

SHIFTS OF COHESION AND COHERENCE IN TRANSLATION OF *THE SHORT SECOND LIFE OF BREE TANNER* INTO *KISAH SINGKAT BREE TANNER*

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ABSTRAK

Jurnal ini berjudul “Shifts of Cohesion and Coherence in Translation of The Short Second Life of Bree Tanner into Kisah Singkat Bree Tanner”. Tujuan dari penelitian ini adalah untuk mengidentifikasi dan menganalisa jenis-jenis kohesi dan koherensi pergeseran dalam penerjemahan yang ditemukan dalam novel berjudul The Short Second Life of Bree Tanner dan novel terjemahannya berjudul Kisah Singkat Bree Tanner. Teori yang digunakan dalam penelitian ini adalah teori kohesi dan koherensi pergeseran dalam penerjemahan oleh Blum-Kulka (2000 di Venuti) dengan teori pendukung oleh Larson (1998) dalam bukunya berjudul Meaning-Based Translation. Metode yang digunakan dalam menganalisis penelitian ini adalah metode kualitatif. Pembahasan data diawali dengan membaca kedua novel asli dan terjemahan, memberi tanda dan mencatat pergeseran penerjemahan yang ditemukan. Hasil dari pembahasan menunjukkan bahwa terdapat dua jenis pergeseran dalam penerjemahan yaitu kohesi dan koherensi. Kohesi dalam pergeseran penerjemahan dibedakan menjadi pergeseran level eksplisit dan pergeseran makna text. Sedangkan koherensi dalam pergeseran penerjemahan dibedakan atas bentuk dan fungsi dan kata umum dengan ungkapan deskriptif.

Kata kunci: pergeseran, kohesi, koherensi.

1. Background

Since every language has rules and system, there's no exact equivalent in translation. To maintain the meaning of source text, there will be shifts occurred. For example, *The Short Second Life* is acceptable as the translation of *Kisah Singkat* because the meaning of the sentence was delivered to the readers. Yet, there is no overt relationship considered as cohesion shift to the both SL and TL which a word *second* is missed. The information of *second* is not stated and left implicit to avoid an excessive meaning.

The reason why this topic was chosen because since no languages are the same, translator need to be careful to maintain the meaning of SL into TL when shift occurs. By studying shifts of cohesion and coherence in translation, the translator can make a good translation without changing the meaning of SL considered from it overt and covert relationship.

2. Problems of the Study

Based on the background above, the problems of this study are:

- a) What types of cohesion shifts found in *The Short Second Life of Bree Tanner* into *Kisah Singkat Bree Tanner*?
- b) What types of coherence shifts found in *The Short Second Life of Bree Tanner* into *Kisah Singkat Bree Tanner*?

3. Aims of the Study

Related to the problems of the study, the aims of this study are to identify and analyze cohesion and coherence shifts found in *The Short Second Life of Bree Tanner* into *Kisah Singkat Bree Tanner*.

4. Research Method

In this study, the research method was classified into three parts; they are data source, method and technique of collecting data, and method and technique of analyzing data.

4.1 Data Source

Data source from this study used primary data which was taken from English novel *The Short Second Life of Bree Tanner* written by Stephanie Meyer printed in the United States of America, published by Little, Brown and Company in June 2010 and its translation into Indonesian novel *Kisah Singkat Bree Tanner*, printed in Jakarta, published by PT Gramedia Pustaka Utama in 2010.

4.2 Method and Technique of Collecting Data

Data for this study was collected by using documentary study method by gather and analyze the documents. The data was taken in several steps. First, the English and Indonesian novels were read thoroughly. Second, gave a sign to the sentences including the pages to remember which data contained cohesion and coherence shifts in translation. Third step was taken a note for the data which was chosen, both the sentence and its page.

4.3 Method and Technique of Analyzing Data

The data in this study was analyzed by descriptive qualitative method. The analysis was started by choosing the data. Second, it was continued by classifying the data that indicated coherence and cohesion shifts in translation. Third, it was followed by eliminating data which is put shifts in translation as cohesion and coherence that really deserve to be analyzed. Fourth, was analyzing the types of coherence and cohesion shifts in the English and Indonesian novels based on theory proposed by Blum-Kulka (2000 in Venuti) and the supporting theory by Larson (1998).

5. Analysis of the Shifts of Cohesion and Coherence in Translation of *The Short Second Life of Bree Tanner* into *Kisah Singkat Bree Tanner*

5.1 Types of Cohesion Shifts

Haliday and Hasan (1975:4) stated that the concept of cohesion refers to relations of meaning that exists within text, and that define it as text.

5.1.1 Shifts in Levels of Explicitness

When the meaning of TL becomes deeper than SL, connected explicitly as lexically and grammatically, giving the text a dense, close texture as shift of cohesion, it means that the explicitness occurs in TL (Blum-Kulka 2000:303 in Venuti).

5.1.1.1 The General Level of the Target Text's Textual Explicitness is Higher than that of the Source Text

As required by target language (TL) grammatical system, in translating process; TL will be repeated once more or longer than source language (SL) (Blum-Kulka in Venuti). The analysis of the general level of the target text's textual explicitness is higher than that of the source text can see above:

SL: *glared* at me

TL: *menatapku garang*

TL literal: *membelalak* padaku

This is acceptable that *glared* in SL changed into *menatapku garang* in TL, yet there's no exact equivalent between SL and TL because in literally way, *glared* is *membelalak*. The translator used *menatapku garang* in order to distinguish the meaning to the reader, which is *menatapku garang* or *glared with wide-eyed* stronger than *membelalak*. As Larson stated (1998:495) in order to create the same emotive effect in an overt meaning of cohesion shift SL *glared*, translator expressed it by *menatapku garang* rather than its literary meaning. Furthermore, the general level explicitness of TL *menatap garang* is higher than SL *glared*.

