Translation Shifts in Translating Didong from Gayonese in to Bahasa Indonesia

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Abstract—**Didong gayo is one of arts in Gayonese about telling the message that consist of education, history and anything that useful to the society. The objective of this study is to identify the translation shift in translating text of didong from Gayonese into Bahasa Indonesia. This is a qualitative research. The source of data is a document. The data was taken from a book about Gayonese which consist of some texts of didong. After analyzing the data, the result showed that the dominant category shift found in didong Gayo is unit shift.**

Keywords—*didong, translation, shift category*

I.   INTRODUCTION

Every language in this world is unique. The structure, sound and meaning of language in each country are different. This phenomenon called varieties of languages. Related to the differences, it was caused by the regional and cultural background of each country. The cultural background also caused the varieties of languages in a country, such as Indonesia.

Indonesia is a multicultural country. There are consist of 1.340 ethnics exist in Indonesia. The districts start from Sabang until Merauke. Every ethnic has their own local language. In a province also has multiethnic such as in Aceh. Aceh consist of 12 ethnics, they are Aceh, Aneuk Jamee, Alas, Batak Pakpak, Devayan, Gayo, Haloban, Kluet, Lekon, Singkil, Sigulai and Tamiang. Every ethnic has their own language.

Gayo is one kind of ethnic in Aceh Province. The ethnic is very unique with some arts and traditions. One of the popular arts in Gayonese is didong. Didong is one kind of traditions in Gayonese. Didong consist of the speech with rhythm of one or two person in a group and also equipped by dance of hand is like rhythmic clapping hands from the other members in a group of Didong. Usually Didong conduct in wedding ceremony, seminar, and regional events. Didong comes from the art of dance and literature, equipped with several types of traditional instruments [1]. Based on the statement above, Didong is one of discourse consist of language that related to literature.

The lyric of didong is unique. The content is about some advising of life such as the advising for the young generation of Gayonese. A quote of lyric didong *'Ike hasad dengki inihni cogah'* the meaning in Bahasa Indonesia is *berbohong menimbulkan dengki* [1], in English it means that lying caused envy.

The translation of didong into Bahasa Indonesia indicates that there is a shift translation from Gayonese into Bahasa Indonesia. Such as the quote of lyric didong and the Indonesian translation in Ibrahim and Pinan's book.

'hasad dengki inihni cogah' the meaning in Bahasa Indonesia is '*berbohong menimbulkan dengki.*

ST : hasad dengki inihni cogah
TT: berbohong menimbulkan dengki

From example of translation above, unit shift can be found at Source Text (ST) is hasad dengki (phrase), that is translated into Target Text (TT) dengki (word), in English this word belongs to *spite*. It means that shift from phrase to word. This unit shifts is from high level to lower level. It is caused by the differences of the amount of meaning component in different concept.

In this paper, the writer will make a research of translation in Source Language (Gayonese) into Target Language (in Bahasa Indonesia). When translating from the SL (in Gayonese) text into TL text (in Bahasa Indonesia), the translator must know the rules of both languages. Because both have different structure, so translation shift is needed. Translation shift is "the departure from the formal correspondence in the process of going from the Source language into Target Language, two major types of "shifts" occur: level shifts and category shifts [2].

Finally, based on the explanation above it can be concluded that there are shifts translation happened in translating Gayonese into Bahasa Indonesia. Gayonese language is a new subject in research of linguistic especially in translating; therefore the writer would like to find out the category of shifts translation in a lyric of didong translated from Gayonese (ST) into Bahasa Indonesia (TT).

1.1 Problems of The Research
Based on the above explanation, the problems created as the following:
1.   What kinds of category shifts found in translating didong from Gayonese into Bahasa Indonesia?
2.   What is the dominant category shift found in translating didong from Gayonese into Bahasa Indonesia?

1.2 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 kinds of category shifts found in translating didong from Gayonese into Bahasa Indonesia
2. To find out the dominant category shift found in translating didong from Gayonese into Bahasa Indonesia

1.3 Scope of the Research

There are two major types of translation shifts, namely: level and category. In this research, the writer will discuss only category shifts which cover unit, structure, class, and intra-system shift. In this case, the shifts in translation will be discussed through the text of didong. In this occasion the writer will use a text of didong in a book of Ibrahim and Pinan (2005) entitle manat ku beru bujang (amanah untuk generasi penerus).

