SHIFTS IN TRANSLATION OF NOUN PHRASE IN JONGOS DAN BABU AND IN HOUSEBOY AND MAID

I Made Juliarta(1), I Nyoman Sedeng(2), Ni Luh Ketut Mas Indrawati(3)

(1) Jl. Kerta Lestari No. 20 Sidakarya
083115041037
MadeJuliarta330@gmail.com
(2), (3) Magister Program Linguistics Postgraduate Program Udayana University
Jln. Nias No. 13 Denpasar, 80114
Telepon 0361-224121
(2) nyoman_sedeng@hotmail.com; (3) mas.indrawati@yahoo.com

ABSTRACT

The paper analyzed about types of translation shifts of NP implemented in Jongos dan Babu and in Houseboy and Maid. Shifting is a major concept in sentence analysis in translation. The concept of shifting helped us a lot to learn how a unit of different level can be brought down to create structures.

This study aims at analyzing the types of shifts in translation of noun phrase in Jongos dan Babu and in Houseboy and Maid. The study used the theory of Catford (1965) which divided 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. This study used the qualitative approach to the data found in the short story Jongos dan babu and their translations into Houseboy and maid. The analyze was started with the types of shifts in translation of noun phrase found in data sources. There are two types of shifts in translation of noun phrase in Jongos dan Babu and in Houseboy and Maid. They are structure shift and unit shift.

**Keywords:** noun phrase, translations, unit shift

**1 INTRODUCTION**

Translation is the process of changing speech or writing from one language (source language) into another language (target language). In transferring the meaning, the form can be changed but the meaning has to be preserved. Translation can be said as the change of form. When the form of language is spoken, it is referring to the actual words, phrases, clauses, sentences, paragraph, and so on, which are spoken or written. Translation is transferring an idea, knowledge or purpose from Source language (SL) to Target language (TL). In translation the form of the source language is replaced by the form of receptor target language. Translation must take into account constraints that include context, the rules of grammar of the two languages, their writing conventions, and their idioms. There is a simple word-for-word correspondence between any two languages, and that translation is a straightforward mechanical process.

Shifting is a major concept in sentence analysis in translation. The concept of shifting helped us a lot to learn how a unit of different level can be brought down to create structures. We can see about the concept of rank Shifting that does not exist in traditional grammar of English. The concept of rank shifting exists in all modern grammars of English in their own particular way. Phrase structure grammar labels a shifting clause as a sentence. According to Catford (1978: 73) by shift, we mean the departure is made of from formal correspondence in the
process of going from the source language to the target language. Shifts can occur when the source language text is translated into different grammatical or phonological form in the target language text. Catford (1965) stated there are two major types of shift: level shifts and category shifts. Level shifts are upward rank shift and downward rank shift. On the other hand, category shift itself consists of structure shift, class shift, unit shift and 3 intrasystem shift. This study is concerned with the translation shift analysis of the English noun phrase into bahasa Indonesia.

Translation-shift is the focus of analysis because the translator has shifted the forms to keep the meaning constant so that the messages can be communicative and natural. This study tries to find out the shifts in form and meaning in the bahasa Indonesia translation of English noun phrase. This is because the core of equivalence and shifts are in the form and meaning. In equivalence and shifts, the meaning is more important than the form. Besides, it is the equivalence that focuses on cases where the language describes the same situation by different structure. However, there are many people who are still confused indifferentiating the word order in head words of the English and bahasa Indonesia noun phrases. It is because the English and bahasa Indonesia head word are not the same. In bahasa Indonesia noun phrases, the head word is head-initial position, while in English the head word is head-final position. Therefore, the core of the phrase is head word, which is used to determine the meaning and the word class. Based on that reason, this study is conducted to analyze shifts in translation of noun phrase in Jongos dan Babu into Houseboy and Maid.
Based on the changes of grammatical category and cultures two of view arises a problem,

what types of translation shifts of noun phrase implemented in Jongos dan Babu and in Houseboy and Maid?

II RESEARCH METHOD

This study used the qualitative approach to the data found in the short story Jongos dan babu and their translations into Houseboy and maid. The analyze was started with the types of shifts in translation of noun phrase found in data sources. It used the theory of the types of translation shifts proposed by Catford (1965). This study used library research. The library research was used in the research. The research was done as long as the place supports the main facility needed such as books, computers, and pens. The data source of the study was taken from Jongos dan babu and their translations into Houseboy and Maid. The data source used Jongos dan babu which was written by Pramoedya Ananta Toer in 2000 in Jakarta. The story is about the family line descended to Sobi and Inah. A year before, the family had been servants for the state. The rank as servants would descend to become servants of the Federal District of tavia.

