

TRANSLATION SHIFT ANALYSIS OF SYNOPSIS NOVEL SAPPHIRE ROSE

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Abstract-this research aimed at analyzing and describing the types of translation shift found a novel the sapphire rose. The data were analyzed through a translation theory stated by catford, they were structure shift, class shift, unit shift, and intra-system shift from english (as the source language) into bahasa indonesia (as the target language). Problems discussed in this research were: 1. What are the translation shift used in translating english synopsis of novel the sapphire rose? 2. What are the most frequent types of translation shift found in translating english synopsis of novel the sapphire rose ? To solve the problems, descriptive qualitative method was implemented in this research. The data were taken from each paragraph written in english (as the source language/sl) into indonesian (as the target language/tl). Finally, the writer found that: 1) all types of translation shift occurred in a novel the sapphire rose; they are structure shift, class shift, unit shift, and intra-system shift. 2) the most frequent types of translation shift found in a novel the sapphire rose were intra-system shift(60%), structure shift (10%), class shift (10%), and unit shift (10%).

Keywords: translation, structure shift, class shift, unit shift, and intra-system shift

I. INTRODUCTION

Language is used as means of communication, by language we can talk to our friends, express our ideas, emotion our feelings. Language is also mirror of mind, thought our language we can understand what is in the brain of human being. It is true our language can show who we are and what we are now by how we use the language in communication an in order to express and to fulfill our basic needs for social interaction with other person. Sapir defines language as purely human and non- instinctive method of communicating ideas, emotions and desires by means of a system of voluntarily symbols. From the statement, it is clear that human will never be apart from language [8].

Nowadays, globalization connected to all of kinds of community from nation background, culture, language, religion. Communication is needed as a tool of language, so in communicating one each other translation is important comprehension.

Translation is the process of transferring the meaning of a text from the source language into the target language. Basically, the text is reconstructed by translating the words from the source language into the target language and is arranged based on the structures of the sentence in the target language, therefore, the structures are suiTable with the target language and certainly there will be no loss of meaning. Each language has its own characteristics or even distinction. Therefore, the translation from the source language into the target language cannot be exact equivalents as both languages are widely different in structure and cultural background. The understanding of the structure and the culture in both languages is required by the translator as it makes the translator capable of grasping the meaning in the text accurately and allows him to transfer the same meaning. Equivalence refers to cases where languages describe the same situation by the different stylistic or structural means [9]. Meanwhile, the form in the source language has a new form or different form from the target language; it is called a shift. A shift is the departure from formal correspondence in the process of going from the source language to the target language [1]. It represents some changes occurring in a translation process. The element of the target language commensurate with the source language is always used by the translator in order to express the same message in the target text. Since every language has its own rules, differences in these rules will cause a shift.

In shifting structure, there is a basic technique to solve the problem in shifting of the translation, that is translation shift, the replacement of one grammatical unit by another.

For example : ST : gravity

TT : gaya tarik bumi

Word in ST is translated into phrase in TT. It means the translator did translation shift.

In translating text from source language into target language, transposition is main process in the translation that should be taken into account by translator. Based on the explanation above, the writer tries to analyze the translation shift English novel *The sapphire Rose*.

1.2 Scope of the Research

There are kinds of translation shift. They are level shift and category shift. Category shift is divided into four shifts. They are structure shift, class shift, unit shift, and intra-system shift. In this research, the writer focus to analyze category shift and find out the types of categories shift and most dominant types of categories shift in translating English novel *The sapphire Rose* and focus only in synopsis.

1.3 Problems of the Research

Based on the explanation above, there are some problems to be discussed, they are: (1) What are the translation shift used in translating english synopsis of novel *The sapphire Rose*? (2) What are the most frequent types of translation shift found in translating english synopsis of vnovel *The sapphire Rose* ?

1.3 Objectives of the Research

The objectives of this research are to answer the problems as what have been mentioned in the previous point. They are: (1) To find out the the translation shift used in translating english synopsis of novel *The sapphire Rose*; (2) To find out the most frequent types of translation shift found in translating english synopsis of vnovel *The sapphire Rose*.

1.4 Significances of the Research

This research paper analysis has some contributions, theoretical and practical. The significances of this research are: (1) Theoretically, the writer hopes that this research paper can give contributions in increasing and developing the knowledge of translation study. (2) Practically, it is also hoped that this research paper will become a reference and useful addition information for someone who wants to study and analyze the translation shift.