1.4 Significance Of The Research

This analysis is very important for better understanding about the shifts in translation in the relation to the translating of didong from Gayonese into Bahasa Indonesia. From this analysis, the writer hopes that this research will be useful for:

1. Making the readers know more about translation, especially the shifts;
2. Expanding the writer's knowledge about the shifts in translation which cover the unit, structure, class and intra-system shift;
3. The writer hopes that this analysis will be a worthy inspiration for those who want to do further research in the shifts of translation.

II. THEORETICAL REVIEW

2.1 Definition of Translation

There are many theorists describe what translation is in different ways. They have their own explanation about translation. Translation is not only the transferring something written in source language into target language. The term translation itself has several meanings: it can refer to the product and the process. The product involves the translated text and the process involves the translator changing an original written text (source language) into written text (target language) in different verbal language [3].

Translation is the replacement of textual material in one language (SL) by equivalent textual material in another language (TL) [2]. it means that the translation is changing of the text material of the source language (SL) to the target language (TL) which in the target language the text has the equivalence in the source language.

Translation means rendering the meaning of a text into another language in the way that the author intended the text [4]. It means that the translation to translate the meaning of the text to another language must be intended with the message of the author.

Translation involves the rendering of a source language (SL) text into the target language (TL) so as to ensure that (1) the surface meaning of the two will be approximately similar and (2) the structures of the SL will be preserved as closely as possible but not so closely that the TL structures will be seriously distorted.

"Translating consisting of reproducing in the receptor language the closest natural equivalence of source language message, first in terms of meaning and secondly in terms of style." The definition proposed by Nida and Taber contain some elements that should be taken into account by a translator in performing his/her task: reproducing the message, equivalence, natural equivalence, closest equivalence, priority on meaning and also style [5].

Based on some definitions above it can be concluded that

Translation is not always equivalence. Every language has their own structure, class, meaning of the words. It caused the shift translation happened.

2.2. Concepts of Shifts

"Shift is change position or place, substation of one thing to another" [6]. "The change of formal structure of the Source language into the Target language" [2].

Classification of translation shift devided into two major types of shift are identified: „Level Shift‟ and „Category shift‟ [3]. Level shifts means a SL item at one linguistic level has a TL translation equivalent at a different level. This shift commonly occurs with shift from grammar to lexis and vice versa. However, category shift means change from the formal correspondence in translation. Furthermore, it is divided into structure shift, class shift, unit shift, and intra shift.

1. Structure-shifts, which involve a grammatical change between the structure MH (modifier + Head) into HM (Head + Modifier)
2. Class-shifts, that grouping members of a given unit which is defined by operation in the structure of the unit next above. Class shift occur when the translation equivalent of a source language (SL) item is member of a different class form the original item.
3. Unit-shifts, which involve changes in rank, that is departures form formal correspondence in which the translation equivalent of unit at one rank in the source language (SL) is a unit at different rank in the target language (TL)
4. Intra-system shifts, which occur when „SL and TL possess systems which approximately correspond formally as to their constitution, but when translation involves selection of a non-corresponding term in the TL system‟. For instance, when the SL singular becomes a TL plural.

2.3. Didong

Didong comes from the art of dance and literature, equipped with several types of traditional instruments [1]. Based on the statement above, Didong is one of discourse consist of language that related to literature.

One of the most popular art in Gayo society is Didong. Art of Didong is one of the kind of literary arts that developed in Gayo community in Central Aceh, besides some other literary forms such as Sa'er (poetry / Islamic poetry), Kekitiken (puzzle), Kekeberen (oral prose), Melengkan (Customary speeches), Sebuku (sadly themed poetry), and Guru didong. Performing of didong as one part of Gayo society tradition that is still developing until now become an interesting study when in it can explain the various meanings that can represent the picture of its supporting society, that is Gayo society. The meanings contained in didong can be found in various forms of poetry chanted by *ceh* who became the front guard of each *kelop* of didong and also from the various symbols that exist in the show didong.

Didong performance is marked by the appearance of two groups (Didong Jalu) in a game arena. Usually it staged in an open area that is sometimes equipped with a tent. All night for a competing group will sing each other a riddle and answer it in turns. In this case the artists will reply to each other "attacks" in the form of lyrics made by his opponent. The lyrics delivered usually are themed about education, family planning, government messages, natural beauty as well as criticisms of weaknesses, lameness that occurs in society. The answers in dialogue will be judged by an existing judging team, usually consisting of members of the community who understand this depth in depth.

