TRANSLATION SHIFTS IN BILINGUAL STORY BOOK "BARBIE KUMPULAN CERITA PUTRI"

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ABSTRACT

This research deals with the occurrence of shift in translation process in story book written in two languages. In the current study, the researcher's intention is focus on types of shift used in literary translation from English into Indonesia and the significant advantage in the process of translation itself. The main objective is to figure out how the occurrence of shift works on rendering the story text from English as source language into Indonesian as target language. The data in the study was collected through library research by documentation method and techniques of close reading and note-taking. The data was systematically and accurately analyzed based on the theory applied in the study. This study shows briefly the occurrence of shift in translation process from English as SL and Indonesia as TL in this book. The results of this study show that there are two major types of shift occurred in translation process in the story book namely level shift and category shift. Category shifts involve structure shift, class shift, unit shift (rank changes) and intra - system shift. The most frequent shifts occurred in the book is category shift, in particular intra-system shifts.The phenomenon of shift in translation process generally and especially in this book is a positive consequences of translation effort for translator to establish equivalence between two languages since every language has its own linguistic characteristics and features and that is the reason languages in this world is different to another. The occurrence of shift in this translation can be defined as strategies used consciously by translator as effort in minimizing the inevitable loss of meaning when rendering SL into TL in this case English into Indonesia.

KEYWORDS: Bilingual, Story book, Translation shifts

INTRODUCTION

There is none language can accept the other language perfectly, because there are no two languages that are perfectly identical. Commonly, gap of linguistic and cultural appear to make distance between languages. In this case, translators have very important role in connecting those gaps to bring out the natural meaning of Source Language (SL) into the Target Language (TL) especially when compiling bilingual publications.

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Many education institutions nowadays offer bilingual programs, even in pre-school level. In line with that, the parents have encouraged their children to learn English at very early age. This condition is supported by the availability of various bilingual story books and other multilingual materials provide. Bilingual books, also known as dual language books, are available across genres and age groups, including classics and picturebooks in fiction and nonfiction. Since they involve translations from one language to another, we point out that the quality of translation is an important consideration. Peggy Semingson (2015:1) states that children's books play an important role in children's literacy development because they offer opportunities to expand children's awareness beyond their own places, to see reflections of themselves, their own culture and experiences, and invite them to build bridges to cultures unlike their own.

In order to achieve that purpose, it is very crucial for translators to provide high quality bilingual books. Bell (1991: 15) defines that bilingual translators is an agent that handles communication between a monolingual communications in two different languages. Translators send coded messages in one language and they send back the code in spoken or written. To create high quality bilingual books, which can be easily comprehended, translators sometimes have to get the corresponding element of the target language with the source language in order to express the same message in the target text.

Sometimes translators find difficulties to determine the translation of lexical items of a sentence. Since every language has its own rules, the distinction of this rule will create a shift. Shift means departure from formal correspondence in the process of going from the source language to the target language (Catford: 1965). In translation area, the notion of "shift" is considered as one of the most important areas to be investigated. This phenomenon has been analyzed, evaluated and discussed from different points of view and has been approached from many different perspectives by many researchers.

There are two general types of shift, level shift and category shift. A shift of level means that a source language item at one linguistic level has a target language translation equivalent at a different level. Category shift are departures from formal correspondence in translation. Based on some problems described above, researcher interested in taking further research of how shifts that occurs in translation process the bilingual translation book titled "Barbie Kumpulan Cerita Putri" in producing acceptable and readable translation that book. The main objective of this research was to see whether and how translators incorporate translation shifts in the translation process and what kinds of shift are more frequently used in translation. The second objective of the research was to examine whether the shifts help translators to transfer the meaning in more comprehensive way.

LITERATURE REVIEW
Translation Concept
Many theorists has described and explained the translation theory. Larson (1998: 18) stated that Translation is basically a change of form. Translation is about reproduces the message of the original text from source language into target language. Translation talks about how to

communicate the same message into another language. In line with that, Bell (1991: 4) writes that translation is the expression in a certain language (or target language) of what has been expressed in another, source language, preserving semantic and stylistic equivalences.

Translation consists of studying the lexicon, grammatical structure, communication situation, and cultural context of the source language text, analyzing it in order to determine its meaning, and then reconstructing this same meaning using the lexicon and grammatical structure which are appropriate in the receptor language and its cultural context. Generally, translation must aim at reproducing the meaning that is the message or content of the Source language (SL) text into the Target Language (TL) text by using the equivalent of grammatical and semantic structure, so that the translator produces an accurate, acceptable and readable translation. Larson (1998) states that a translator is successful in producing a good translation if the readers of the target language do not recognize his work as a translation at all but simply as a text written in their own language for their information and enjoyment.

Translation Shifts

The actual term shift was introduced by Catford (1965) in the field of translation. Shift means departure from formal correspondence in the process of going from the Source Language (SL) to the Target Language (TL). In shift of translation, or transposition he says, it is only the form that is changed. In addition, he argues that 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.

