SHIFT OF NOUN PHRASE FOUND IN BILINGUAL TEXT "TALES FROM DJAKARTA"

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Abstract

This study aims to analyze the shift of noun phrase implemented in bilingual text "Tales from Djakarta" and their translation. This study used the theory that is proposed by Catford (1965) which divided the shift in translation into two major types, which is level shift and category shift. This study used descriptive qualitative method to analyze the data found in the story "Tales from Djakarta". The analyzed was started with the types of shifts in translation found in the data source. The findings indicate that there are two types of shifts in translation of noun phrase found in the story "Tales from Djakarta". They are structure shift and category shift.

1 Introduction

Shift represents some changes occurring in a translation process. Translation shifts occur both at the lower level of language, i.e. the lexico grammar, and at the higher thematic level of text. Catford (1978: 73) states that by shift we mean the departure *from formal correspondence* in the process of going from the source language to the target language. Further, he states that basically, in shift of translation, or transposition he says, it is only the form that is changed. In addition, he urges the translation shift is done to get the natural equivalent of the source text message into the target text (1978: 76). Translation shifts also occur when there is no formal correspondence to the syntactic item to be translated (Machali, 1998: 3). According to Bell (1991: 33), *to shift* from one language to another is, by definition, to alter the forms.

Catford (1978) divides the shift in translation into two major types, *level/rank shift* and *category shift*. Level/rank shift refers to a source language item at one linguistic level that has a target language translation

equivalent at a different level. In other words, it is simply a shift from grammar to lexis.

Category shift refers to departures from formal correspondence in translation. What is meant by formal correspondence is any grammatical category in the target language which can be said to occupy the same position in the system of the target language as the given source language category in the source language system (Machali, 1998: 13). The category shift is divided again into *structure shifts, class shifts, unit shift,* and *intra-system shifts. Structure shift* is the changing of words sequence in a sentence. Class shift occurs when the translation equivalent of a source language item is a member of a different class from the original item. Unit shift is the changes of rank; that is, departures from formal correspondence in which the translation equivalent of a unit at one rank in the source language is a unit at a different rank in the target language. Intra-system shift refers to the shifts that occurs internally, within the system; that is for those cases where the source and the target language possess systems which approximately correspond formally as to their constitution, but when translation involves selection of a non-corresponding term in the target language system.

Machali (1998: 152) also proposes the kinds of translation shift. She divides the shift in translation into two kinds: *obligatory shift* and *optional shift.* Anobligatory shift refers to the kinds of shift that occurs when no formal correspondence occurs in the translation. It is the shift that its occurrence is dictated by the grammar. The other kind of shift is the optional shift. It refers to a case of shift that is caused by the translator's discretion It is called optional shift since the translator could have chosen the more equivalent clauses with the readers' orientation in the target language text.

In addition, Machali (1998: 160) states that there are two basic sources of translation shifts: *source language text-centered shift* and *target language text-centered shift.* The source language text-centered shifts are of three kinds, namely,*grammatical shift,* which mainly concerns particle markedness, foregrounding, and tenses; *shifts related to cohesion,* which mainly concern ellipsis; and *textual shifts,*which mainly concern genetic ambivalence, and embodiment of interpersonal meaning.The target language text-centered

shift causes the main problem concerned with achieving effectiveness, pragmatic appropriateness (including the cultural one), and information (referential) explicitness.

Nida and Taber (1969: 171) say that some of the most common shifts in meaning found in the transfer process are modifications which involve *specific* and *generic meaning*. Such shifts may go in either direction from generic to specific or specific to generic. A shift may result from a difference of the system in both languages. The difference can be in the form of vocabulary or structure, the shift caused by the vocabulary results in a shift in meaning. It can be concluded that there are two kinds of shifts in meaning. The first is the meaning shift from general to specific meaning. The second is the meaning shift from specific to general meaning. These kinds of shifts often cause incorrect translation. The shift of structure, however, usually does not change the meaning or the message of the original text.

2 Materials and Method

The data source of this writing is a bilingual textbook written by Pramoedya Ananta Toer in 2000 entitled 'Cerita dari Jakarta no.5 Gambir" ' published in Jakarta by Hasta Mitra penerbit buku bermutu". The translator of this text book is Gary Nathan Gartenberg in 2000 entitled "Tales from Djakarta – Gambir" published by Equinox Publishing Jakarta- Singapore in 2000.

The focus of this writing is shift of noun phrase found in the text Tales from Djakarta in which used the theory proposed by Catford (1993) in order to classify the types of noun phrase. The method in collecting the data in this writing is done by doing observation method. There are some process in collecting the data, firstly the data are read in order to understand the story. After that it is continued to select the data that based on the problem which are discussed in this writing. Finally the researcher analyzed the shift of noun phrase occurred in this story.

Qualitative descriptive method is the method used to analyze translation shift in the data source. The data were analyzed descriptively using several stages.

Then the data listed between the source language (SL) and the target language (TL). Then, the noun phrase that was found in the data source was compared with their Indonesian translation. Then the data were analyzed using the theory that proposed by Catford (1965).