Didong is one of the arts that at this time still sustainability on Gayo society. This art is usually performed in weddings, ceremonies welcoming guests in a formal and non-formal, and also in the arts and cultural performances in the Gayo Highland. In addition to pure as a medium of entertainment, art didong also has a variety of functions. Didong can be used as a medium of da'wah (religious proselytizing), the media socialization of government programs to social programs supporting development. Didong Gayo as a representation of the art of Gayo society is a cultural expression that gives a picture of the life of the people. This art reflects the cultural history of its supporting community

III.   RESEARCH METHOD

3.1 Research Design

Here for this research, the writer used the qualitative method as way of using descriptive qualitative. Qualitative method is used to describe the data. One of the characteristics of qualitative method is to see process we have to deal with setting, that is the place where all things to be researched.

3.2 Data Source

The data source was taken from a didong text entitle manat ku beru bujang (amanah untuk generasi penerus).The writer analyzed the texts and tried to find out the shifts in translation from Source Language (Gayonese) into Target Language (Indonesian) as the data to be analyzed.

3.3 Technique Of Collecting Data

There are some text of didong in book of Ibrahim and Pinan (2005), but the writer chose one of them because the writer had analyzed and found that it was the best of all. The writer took the texts from the book and analyzed them based on the shifts.

3.4 Technique Of Analyzing Data

After getting the data from the research subjects, the writer uses some steps in analyzing the data as the following:
a.   Analyzing the TL from didong text entitle manat ku beru bujang (amanah untuk generasi penerus).
b.   Finding the shifts used in the didong text entitle manat ku beru bujang (amanah untuk generasi penerus).
c.   Finding the dominant shifts from didong text entitle manat ku beru bujang (amanah untuk generasi penerus).

IV.   FINDINGS AND DISCUSSION

4.1 Research Findings

4.1.1 Category Shifts found in didong text entitle manat ku beru bujang (amanah untuk generasi penerus).

After analyzing the data, the researcher found in the research three kinds of category shifts found in didong text entitle manat ku beru bujang (amanah untuk generasi penerus). The category shifts used are: unit, structure, and class shifts.

For unit shift, it can be proven by data analysis below:
1.   ST: Wo beru bujang si jantung ate
     TT: Wahai remaja buah hatiku
The data above showed that unit shift from phrase into word and belongs to high level to lower level.
2.   ST: oya kati mupecah jema sara kampong
     TT: Itulah penyebab perpecahan
The data above showed that unit shift from phrase into word and belongs to high level to lower level.
3.   ST: bile siwarus bepeden bulet
     TT: bila family sudah sepakat
The data above showed that unit shift from phrase into word and belongs to high level to lower level.

For structure shift, it can be proven by data analysis below:
ST: hemat jimet tengah ara
hemat ketika ada harta
The data above showed that structure shift from (Head+modifier) into (modifier+Head).

For class shift, it can be proven by data analysis below:
ST: juru benar enti sawah mubah
TT: jangan berubah dari kebenaran
The data above showed that structure shift from *benar* as adjective into *kebenaran* as noun

4.1.2 The dominant category shifts found in didong text entitle manat ku beru bujang (amanah untuk generasi penerus).

After analyzing the data above, the researcher found that the dominant category shifts used in didong text entitle manat ku beru bujang (amanah untuk generasi penerus) is Unit Shift. It can be seen by the researcher in counting the shifts from the text of didong.

4.2 Discussion

The data discussed above showed that there are three of shifts categories in didong text, the category consist of unit, structure, and class shift. This result means that not all the shifts category found in didong text, especially in didong entitle manat ku beru bujang (amanah untuk generasi penerus). One of shifts category that not found in this research is Intra-system shift.

After analyzing the data above, the researcher would like to discuss the didong text from Gayonese into Bahasa Indonesia. The discussions from the researcher is about the languages used in the translation of didong in any translation are different. It means that the kind of language used is depending to the translator. Sometimes, the translator likes to use the non-formal language (especially Indonesia) or formal language.

V. CONCLUSION

After describing an overview about the translation shifts and analyzing them in didong text entitle manat ku beru bujang (amanah untuk generasi penerus), some CONCLUSIONs are drawn as the following:

1. Based on the didong text, three category shifts are found in the didong text from Gayonese into Indonesia, they are: unit, structure, and class shift.
2. There is no Intra-system shifts found in this research.
3. The dominant category shift found in didong text is unit shift.
4. This paper has shown the analysis of the language of Gayonese to Bahasa Indonesia context. More research needs to be conducted to make further analysis in other kinds of text in order to get a better understanding of shifts of translation because the writer feels that his research through didong text is not enough yet to fulfill human's needs in further studying of translation shift.

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