Note taking was the method used in gathering data for this study. The process of collecting the data were started by reading the entire data source in order to understand the story to observe the possibility of the data that could be taken from this book. Firstly, the data sources were carefully read to find out the complex sentence containing noun phrase. After that, it was continued to select the data based on the problems which were discussed in this study. Finally the
types of translations shifts of noun phrase were classified and their translations into Indonesian.

Qualitative descriptive method is the method used to analyze translation shift in data source. The data was analyzed qualitatively. The data were analyzed using several stages. Then the data were listed between the source language and target language. Then, the noun phrase that was found in the source language was compared with their Indonesian translations. The next step was identifying and analyzing data by applying the theory proposed by Ctaford (1965).

III DISCUSSION

Noun phrase is the phrase that plays the role of noun. It consists of a noun as its head word, or which performs the same grammatical function as such a phrase. Noun phrases are very common cross-linguistically, and they may be the most frequently occurring phrase type. Noun phrases can be verb subjects and objects, as predicative expressions, and as the complements of prepositions. Noun phrases can be embedded inside each other. In some modern theories of grammar, noun phrases with determiners are analyzed as having the determiner rather than the noun as their head; they are then called as the determiner phrases. Traditionally, a phrase consists of two or more words. The traditional progression in the size of syntactic units is word and in this approach a single word (such as a noun or pronoun) would not be referred to as a phrase. There are similarities and differences in word order between English and Indonesian noun phrase. English noun phrase can come before the noun head, whereas in the Indonesian they come after the noun head. Simple noun phrase
consists of modifiers and heads. Simple noun phrase is expanded with modifier and noun.

Meanwhile, Indonesian noun phrase is formed by head + modifier. In Sneddon (1996) stated that Indonesian noun phrase noun acts as heads of a great variety of different phrase structures. The demonstratives ini and itu follow the head noun. Demonstratives can occur with all classes of nouns including proper nouns: Jakarta ini, Siti itu. Itu is used in with certain nominalised verbal clauses. In formal writing, tersebut is sometimes used to refer to someone or something.

Shift represents some changes occurring in a translation process. Translation shifts occur both at the lower level of language, i.e. the lexicogrammar, and at the higher thematic level of text. According to Catford (1965: 73), shift can be said as the departure from formal correspondence in the process of going from the source language to the target language. It is stated that basically, we found that 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 (1965: 76). Catford (1965) 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. Shifts are all the mandatory actions of the translator (those dictated by the structural discrepancies between the two language systems involved in this process) and the optional ones (those dictated by the his personal and stylistic preferences) to which he resorts
consciously for the purpose of natural and communicative rendition of an SL text into another language.

A. Structure Shifts

Structure shift is the change of grammatical position of source language in its translation in the target language. Here are the examples of structure shift of relative clauses occur in the translation from *Jongos dan Babu* into *Houseboy and Maid*.

Indonesian SL: Keluarga pertama ini dikenal karena tercatat di buku besar dengan huruf latin (page 1)

English TL : The first generation became known because it was recorded in a big book with romanized letters (page 5)

We can see from the explanation above that the Indonesian noun phrase is translated into noun phrase in the target language. The noun phrase ‘buku besar has the constitution of noun (*buku*) + adjective (*besar*). The noun phrase found in the target language has the constitution of adjective (*a big*) + noun (*book*). This translation indicated that there is the occurrence of translation shift in this data because the structural shift. It is because the word or phrasal structure of the SL different from that of the TL. The source language structure is made up of noun (*buku*) followed by adjective (*besar*). It can be seen from the source language above that the structure of noun phrase in Indonesian consisting of noun + adjective. However, the constituent structure of noun phrase in English is adjective + noun. Catford stated that there are structure shift, unit shift, class shift. The examples above can be said as the structure shift as there are the differences
between structure of noun phrase found in the source language and in the target language. These are said by Catford (1965) to be the most common form of shifts and to involve mostly a shift in grammatical structure.


