ENGLISH NOUN PHRASE TRANSLATION SHIFT IN THE NOVEL “THE DAVINCI CODE”

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ABSTRACT

Shifts in the translation cannot be avoided because many words and phrases that shifting caused by the different linguistic system between the source language and the target language. This study is aimed at analyzing the type of shift that is used by translators in translating the noun phrase in the novel The Davinci Code is translated into Indonesian. This research is a library research where the data is in the form of documents or printed out texts. The method of study can be categorized as qualitative-descriptive method which aims at describing systematically, factually and accurately the characteristic and correlation that occur is based on the theory applied in this study. There were three types of translation shift. It can be classified into (1) Unit Shift (from high into low level), (2) Structural Shift (linguistic factor), and Intra-System shift.

Keywords: Type of Shift, Translation, and Linguistic System

ABSTRAK

Shift dalam terjemahan tidak dapat dihindari karena banyak kata dan frasa yang mengalami pergeseran yang disebabkan oleh sistem linguistik yang berbeda antara bahasa sumber dan bahasa sasaran. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk menganalisa jenis pergeseran yang digunakan oleh penerjemah dalam menerjemahkan frasa kata benda dalam novel The Davinci Code yang diterjemahkan ke dalam bahasa Indonesia. Penelitian ini merupakan penelitian kepustakaan, di mana data dalam bentuk dokumen atau dicetak. Metode penelitian dapat dikategorikan sebagai metode kualitatif-deskriptif yang bertujuan menggambarkan secara sistematis, faktual dan akurat karakteristik dan korelasi yang terjadi didasarkan pada teori yang diterapkan dalam penelitian ini. Ada tiga jenis pergeseran penerjemahan. Hal ini dapat diklasifikasikan menjadi (1) Satuan Pergeseran (dari tinggi ke tingkat rendah), (2) Pergeseran Struktural (faktor bahasa, dan Pergeseran Intra-Sistem.

Kata Kunci: Jenis Pergeseran, Terjemahan, dan Sistem Linguistik
I INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background

In general, translation is the process of transferring meaning (message) from a source language (SL) to the target language (TL). The transfer was not only as form but also the meaning of the language, which is contained in the form of the language. Catford (1965: 20) defines that translation is the replacement of textual material in one language (SL) by equivalent textual material in another language (TL). This form of language replacement is easy if SL and TL has the same shape. However, not all languages have the same shape. Thus it is difficult for a translator to find an appropriate match. Translation activities will be more difficult if the text or discourse related to the idea, or the idea underlying factors, such as social and cultural factors. Therefore, the differences in shape and idea then developed a definition that emphasizes the translation of message or content. The main problem is the accuracy of the translation equivalent meaning derived from SL into TL.

In fact, one language and another language do not always have the same equivalent, due to differences in the system of language and other language systems. In translation process, to overcome the differences in language systems are shifting technique called translation (translation shift). Shift - by Catford (1965: 73) called the shift and by other experts, called transposition is the translation process due to structural differences between source language and target language. The same thing was stated by Newmark (1981: 31) who states that transposition (terms of shift by Newmark) is the replacement of one grammatical unit by another.
Shift is unavoidable in translation, due to the differences between linguistic systems and culture of one language and another language. The aim of this study is to analyze the types of shift of English noun phrase in The Da Vinci Code’s novel into Indonesian language. By conducting this research, some benefits hopefully can be gained, those are: to enrich the analysis of types of shift in translation study and to give contribution in the development of types of shift used by translator in the field of translation especially about translating noun phrase.

II RESEARCH METHOD

2.1 Data Source

The data utilized in this research is novel by Dan Brown (2003) entitled The Da Vinci Code. The data used in this paper was taken from the first part of the novel where the first part of the novel tells about the beginning of the murder, which is the background story. The data consist of noun phrases and their equivalent in the TL. This research is a library research where the data is in the form of documents or printed out texts. The data were analyzed based on the classification of problem that mainly focuses on the types of shift done by translator of English NP in the novel The Da Vinci Code into Indonesian Language.

2.2 Method

The method of study can be categorized as qualitative-descriptive method it is aimed at describing systematically, factually and accurately the characteristic and correlation that occur based on the theory applied in this study. (Djajasudarma, 1993:10). After collecting the data, types of shift done by
translator were analyzed by implementing the theory proposed by Catford (1965) and supported by Machali (1998). The result of analysis was presented in a table, as well as their own context of Noun phrase. Meanwhile, further explanations were presented in descriptive sentence.

III DISCUSSION

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. Catford (1965: 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. Translation shifts also occur when there is no formal correspondence to the syntactic item to be translated (Machali, 1998: 3).

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*. An obligatory shift refers to the kinds of shift that occurs when no formal correspondence occurs in the translation. It is the shift of which 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.

