

CHAPTER IV

DATA DESCRIPTION AND DISCUSSION FINDINGS

A. Research Description

The purpose of this chapter was to present data collected in this research. The data were from the novel "Equal Rites" in both its native and translated versions. The data collected from 20 pages of the novel (32 in the Indonesian version) amounted to 385 lines (hereafter referred to as units) consisting of sentences, dialogues, and small paragraphs. The data were then analyzed according to Catford's theory of translation shift, which categorized the data into five categories: Level shift, Structure shift, Unit shift, Class shift, and Intra-system shift. From these 385 units, 315 of them had translational shifts in one of the said categories. All the data could be seen in the appendix.

No	Types of Translation Shift	Number of Occurrences	In Percent
1	Level shift	8	2%
2	Structure shift	244	63,3%
3	Unit shift	24	6,2%
4	Class Shift	13	3,3%

5	Intra-system shift.	26	6,7%
6	No shift/Literal Translation	70	18,1%
	total	365	-

Table 4.1. Occurrences of Translation Shift found In *Equal Rites* Novel

Table 4.1 shown that most common occurrence of shift was the Structure Shift, accounting for 63.3% of the total shifts. This high percentage indicated that it was often necessary to change the sentence structure when translating text to match the grammar rules and style of the new language.

The remaining types of shifts: Unit Shift, Intra-system Shift, Class Shift, and Level Shift, were less common, each ranging from 2% to 6.7%. Unit Shifts, making up 6.2% of the total, involved changes in the rank of linguistic units, such as translating a word into a phrase or vice versa. These shifts were necessary for accurately conveying meaning in the target language, especially when a direct translation would be unclear or awkward. Class Shifts, comprising 3.3%, occurred when a translation changed the grammatical class of a word, such as converting a noun into a verb or an adjective into an adverb. These shifts ensured that the translation fit grammatically within the context of the target language. Level Shifts, the least common at 2%, involved changes in grammatical levels, such as translating a word into a phrase. Although infrequent, these shifts were vital for preserving the original text's meaning and fluency in the target language when necessary.

On the other hand, No Shift or Literal Translation occurred in 18.1% of the cases. This was feasible when the source and target languages shared similar linguistic features or when the original text's simplicity allowed for direct word-to-word translation, which barely needed any change in the level or categories.

The data were explained in detail, adhering to Catford's theory of translation shift.

Level Shift

A level shift happened when a part of grammar in the original language was translated into a different type of grammatical structure in the new language. In other words, something that was shown through grammar in one language might be translated using a different word arrangement instead. This kind of shift occurred often because of the differences in idea expression between languages.

Examples are as follows:

ST: Now everything was deep under the snow

TT: Sekarang semua terbenam ke salju

The translation changed from using an adjective ("deep") to a verb phrase ("terbenam") to describe how something was covered by snow. This change switched the sentence from describing the state with an adjective to showing the action or condition with a verb phrase.

ST: We ought to go and get someone and we ought to go now

because it will get dark in a minute," he said flatly. "But Cern will stay here.

TT: "Kita harus pergi memberitahu seseorang, dan mesti sekarang

karena sebentar lagi akan gelap," katanya datar. "Tapi Cern akan tinggal di sini."

In English (ST) the use of modal verbs like "ought to" could be used for expressing necessity. Indonesian (TT) used different expressions like "harus" and "mesti" to convey a similar meaning. This shift involved a change in the grammatical form used to express the same concept. The grammatical function (expressing necessity) remained the same, but the form and expression of that function changed between the two languages.

Structure Shift

A structure shift involved modifying the grammatical or syntactic arrangement in translation to align with the target language's norms, with the goal of improving the text's clarity and readability. It usually occurred in translation because different languages have distinct grammatical rules and sentence structures.

ST: Esk saw them out of the house and bolted the door behind them.

TT: Esk mengantarkan mereka keluar dari rumah dan mengunci pintu setelah mereka pergi.

In this unit, the Indonesian translation adjusted the sentence structure to a descriptive action ("mengunci pintu setelah mereka pergi") compared to the Source Text which used a verb ("bolted the door behind them"). Both texts understandably described the action of locking the door; the difference was that the Target Text was more direct than the Source Text.