3 Results and Discussion

1. **Level Shifts**: by a shift of level we mean that a SL item at one linguistic level has a TL translation equivalent at a different level.

2. **Structure Shift:** these are amongst the most frequent category shifts at all ranks in translation, they occur phonological and graph logical translation as well as in total translation.

    Data 1

The whistle of the **first locomotive** shrieked like a demon of legend demanding a sacrifice.	Suling lok **kereta api yang pertama** menjerit seperti setan di dalam dongeng minta kurban.

SL:	First	Locomotive
	Modifier	Head
TL:	Kereta api	Yang pertama
	Head	Modifier

    Data 2

One or two among them walked unsteadily, leaving the boxcars beind, moving off into still **darker places.**	Satu dua diantaranya berjalan terhuyung huyung, meninggalkan gerbong, menjauh, memasuki **tempat yang lebih gelap.**

SL:	Darker	Places
	Modifier	Head
TL:	Tempat	Yang lebih gelap
	Head	Modifier

Data 3

Having spat out the phlegm in their throats, two men reached the **station fence**, slipped through the **barbed wire,** and emerged on the **bicycle-path.**	Kalau lender' ditenggorokan telah tersemburkan habis, sampailah keduanya di **pagar stasiun**, menerobos diantara kawat **kawat berduri** dan sampai di **jalanan sepeda.**

SL:	Station	Fence
	Modifier	Head
TL:	Pagar	Stasiun
	Head	Modifier

SL:	Bicycle	Path
	Modifier	Head
TL:	Jalanan	Sepeda
	Head	Modifier

SL:	Barbed	Wire
	Modifier	Head
TL:	Kawat	Berduri

	Head	Modifier

Data 4

An instant later the **sharp odor** of several litters of **morning piss**, spread in all direction, spread out into an area tens of meters square.	Sebentar kemudian **bau pesing** dari beberapa liter **air pagi**, yang terserak dimana-mana, mengembara ke seluas beberapa puluh meter persegi.

SL:	Sharp	Odor
	Modifier	Head
TL:	Bau	Pesing
	Head	Modifier

SL:	Morning	Piss
	Modifier	Head
TL:	Air	Pagi
	Head	Modifier

It can be overtly seen that in the SL data 1 and 2 the heads *locomotive* and *places* are preceded by modifiers *first* and *darker*. In structure shift we can change the word sequence in the sentence. Because the SL and TL has different structure and grammar, that is structure shifts function in translation to keep the message and meaning of the text. In the text book of Gambir we found there are lots of noun phrases from SL and TL.

3. **Class Shift**

Data 1

Your shirt's gone, now you've **caught a chill**	Baju ilang, sekarang **masuk angin**

SL	**caught a chill**
	Verb Phrase
TL	**masuk angina**
	Noun Phrase

Class shift occurs when the translation equivalent of a source language item is a member of a different class from the original item. Following Halliday, we define a class as that grouping of members of a given unit which is defined by operation in the structure of the unit next above. Class shift then occurs when the translation equivalent of a SL item is a member of different class from the original item. We found hardly difficult of class shift in the text book "Gambir", mostly they are the form of noun phrase and translated in structure shift.

4. **Unit Shift**; by unit shift we mean change of rank – that is, departures 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 TL.

Data 1

Sometimes they paused for a moment to urinate beside the **open sewers** or behind trees or in the corners of the station.	Kadang-kadang mereka mengasoh sebentar dipinggir **selokan** atau dibelakang pohon atau dipojok pojok stasiun dan membuang setupak air.

SL	**Open sewer**
	Phrase

TL	**Selokan**
	Word

Data 2

"He's only the **tail-end**, not the head."	"Cuma **buntut,** bukan kepala."

SL	**Tail-end**
	Phrase
TL	**Buntut**
	Word

Data 3

"for me the answer's easy, man. Gambling! **Fooling around**. What else id there?"	"gua sih gampang, bang:Judi! **Ngerayang**! Apalagi!"

SL	**Fooling around**
	Phrase
TL	**Ngerayang**
	Word

Data 4

And **his woman** wants to open a little business	Dan **gundiknya** mau buka jualan

SL	**His woman**

	Phrase	
TL	**Gundiknya**	
	Word	

The unit shift on the data above shows that TL has more meaning components than SL, because some of the words is not common used in SL. Since the story is from Indonesia, the culture of Indonesian also different with western people. Unit shift is the changes of rank; that is, departures from formal correspondence in which the translation equivalent of a unit at one rank in the source language is a unit at a different rank in the target language.

4 Conclusion

Noun phrases have been traditionally thought as consisting minimally of a head noun, together with any number of noun phrases modifier, they are determiners, quantifiers, and quantifiers phrases, adjective and adjectives phrases. There are two types of shifts found in translation of noun phrase found in the story "Tales from Djakarta" and their translations. They are: structure shift and unit shift. The shift in the translation of English noun phrase into Indonesian as the target language happened because of some factors, such as: the different structure system of English as the source language text and Indonesian as the target language text.

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