The noun phrase typically functions as subject, object, complement of sentence, and as complement in prepositional phrases. The noun phrase which is consisting of pronouns and numerals, and of nouns with articles or other closed-system items can occur before the noun head. (Quirk&Greenbaum, 1973:59). The noun phrase can be realized by only one word which is the head of noun phrase.
and create the noun phrases itself (Huddleston in Vlkova, 2013:16). However, noun phrase are commonly composed from more than only one word. The head is usually surrounded by other elements that are either determiners or modifiers. Simple noun phrase is consists only a head noun and determiner (or head noun only) and it does not contain any pre modifying and post modifying. Complex NP contains one or more pre modifying or/and post modifying constituents (Bakshi in Vlkova, 2013:26). In accordance with the research problem that the data were analyzed as follows:

Data 1:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>SL</th>
<th>TL</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><em>A telephone</em> was ringing in <em>the darkness</em> - <em>tinny ring</em>. (Page 21)</td>
<td><em>Telepon berdering di dalam kegelapan-dering melengking</em>. (Page 21)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The unit from high to low unit result from the fact that the TL has less meaning components than the SL as can be seen in data (1) in which the noun phrase *a telephone* was shifted to the word *telepon*, or the phrase *the darkness* was shifted to the word *kegelapan*. Therefore, both phrases in data (1) changes from noun phrase category into noun word class. On the contrary, the structural shift result from the fact that the word or phrasal structure of SL different from that of the TL. It can be overtly seen that in the SL the noun phrases *tinny ring* translated into Indonesian noun phrase *dering yang melengking*. Therefore, this kind of structural shift is influenced by linguistic factor because there are changes of head and modifier based on the linguistic system in language itself. The illustration is shown below:
The structural shift result from the fact that the word or phrasal structure of SL different from that of the TL. It can be overtly seen that in the SL the noun phrase *the jacquard bathrobe* was translated into complex NP *jubah mandi dari kain jacquard* because the different linguistic factors between Indonesian and English. In Indonesian language the preposition *dari* is necessary in order to state the material of *bathrobe* is produced by *jacquard*.

In data (3), the result shows that the translation shifting occurred in structural shift because there is changing of phrases into another phrase. However, in the grammatical level, both languages are different. It can be overtly seen that in English noun phrase *the dead* (SL) is changed into Indonesian adverbial phrase *sudah mati* (TL). The shift of translation occurred because the linguistic factor of
both languages. The noun phrase *the dead* describes a situation that that seems to have occurred in a sentence of the target language. Whereas in the source language the phrase *the dead* is the noun phrase in which the phrase preceded by the word *like* where the structure of the English language is usually followed by a word or phrase objects because word like function as adjective that has similar qualities or characteristics to another person or thing.

Data 4:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>SL</th>
<th>TL</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><em>Some religious</em> scholar had trailed him home to pick a fight.* (Page 22)</td>
<td><em>Seorang ahli</em> agama telah membuntutinya pulang untuk mengajaknya <em>berdebat.</em> (Page 22)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The structure shift resulted from the fact that the word or phrasal structure of SL is different from that of the TL. It can be seen in the NP *some religious* was shifted to the Indonesian NP *seorang ahli*. In source language NP *some religious* is in plural form that means there are more than one religious. However, in TL was shifted into singular form seorang ahli which is means there is only one religious person. The changes from the plural form *some* in the SL becoming singular form  in TL shows that translation is in intra system shift because the prefix *se-* ‘one’ as the marker of Indonesian nouns. In addition, there is also identified as unit shift because a unit at one rank in the SL is a unit at different rank in the TL. Furthermore, the NP *a fight* at the end of sentence translated into Indonesian verb *berdebat*. It showed that there is changing of unit shift because unit in one rank in SL is a unit at a different rank in the TL. Therefore, the
changing of high unit into low unit occurring in this translation because the NP phrase becomes word (verb) in the TL.

Data 5:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>SL</th>
<th>TL</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>a) If you would be so kind, Langdon said, doing <em>his best</em> to remain polite,... (Page 22)</td>
<td>a) Jika anda tidak keberatan, &quot;Ujar Langdon, yang berupaya <em>sebisa mungkin</em> agar tetap sopan,..., (Page 20)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>b) <em>The hall</em> erupted in laughter (Page 24)</td>
<td>b) Seluruh ruangan tergelak (Page 23)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Data (a) and (b) in the source language are of noun phrases and translated into Indonesian in the form of adverb phrases. Translation shift that occurs is due to a shift in the structure of the source language. The translation of phrase in the SL remains at the level of phrases in the target language but is grammatically changed from noun phrase into adverb phrase. If it is translated in the same form then the translation would be disproportionate and difficult to understand. This is due to the different grammatical systems of both languages.

Data 6:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>SL</th>
<th>TL</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

The unit from high to low is the result from the fact that the TL has less meaning components than the SL as can be seen in data (6) in which the noun phrase *a surge of uneasiness* was shifted to the word *kekhawatiran*. 
The NP *the moonlight* in the source language is translated into *sinar bulan* in the target language. Indonesian noun do not use any article, whereas in English, noun is usually preceded by an article *a*, *an*, and *the*. The NP in SL *the moonlight* is translated into *sinar bulan* because there is only one moon. Therefore, this is intra system shift occurs because of the fact that one system in the SL has as its translation equivalent, a different-no corresponding system in the TL. It can be concluded that there is different system in SL and TL in which Indonesian system do not use the determiners while in English system uses them.

### IV CONCLUSION

Transposition (Translation Shift) is the shift of word class as change of grammatical category as a result of two different linguistic systems and cultures and it is unavoidable in translation. The conclusion showed that there are three types of translation shift. It can be classified into (1) Unit Shift (from high into low level), (2) Structural Shift (linguistic factor), and Intra-System Shift.
REFERENCES