2. THEORETICAL REVIEW

2.1 Definitions of Translation

There are so many experts of translations and so are the definitions. In this occasion, the writer would like to discuss more clearly about the definitions of translation. Generally, translation is known as a process of transferring a language to another. Translation is the replacement of textual material in one language (SL) by equivalent textual material in another language (TL) [1]. In the Theory and Practice of Translation, translating consists of reproducing in the receptor language the closest natural equivalent of the source language message, first in terms of meaning and secondly in terms of style [7]. Hence, translation is a phenomenon that has a huge effect on everyday life [2]. The first of these two senses relates to translation as a *process*, the second to the *product*. The first sense focuses on the role of the translator in taking the original or *source text* (ST) and turning it into a text in another language (the *target text*, TT). The second sense centers on the concrete translation the *product* produced by the translator. Machali noted that “translation as an operation performed on languages: a process of substituting a text in one language for a text in another [5]. Then, Larson stated that “translation is basically a change of form. In translation, the form of the source language is replaced by the form of receptor (target) language [4]. It can be concluded that translation is a process of transferring the meaning of the source language into the target language.

2.2. Translation Shift

A shift is said to occur if in a given the target language a translation equivalent other than the formal correspondent occurs for a source language element’. Translation shifts are small linguistic changes occurring in translation of the source language into the target language. Vinay and Darbelnet

carried out a comparative stylistic analysis to describe translation shifts though the term ‘shift’ which was first used by Catford in his *A Linguistic Theory of Translation* [6].

Shifts is the departure from formal correspondence in the process of going from the SL to the TL [1]. Shifts in translation are known as those changes which occur or may occur in the process of translation. They results, most of the time, from the attempt to deal with the systemic differences between the source language and the target language The notion ‘translation shifts’ has been directly or indirectly investigated by every theorist who has ever mentioned linguistic translation in their studies, since the process of translation itself may be regarded as a transformation when a system of certain code is substituted with another by preserving identical communication function, reporting the same message and its functional dominance. However, the most prominent name in this field is Catford (1965).

Catford is the first scholar to use this term in his ‘A Linguistic Theory of Translation’ (1965). He uses it to refer to those small linguistic changes that occur between the source language and the target language. He defines it as “a departure from formal correspondence in the process of going from the source language to the target language” [1]. Shifts within the Catford’s framework occur at grammatical and lexical levels, and their investigation is therefore pursued within or beyond the boundaries of the sentence as an upper rank. He limits his theory of shifts to textual equivalence. In other words, he sees that shifts tend to occur when there is no formal correspondence between two linguistic codes. These shifts are seen as those utterances of translation which can be identified as textual equivalents between source text and target text utterances. Catford divides shifts into two categories, such as level shifts and category shifts.

2.3 Level Shifts

Shift of level is when a source language item at one linguistic level has a target language translation equivalent at a different level. It includes shifts from grammar to lexis and vice-versa. Catford (ibid) points out that, cases of shifts from grammar to lexis are quite frequent in translation between languages. The example of level shifts in the beginning that both Berman’s and Stemmer’s studies where the Hebrew learners shifted most of the grammatical ties (pronouns, demonstratives, deictic expression, etc...), are used to refer to entities and events in the source text, into lexical terms in the target language. For example:

Source Language	Target Language
She is eating	<i>Dia sedang makan</i>

In this translation, there is a shift from grammar to lexis in which the patterns *to be + V-ing* (grammar) in the source language text is translated into lexicon *sedang* in the target language.

2.4 Category Shifts

Category shifts refer to unbounded and rank-bounded translation. The first being approximately normal or free translation in which source language and target language equivalents are up at whatever rank is appropriate. It is clear that category shift is unbounded, which might be normal of free translation, depends on what rank is appropriate. It includes structure shifts, class shifts, unit shifts, and intra-system shifts.

a. Structure Shifts

Languages exhibit a considerable amount of differences both in the realization of similar structures existing in these languages and in the type of structures existing in each language. Structures, where one element is typically obligatory while other elements are optional, an agreement between the head and its modifiers, are usually observed in some languages, for instance. However, languages vary so widely in the restrictions they assign to this agreement. In the English nominal group, for instance, this agreement is observed between articles and nouns but overlooked between nouns and adjectives. This is a potential area of structural shifts in translation. Another type of dependency relations is that of the exclusion relation which is useful for defining some grammatical classes such as the verbs of state in English which do not agree with auxiliaries for the progressive aspect, and proper nouns which do not take the definite article ‘the’. For example:

Source Language	Target Language
Old man	<i>Laki-laki tua</i>

“Old man” in the source language text is constructed of modifier (old) + head (man). Meanwhile in the target language it becomes *laki-laki tua* which is constructed of head (*laki-laki*) + modifier (*tua*).

b. Class Shifts

A class shift means the grouping of the constituents of a unit according to the way they operate in the structure of another unit next higher in rank. In other words, a class refers to any set of items having the same possibilities of operation in the structure of a particular unit. Class shift occurs when the translation equivalence of a source language item is a member of a different class from the original item. It is a change in word class. Catford defines class shifts following Halliday’s definition “that grouping of members of a given unit which is defined by operation in the structure of the unit next above” [2]. Structure shifts entail class shifts. This is because of the “logical dependence of class on structure” [1]. For example:

Source Language	Target Language
A polite smile	<i>Tersenyum sopan</i>

c. Intra-System Shifts

A system refers to the closed number of elements among which a choice must be made. In fact, the terms available in each system in one language can show fundamental differences from the terms of the same system in another language. This can be considered a major source of shifts at this level of language description. In other words, intra system shifts refer to those changes that occur internally within a system. The equivalence is said to occur at a non corresponding term in the target language system. All languages have their systems of number, deixis, articles, etc. intra-system shifts happen when a term is singular in the source text 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 source language chosen by the writer; otherwise, her/his performance is destined to be erroneous. For example:

Source Language	Target Language
Trousers	<i>Celana</i>

The word of *trousers* in the source language is a plural form. It is translated into *celana* in the target language in a singular form.

d. Unit Shifts

The descriptive units of the grammar of any language are arranged into meaningful stretches or patterns. One single instance of these patterns is called unit. Unit shifts occur when translation equivalent of a source text unit at one rank is a unit at a different rank in the target language. It includes shifts from morpheme to a word, word to phrase, clause to sentence, and vice versa. For example: a phrase into a word.

Source Language	Target Language
The lord	<i>Tuhan</i>

There are some factors causing translation shifts to occur. Catford studied that there are two factors which affected the equivalence of translation shifts [1]. They are linguistic and cultural factors. These two factors brought two equivalents. They are linguistic and cultural equivalents. This finding of Caford is very significant because it consists of both important approaches toward equivalence, namely, linguistic and cultural approaches. He states that linguistic factors are those which exist at the levels of concrete form and abstract meaning of any chunk of language. In addition, cultural factors

are those factors that cannot be seen at the level of form or meaning of language, however, they exist among the background of mind of speakers and writers of source language.

Shift in translation is the core problem in this study; therefore, the theory of shift in translation is essential to be discussed. This sphere refers to the first and second problems; those are identifying the types of shift in translation on the data source and explain the factors causing translation shifts to occur. The theory applied to this study which is most relevant to the data is the theory of translation proposed by [1].

3. METHODS

This chapter discusses about the method and procedure that are used to solve the problems of the research. The writer has written some theories in the previous chapter in order to describe research design, data collecting method, and data analyzing method.

3.1 Research Design

This research is based on qualitative research. Qualitative research explores questions such as what, why and how, rather than how many or how much; it is primarily concerned with meaning rather than measuring [3]. The researcher uses qualitative research as the procedure to analyze the data.

3.2 Data Collecting Method

The data are collected from translation text argumentative English into Indonesia. The writer analyze the translation shift used in translating English synopsis of novel *The sapphire Rose*

3.3 Data Analyzing Method

In analyzing the data, descriptive method is used. Descriptive method can be defined as problem solving procedure which is researched by describing the subject or object of the research based on the real fact nowadays. So, the following procedures were followed to carry out this analysis of the translation shift used in translating English text into Indonesian

- collecting data from translating English synopsis novel *The sapphire Rose*.
- identifying data from translating English synopsis novel *The sapphire Rose*.
- classifying data from translating English synopsis novel *The sapphire Rose*.
- analyzing the data from translating synopsis English novel *The sapphire Rose*.

From the procedures above, the writer tries to analyze the data to find out the translation shift used in translating English synopsis of novel *The sapphire Rose*. After that the writer draws Tables for making classification of each shift.

4. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

After reading the synopsis of the novel *The sapphire Rose*, the writer listed down some source languages (SL) and target languages (TL) whereas from English into Bahasa Indonesia. After that, the data were analyzed into translation shift which covers level, structure, class, unit and intra system shift translation. The analysis can be seen in the following Tables.