5.1.1.2 The General Level of the Target Text's Textual Explicitness is Lower than that of the Source Text

When target language (TL) is shorter than SL, the result is in TL become lower level of redundancy compared with SL. For example:

SL: *The Short Second Life* of Bree Tanner (cover)

TL: *Kisah Singkat* Bree Tanner (cover)

TL literal: *Kisah Singkat Kedua* Bree Tanner

It's understood that the title *The Short Second Life* of Bree Tanner changed into *Kisah Singkat* Bree Tanner. The matter is the word *second* in SL was missing in TL although the meaning unchanged. It cause of the explicitness of TL lower than SL. Not fully information has been added but the message was delivered to the reader. As Blum-Kulka (2000:299 in Venuti) stated that cohesion shift is an overt relationship holding between parts of the text,

expressed by language specific marker. The meaning of TL becomes more explicit in shorter way than SL without changing the meaning of SL.

5.1.2 Shifts in text meaning(s)

When the blurred meaning of SL is translated into TL becomes clearly, it namely explicit meaning. In addition, when the meaning of SL is understood but changed into ambiguous meaning in TL, the implicit meaning is occur.

5.1.2.1 The explicit meaning potential of the SL changes to implicit through translation

The translator may leave out some information because the reader already knows these facts and might even be insulted if they were included (Larson 1998:43). For example:

SL: when *he* saw this paper (p.1)

TL: saat *ia* membaca koran ini (p.11)

TL Literal: ia laki-laki

From the sentence above, it can be seen that the explicit meaning of SL *he* changed into implicit meaning as *ia* in TL because of cultural differences. The meaning of TL becomes more blurred than SL. If the word *he* in SL is clearly showed a gender as male, *ia* in TL is confusing because it could be a male or female.

5.1.2.2 The implicit meaning potential of the SL changes to explicit through translation

A different of grammatical structure in SL may require TL to made explicitly (Larson 1998:494). For example:

SL: *My brother*

TL: *Adikku*

TL Literal: Saudara laki-laki

As pointed out by Larson (1998:493-495) some information of source text is need to be included in the translation of target text in order to avoid the wrong meaning. From the

example above, we can see that the implicit phrase *my brother* of SL is left explicit in TL as *adikku*. Actually, the meaning of *my brother* is *saudara laki-lakiku*. It needs to correct the expression of *my brother* into *adikku* (younger brother) in order to distinction the meaning to the readers because of cohesion shift occurs.

5.2 Types of Coherence Shifts

Also known as unknown concepts (Larson 1998), coherence shift is shift that occur when the meaning of SL is not shared in TL culture. Translator use related word as equivalence based on it form and function.

5.2.1 Form and function

Form has to do with the physical aspects with any features or characteristic of a particular THING, such as its size, shape, quantity, color, taste temperature, substance, and material or the visible movements of a particular EVENT. Furthermore, function has to do with the significance of the THING or EVENT, that is, the reason for or its purpose, or in some cases, the usage of the THING (Larson 1998:180-181).

5.2.1.1 From the form of the thing to different form of the thing

SL: The *bodies*

TL: *Mayat-mayat* itu

TL Literal: Tubuh-tubuh itu

The literal translation of body is *tubuh*, which is blurred to the reader since it could be dead or bodies. As explained at the previous sentence, the form *bodies* is coherently changed into *mayat-mayat* (dead bodies). Both functions of SL *bodies* and TL *mayat-mayat* are similar as a human corpse.

5.2.1.2 From the form of the event to different form of the event

SL: I *said*

TL: *Pujiku*

TL Literal: Katakuri

I said and *pujiku* has a different form and different function. *Said* is speaking of something, such as complimenting, asking and arguing. Yet, *pujiku* means complimenting someone. As the effect of coherence shift, *I said* naturally changed into *pujiku* based on the previous story in order to send the meaning to the readers.

5.2.2 A generic word with a descriptive phrase

When words found in the source language do not occur in the receptor language, coherence shifts occurs, it may be need to analyze the source language word to discover its generic component in descriptive phrase. For example:

SL: *ziplocks*

TL: *kantong-kantong plastik*

Translator is translated the word *ziplocks* in SL by describe its meaning as *kantong-kantong plastik*. Larson (1998:185) argued if the form is important, then the form must be included. Like the sentence above, the form *ziplock* is unchanged which is put after the description of *ziplock* itself. Modified the generic word of SL with descriptive phrase in TL occur to made a covert meaning become an overt meaning as affected by coherence shift.

6. Conclusion

From the previous analysis, there are some points can be drawn as conclusion. Cohesion shift of translation that found in the novel are shifts in level of explicitness and shifts in text meaning(s). Shifts in level of explicitness are divided into two they are the general level of the target texts textual explicitness is higher or lower than the source text. Meanwhile shifts in text meaning(s) occurs in the novel are divided into two; they are the explicit meaning potential of the SL changes to implicit through translation and the implicit meaning potential of the SL changes to explicit through translation.

Furthermore, there are two types of coherence shift are found, they are form and function and a generic word with a descriptive phrase. Form and function of coherence shift is divided into two. When the form of the thing in SL changed into another form of the

thing in TL it's called from the form of the thing to different form of the thing. Beside when the form of the event in SL changed into another form of the event in TL it's namely from the form of the event to different form of the event.

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