ST: A white cat that had been sleeping by the furnace woke up and watched him carefully.

TT: Seekor kucing yang sedari tadi tidur di samping tungku perapian tiba-tiba bangun dan memperhatikannya dengan saksama.

The sentence structure was reorganized to fit Indonesian syntax. “Had been sleeping by the furnace” was translated to “sedari tadi tidur di samping tungku perapian.” There was also the addition of words like “tiba-tiba” (suddenly) to emphasize the cat’s movement and “sedari tadi” to emphasize the past tense used in these sentences.

Unit Shift

Unit shift occurred in translation when the size or type of the unit being translated changed between the source and target languages, either developing, shrinking, or changing the words altogether. This shift could affect words, phrases, clauses, or sentences, adjusting the meaning or structure to fit the target language.

ST: The windows look like eyes, thought Esk, but kept it to herself.

TT: Jendela-jendela pondok itu tampak seperti mata, pikir Esk, tetapi ia menyimpan kata-kata itu untuk diri sendiri.

In these phrases, Indonesian (TT) added more words to accommodate the meaning English (ST) tried to convey. It could be seen in “The windows look like eyes” (ST) which became “Jendela-jendela pondok itu tampak seperti mata” to make the meaning clearer in Indonesian (TT). This also occurred at the end of the

sentence, where "but kept it to herself" became "tetapi ia menyimpan kata-kata itu untuk diri sendiri." In these particular sentences, the meaning could not be conveyed as-is because it would be too simple and ambiguous, so additional words to support its meaning were needed.

ST: The inhabitants of this place, it is obvious, won't have any truck with global theories.

TT: Penghuni tempat ini, tampak jelas sekali, tak ingin peduli dengan segudang teori global.

"Won't have any truck" is an idiom meaning disinterested or doesn't care about. In this case, Indonesian (TT) translated its meaning to be "tidak ingin peduli" (disinterested) which was fitting for the context. This was also the most common use of unit shift because translating idioms directly made them lose their meaning, so the translator was better off providing their implicit meaning.

Class Shift

In essence, when translating between languages, a word classified under one grammatical category (like noun, verb, or adjective) in the original language might end up in a different category in the target language. For instance, a noun in the source language could be rendered as a verb in the translated language, or an adjective might become a noun.

ST: It was no use trying the front door.

TT: Tidak ada gunanya mencoba pintu depan.

The word "trying" in the Source Text and its counterpart "mencoba" in the Target Text were positioned as a verb, but in the Source Text, its function was

more like a noun. While in the Target Text it became a verb only, losing its noun function. This was considered a class change because a verb functioning as a noun was changed into a verb only.

ST: "Light some candles or something," he said.

TT: "Nyalakan lilin atau sesuatu," kata Gulta.

In this dialogue, the subject changed from a pronoun (he in the Source Text) to a noun (Gulta, the character's name in the Target Text). This class change from pronoun to noun was done to emphasize which person was talking, in which case it was Gulta. The person who spoke, "he" or "Gulta," functioned as the subject of the reporting verb "said" (or "kata" in Indonesian). In both sentences, the reporting clause ("he said" or "kata Gulta") identified who was performing the action of speaking.

Intra-system Shift

An intra-system shift happened when there was a change within the same grammatical system between the source and target languages, but the specific items or categories within that system differed. This occurred when translating between languages that expressed the same grammatical concept, like number, gender, tense, or case, in different ways, even though both languages had these grammatical categories.

ST: Sometimes he would stop and throw his heavy staff into the air.

TT: Sekali waktu laki-laki tua itu berhenti dan melemparkan tongkatnya ke udara.

The shift here was located at two points, the first was the modality of “would” (ST) and “sekali waktu” (TT). In the Source Text, it expressed different habitual actions. The second was “throw” (ST) and “melempar-lempar” (TT). The Source Text and the Target Text had different frequencies compared to each other (“sometimes” is something done occasionally, while “melempar-lempar” is done repeatedly). There was also a change where the adjective was absorbed into its noun (“heavy staff” became “tongkat”).