NO	Source Language (SL)	Target Language (TL)	Types of Shifts
1.	Sparhawk now has possession of the Bhelliom, so he returns to Cimmura and uses it to cure Queen Ehlana.	Sparhawk sekarang memiliki kepemilikan Bhelliom, sehingga ia kembali ke Cimmura dan menggunakannya untuk menyembuhkan Queen Ehlana.	Class shift
2.	Unfortunately, when returning the symbolic ring of the monarchy to her, she, perhaps deliberately, mistakes his action for a marriage proposal.	Sayangnya, ketika kembali cincin simbolis monarki padanya, dia, mungkin sengaja melakukan kesalahan dalam pernikahannya.	Intra system shift
3.	The engagement has been publicly announced before he has had time to clarify this - although it seems	Pertunangan telah diumumkan sebelumnya dia telah memiliki waktu walaupun ehlana tampaknya bersedia	Level shift

NO	Source Language (SL)	Target Language (TL)	Types of Shifts
	unlikely that Ehlana would have been willing to break the engagement anyway	melakukan pertunangan tersebut.	
4.	After curing the Queen of her illness, the knights ride for Chyrellos to prevent the Primate of Cimmura from ascending the throne of Archprelate	Setelah menyembuhkan penyakit ratu, ksatria mencegah Primate dari Cimmurai naik tahta menjadi Archprelate	Intra system shift
5.	An enormous army lays siege to the Holy City.	dengan meletakkan tentara besar mengepung kota suci	Intra system shift
6.	Meanwhile, the evil God Azash and his servant, Otha, have been massing their forces along the eastern border of Eosia in preparation for an invasion of the west.	Sementara itu, kejahatan Allah Azash dan hamba-Nya, Otha, telah berkumpul pasukan mereka di sepanjang perbatasan timur Eosia dalam persiapan untuk invasi barat	Intra system shift
7	Sparhawk decides, after consultation with his superiors in the Church, to take Bhelliom and travel to Zemoch with several others, with the intention of destroying Azash.	Sparhawk memutuskan setelah berkonsultasi dengan atasannya di Gereja untuk mengambil Bhelliom dan perjalanan ke Zemoch dengan beberapa orang lain, dengan tujuan menghancurkan Azash	Intra system shift
8.	They reach the city of Zemoch, and find the temple which contains the mud idol to which Azash is confined	Mereka mencapai kota Zemoch, dan menemukan candi yang berisi tentara khusus Azash yang tak terbatas	Unit shift
9.	By a slightly odd mixture of subtlety and brute force, they gain access to the inner room - but not without the loss of Kurik, Sparhawk's squire and friend.	Dengan menggabungkan kehalusan dan kekerasan mereka dapat masuk tanpa menelan korban tentara dan pengawal Sparhawk.	Structure shift
10.	Sparhawk duels with Martel, another of Azash's accomplices, and kills him; he then goes on to destroy Azash himself, who takes Otha and Annias with him, The end of the series comes to a close with the birth of Sparhawk's daughter Danae, who reveals herself to be Aphrael.	Sparhawk berkelahi dengan pengawal azash dan berhasil membunuhnya dan kemudian ingin menghancurkan Azash yang telah merebut Otha dan Annias dari dia, akhir dari cerita ini lahirlah putri Sparhawk di Danae yang diberi nama Aphrael	Intra system shift

After having analysis the data analysis above, there are two findings found, they are: (1) All shifts are found in the analysis of novel "The Sapphire Rose", they are unit shift, structure shift, class shift, and intra-system shift; and (2) The most dominant shift found in the novel "The Sapphire Rose" is intra-system shift (60%), level shift (10%), structure shift (10%), class shift (10%), and unit shift (10%). The results also can be seen in the Table below.

No	Types of Shifts	Total Number	Percentage (%)
1	Level Shift	1	10
2	Structure Shift	1	10
3	Class Shift	1	10
4	Unit Shift	1	10
5	Intra-system Shift	6	60
Total		10	100

5. CONCLUSIONS

After describing definition of translation and translation shift, then analyzing them into the data of translation shift the novel The sapphire Rose , it can be concluded that all shift of translation the novel The sapphire Rose, they are level, structure, class, unit and intra system shift translation. Furthermore, the most frequent types of translation shift found in the novel The sapphire Rose: level (10%), structure (10%), class (10%), unit (10%) and intra system shift translation (60%). The writer

hopes that more research about translation shift needs to be conducted to make further analysis in other kinds of text in order to get a better understanding of translation procedures because the writer feels that his research is not enough yet to fulfil human's needs in further studying of translation shift.

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