( page 1 )

English TL: **This goal** was never realized. The Japanese never gave him the opportunity. But he was thrilled at the chance to the “keirei”! As a Dai Sanka colonel stepped out of his car”. (page 8)

We can see from the source language above is that Indonesian noun phrase is translated into noun phrase in the target language. The noun phrase found in the source language ‘Cita ini’ has the constitution of head (cita) + modifier (ini). The noun phrase found in the target language has the constitution of modifier (this) + head (goal). This translation shows that there is the occurrence of translation shift in this data because the structural shift. It is because the word or phrasal structure of the SL different from that of the TL. The source language structure is made up of head (cita) followed by modifier (ini). It can be seen from the source language above that the structure of noun phrase in Indonesian consisting of noun + determiner. However, the constituent structure of noun phrase in English is determiner + noun. According to Catford, there are structure shift, unit shift, class shift. The examples above can be said as the structure shift as there are the differences between structure of noun phrase found in the source language and in
the target language. These are said by Catford (1965) to be the most common form of shifts and to involve mostly a shift in grammatical structure.

Indonesian SL: Dan Inah tertawa puas. Dari jauh terdengar *lonceng kantor* tanda
menutup pintu.

English TL: And Inah laughed contentedly. From a distance the *office bell*
could be heard, a signal that closing time had come.

The noun phrase found in the source language *lonceng kantor* has the
constitution of head (*lonceng*) + modifier (*kantor*). The noun phrase found in the
target language has the constituent of modifier (*office*) + head (*bell*). This
translation shows that there is the occurrence of translation shift in this data
because the structural shift. It is because the word or phrasal structure of the SL
different from that of the TL.

**B. Unit Shifts**

Unit shift is stated as 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. Unit shifts
include shifts from morpheme to word, word to phrase, clause to sentence, and
vice versa. Here are the examples of unit shifts of relative clauses found in the
translation of *Jongos dan Babu* into *Houseboy and Maid*.

Indonesian SL: “Kalau orang sudah masuk Belanda,” kata Sobi dengan penuh

English TL : “When someone becomes Dutch,” he said, full of self-confidence, “those scars and blotches disappear automatically!

When did you ever see Dutch person with blotches? Only Indonesians get scabies. People like us, Nah.”

We can see from the sentences above that the Indonesian noun phrase is translated into a word in the target language. The noun phrase ‘orang Indonesia’ has the constitution of noun (orang) + adjective (Indonesia). Meanwhile in the target language text, it becomes a word (Indonesians). Therefore, it is known that the translation shift occurs in this data, because the noun phrase in the source language text is translated into a word in the target language text. Based on the theory of Catford, this types of shift is called a unit shift. There are the differences of the structure from the source language and the target language. However, we can see that the unit shift occured in the process of translation fro SL into TL. Here, there is a shift namely unit shift means change of rank which is a unit at one rank in the SL, is a unit at a different rank in the TL, for example from a phrase to a word. It can be concluded that shift occurs from a noun phrase in SL into a word in TL. These are shifts where the translation equivalent in the TL is at a different rank to the SL. Rank refers to the hierarchical linguistic units of sentence, clause, group, word and morpheme. Based on the theory proposed by Catford, this type of shift is called a unit shift.
Indonesian SL : Walaupun matanya coklat, ia babu juga akhirnya (page 2)

English TL : Eventhough, her eyes have light brown, she too became a maid at the end (page 6)

Indonesian noun phrase in data above can be categorized as head (matanya as a noun) and adjective (coklat). Meanwhile in the target language, it is translated into a sentence which is constructed by a subject (her eyes as a noun), a predicate (have), and an object (light brown). It can be seen that there is a change in rank that is the higher rank. It is from the translation of a phrase matanya coklat into a sentence her eyes have light brown. Rank can refer to the hierarchical linguistic units of sentence, clause, group, word and morpheme. Based on the theory proposed by Catford, this type of shift is called a unit shift. There are the differences of the structure from the source language and the target language. However, we can see that the unit shift occured in the process of translation fro SL into TL.


English TL : Inah leapt up to answer the door. Her face was pale. Victor had in front of her. Her voice quivered when she replied (page 20)

Indonesian noun phrase in data above can be categorized as head (gadis as a noun) and determiner (itu). Meanwhile, the translation in the target language has the coconstituent of noun (she). It can be seen that there is a change in rank that is the lower rank. It is from the translation of a phrase gadis itu into a word she.
Rank can refer to the hierarchical linguistic units of sentence, clause, group, word and morpheme. Based on the theory proposed by Catford, this type of shift is called a unit shift. There are the differences of the structure from the source language and the target language. However, we can see that the unit shift occurred in the process of translation from SL into TL.

**IV 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 in *Jongos dan Babu* and their translations in *Houseboy and Maid*. 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. Though without changing the structure of the English noun phrase in the target language is already understood enough by the readers, if the translator feels by doing the shift in translation, he will make a better translation, it's also can be done and caused the shift in translation is happened. Loss and gain of information occurred in the translation of English Noun Phrases into Indonesian.

**BIBLIOGRAPHY**


