the change of word-class from noun to verb as in the translation.

**SL: Berbagai konsumsi** yang dilakukan mendorong manusia untuk melakukan Ekonomi

TL: *Various consumption* activities encourage people to take other economic activities.

(4) The last shifts occur to replace virtual lexical gap by a grammatical structure, for example the change from phrase to clause as in the translation. For instance:

**SL : Cara Menghasilkan Produk Hasil Kreativitas dan Inovasi**

TL : If one spends his income wisely

## 4.2 Research Findings

After analyzing the data, there were some findings found in this study and it was necessary to discuss:

1. There were four types of category shifts used in Translation Shift Used in Economic Bilingual Text Book from Indonesian into English namely structure shift, class shift, unit shift and intra- system shift.
2. There were some ways of translation shift used in Economic Bilingual Text Book, namely an adjective may be translated into a noun, A conjunction shifted into an adverb, an adverb may be translated into an adjective.
3. There were four reasons behind the occurrence of shifts that used in Economic Bilingual Text Book. The first one is when SL and TL have different language systems so the shifts occur automatically and translators have no options but to undergo those shifts as in the translation of English plural words to Indonesian singular words and the position of adjectives. Another reason is when the grammatical structures of SL do not exist in TL, for example the initial position of verb in Indonesian sentences which is not familiar in English sentences except in imperative sentences. Further, shifts also occur where literal translation is grammatically possible but may not accord with natural usage in the TL so it is the matter of naturalness between SL and TL, for example the change of word-class from noun to verb. The last, shifts occur to replace virtual lexical gap by a grammatical structure, for example the change from phrase to clause.

### 4.3 Discussion

After analyzing the data, there were some points considered as the important things to be discussed:

In this study was found that There were four types of category shifts used in Translation Shift Used in Economic Bilingual Text Book from Indonesian into English namely structure shift, class shift, unit shift and intra- system shift. While the research conducted from Nouraey (2014) "*A Comparative Study of Shifts in English Translations of The Quran: A Case Study on "Yusuf" Chapter*". Based on the findings of the study, there was a statistically significant difference between US and LS, SS, IS and CS (i.e. all other groups of the shifts).

This was true for all seven translations studied. In addition, there was a statistically significant difference between LS and SS, IS and CS in all seven translations studied. Moreover, the uses of the last three groups of shifts, namely SS, IS and CS held similar frequencies. Thus, there were not any statistically significant differences observed among these groups of shifts in all seven translations studied.

As mentioned before, the use of a shift has always been considered an inseparable element of a good and readable piece of translation. And then Masferu (2015) in his journal "*Translation Shift and Technique Used in AD688G Smartfren's User Manual Book*" found that there were four kinds of category shifts used in AD688G Smartfren's User Manual into Indonesia namely structure shift, class shift, unit shift and intrasystem shift. And the dominant is structure

shift. Similarly with Prawita (2015). In the thesis was entitled “Shifts In Translation of Complex Noun Phrase From English into Indonesian in *Oprah*”. It explained about focusing on the shifts in translation of complex noun phrase from English into Indonesian in *Oprah*. It is aimed at analyzing the types of translation shifts of complex noun phrases, explaining the factors causing shifts to occur, and identifying the types of loss, gain, and skewing of information.

The categorization of the complex noun phrase was explained using tree diagrams. There are two theories applied in this study, they are the theory of translation proposed by Catford to analyse the types of shifts in translation and the factors causing shifts to occur, and the theory of translation proposed by Nida to describe the types of loss, gain, and skewing of information found. The result indicates that complex noun phrase in English can be translated into Indonesian in two forms; they are complex noun phrase and non-complex noun phrase. Level shifts, structure shifts, and intra system shifts consist of complex noun phrases in translation. Meanwhile, class shifts and unit shifts consist of non complex noun phrases in the translation. The factors causing shifts to occur in the data were linguistic factors and cultural factors.

The reasons of translation shifts used in Economic Bilingual Text Book from Indonesian into English based on the Newmark (1988:85) which found that SL and TL have different language systems so the shifts occur automatically and translators have no options but to undergo those shifts as in the translation of English plural words to Indonesian singular words and the position of adjectives. Another reason is when the grammatical structures of SL do not exist in TL. Further, shifts also occur where literal translation is grammatically possible but

may not accord with natural usage in the TL so it is the matter of naturalness between SL and TL, for example the change of word-class from noun to verb. The last, shifts occur to replace virtual lexical gap by a grammatical structure, for example the change from phrase to clause. While Akbari (2012). In his *International Journal of Linguistics* was titled "*Structural Shifts in Translation of Children's Literature*" was found that the reasons of shift namely, absolute equivalence is almost impossible to be actualized.

The ideal and absolute equivalence of structure is a chimera which languages have distinct codes and rules regulating the construction of grammatical stretches of languages and these forms have different meaning. The contrasting structures in two languages convey meanings which cannot but fail to coincide totally, and it is not the total meaning which is reproduced in the target language; something is always "lost", "added" or "altered" in the process of translation. Although translation is not a form of synonymy, it is possible to translate a sentence from one language into another in numerous corresponding sentences which are synonyms of one another. This means that translation is not a prescribed thing without any alternative. Rather, the translation of a certain statement can be reworded or restructured in numerous lexical or grammatical synonyms conveying the same message in different wordings or structures.

The phenomenon of structural shift is a positive consequence of the translator's effort to establish equivalence between two different language systems; that of the SL and that of the TL. It is the occurrence of structural shifts that affects the translator's awareness of structural discrepancies between the SL and TL. In this sense, structural shifts which result from re-

arrangement, addition, omission, change of sentence tense can be defined as problem-solving strategies adopted consciously by translators of literary texts, may minimize the inevitable loss of meaning, through explicitation and compensation when rendering a text from English into Persian.

Whereas Feru (2015) in his journal "*Translation Shift and Technique Used in AD688G Smartfren's User Manual Book*" found the reason of shift occurred based on (Stainer, 2001:1) which a good translation is a text which is a translation (i.e. equivalent) in respect of those linguistic features which are most valued in the given translation. Beside, to produce a good translation namely by creating the dynamic equivalence meaning, it will create the similar meaning (Nida, 1982:73) and it is also stressed by Catford (1965:21) explains that The central problem of translation practice is that of finding TL translation Equivalents (ST and TT) then produce and create a right translation, acceptable and equivalent based on principles of translation ideology completely contains text message from SL (Hoed in Silalahi, 2010).