ST: The storm walked around the hills on legs of lightning, shouting and grumbling.

TT: Badai mengurung bukit-bukit di antara kaki-kaki petir yang berteriak dan menggerutu.

“Walked around” in the Source Text and “mengurung” in the Target Text were both words used to describe or imply motion. The difference was that the English verb phrase “walked around” implied movement, while the Indonesian verb “mengurung” implied a form of encircling or surrounding motion. This also happened in “on legs of lightning” (ST) and “di antara kaki-kaki petir” (TT) which had different spatial relationships, with the Source Text using “on” (positioning upon) while the Target Text used “di antara” (in between).

B. Research Finding

The analysis aimed to deduce the reasons for the translation shifts found in the Indonesian version of Terry Pratchett's "Equal Rites" compared to the original English text. The provided data detailed the number of occurrences and their percentages of total identified shifts.

Level Shift: These shifts accounted for 8 occurrences, or 2% of total shifts, indicating that most translations maintained consistent linguistic levels between English and Indonesian. However, when level shifts occurred, they preserved the text's intended meaning and clarity when direct grammatical translation was insufficient.

Structure Shift: Structure shifts were the most common type, with 244 occurrences (63.3% of total shifts). The high frequency highlighted significant syntactical differences between English and Indonesian, requiring translators to reorder phrases, alter constructions, and adjust grammatical flow to maintain meaning and readability.

Unit Shift: Unit shifts occurred 24 times (6.2% of total shifts). These shifts usually indicated that certain concepts required elaboration or condensation in the target language, ensuring semantic equivalence and conveying the same message despite expression length changes.

Class Shift: Class shifts occurred 13 times (3.3% of total shifts). These shifts, though less frequent, were necessary when the target language's grammatical structure demanded a different part of speech to express the same idea, maintaining grammatical integrity and readability.

Intra-System Shift: Intra-system shifts accounted for 26 occurrences (6.7% of total shifts). These shifts reflected nuanced differences in grammatical systems between English and Indonesian, ensuring meaning and coherence while adhering to grammatical rules.

No Shift/Literal Translation: Literal translations occurred 70 times (18.1% of total shifts). This indicated that nearly a fifth of the text could be directly translated, maintaining the original structure and wording when grammatical and syntactical structures aligned closely.

C. Research Discussion

The data offered a comprehensive overview of translation shifts in translating "Equal Rites" from English to Indonesian, with 315 identified shifts and 70 literal translations. Structure shifts were the most prevalent, emphasizing the need for syntactical adjustments for natural translations. Literal translations also played a significant role, showing that direct translation was sometimes appropriate.

Other shifts, such as level, unit, class, and intra-system shifts, collectively made up 18.4% of the total. These shifts, while less common, adapted the text to fit the grammatical and cultural norms of the target language, highlighting the complexity of translation work. Maintaining the original meaning often required significant structural adjustments, occasionally allowing for direct translations.

Overall, the analysis underscored the balance translators had to achieve between fidelity to the source text and readability in the target language. The varied nature of translation shifts reflected diverse strategies to ensure the translated text remained true to the original while being accessible and engaging to the target audience.

The results of this research were aligned with previous studies conducted by Esmail Kalantari and Amin Karimnia (2011). In their research, the translation

shifts appeared imbalanced among each other, with some appearing much more often than the rest. Similarly, this research found that certain data (structure shift, about 63.3% of the data) appeared more often than others.

This paper's results also stood in line with those of Maryam Mohseni (2021). Her findings highlighted how important translation shifts were as a strategy to minimize loss of meaning when translating the Source Language. The occurrence of the "most dominant shift" was also present, supporting the terms "optional" and "obligatory" shifts to account for linguistic and non-linguistic differences between the languages involved.

Another paper that aligned with this research was Zhang Yue & Chai Su (2019). Their research utilized J.C. Catford's theory of translation shift as the framework, similar to this paper. Their study showed the advantages and disadvantages of the framework they used, and the results were deemed satisfactory.