There are generally two major types of shift in translation namely level shift and category shift. In level shift, Catford states that a source language that is in a certain linguistic level has a language translation with the corresponding language system in a different linguistic level, this shift occurs generally around descriptions of vocabulary (lexical) and grammar (grammatical). Category shifts are departures from formal correspondence in translation. A formal correspondent is any TL category which may be said to occupy, as nearly as possible, the 'same' place in the economy of the TL as the given SL category occupies in the SL. Equivalences may shift up and down the rank-scale, often being established at ranks lower than the sentence. One cannot set up simple equal- rank equivalence between SL and TL texts (Catford, 1965). Category shifts involve structure shift, class shift, unit shift (rank changes) and intra - system shift.

1. Structure Shift

    These are said by Catford (1965) to be the most common form of shifts and to involve mostly a shift in grammatical structure. Structure shifts involve a grammatical change between the structures of both the Source Language and the Target Language. If both the Source Language and the Target Language have different elements in structure, it means that there is structure shift between the two languages. Furthermore, Lea Cyrus (2009:91) states that a structure shift thus occurs when the target structure contains different classes of elements or else when it contains the same classes of elements, but arranges them differently.

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2. Class Shift

   Class shift occurs when the translation equivalent of a SL item is a member of a different class from the original item (Catford, 1965). Since the logical dependence of class on structure, it is clear that structure shift usually entails class shift.

3. Unit Shift

   Unit shift has the meaning of 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. Rank refers to the hierarchical linguistic units of sentence, clause, group, word and morpheme . A word may be translated by a morpheme or a group by a morpheme or a group by a clause.

4. Intra-system Shift

   Intra- system shifts is the term for those cases where the shift occurs internally, within a system; that is, for those cases where SL and TL process systems which approximately correspond formally as to their constitution, but when translation involves selection of a noun – corresponding term in the TL system (Catford, 1965).

RESEARCH QUESTIONS

There are three problems analyzed in this study, those are:

1. What types of shift occur in the translation of Bilingual story book entitled *Barbie Kumpulan Cerita Putri*?
2. How are the shifts linguistically realized in the translation of Bilingual story book entitled *Barbie Kumpulan Cerita Putri*?

THE METHODOLOGY

The method used during of this research was divided into some parts; those are data source, data collection, and data analysis.

Data Source

The data used in this study was gained from story book entitled "Barbie Kumpulan Cerita Putri" in which is written in two languages that is Indonesian Language and English language. The author of this book is associated under license from Mattel, and translated by Ramayanti and Nina. This book is published by PT Gramedia Jakarta in January 2016.

Data Collection

The data was collected through library research by documentation method and techniques of close reading and note-taking. The data was collected from two language version; those are English as Source Language (SL) and Indonesian Language as Target Language (TL). The process of collecting data was conducted in some steps. The first step of collecting data was conducted by reading closely the data source; in this case, the book of "Barbie Kumpulan Cerita Putri, in order to find the translation shifts that occur in sentences. Note-taking technique was also applied through exploration into the data source. The next step was conducted by identifying the data in target language, in this case Indonesia language in order to find the occurrence of

translation shift in the story book. The further step was conducted by categorizing the data according to translation shift in the sentence.

Data Analysis

The method used in analyzing the data was descriptive qualitative method. In descriptive qualitative method, the data was systematically and accurately analyzed based on the theory applied in the study. The data analysis was focused on the translation shifts that occur in the book. It was initiated by choosing the relevant data. After that the data was categorized based on Catford's theories and analysed it based on the function in every sentence in each language. All sentences or paragraphs of each source text were compared with their sample translation in Indonesian. All structures were analyzed manually and the samples of shifts were identified and classified based on Catford's theories.

RESULT AND DISCUSSION
Level Shift

The commonest level shift in translation is shift from grammar to lexis and vice-versa, especially shifts on the surface structure. Shifts massively take place on grammatical level, particularly on tense because English has tense whereas Indonesian does not. In translating English text, grammar shift inevitably takes place in relation to lexis. Here are some example of level shift occurred in translation process:

1. SL: She **took** the princess (Past tense)
   TL: Scylla **telah** menculik sang Putri

2. SL: Now he **is** friendly!
   TL: Sekarang ia **menjadi** ramah

3. SL: She **is** half mermaid!
   TL: Ia **sebenarnya** setengah putri duyung

4. SL: The real princess **was** lost
   TL: Putri yang sebenarnya **telah** hilang

5. SL: Someone **has torn** their clothes
   TL: Ada orang yang **telah** merobek robek pakaian mereka

6. SL: The unicorns thank Alexa for sav**ing** them
   TL: Para unicorn mengucapkan terima kasih kepada Alexa yang **telah** menyelamatkan mereka

Example (1) and (4) show that *took* and *was* are form of past tense in English language which is translated into indonesian as *telah*. The use of simple past tense in English is to indicate about a completed action in a time before now. " marked " in Indonesian is not identified from the verb yet, from the existence of prefixes that indicate information of the time when the event has

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occurred. Therefore the grammatical term *was* and past form *took* translated into *telah* in Indonesian lexis. It can be seen the example of (2) and (3) show the auxiliary verb *is* functioned as a helping verb of the sentence in TL. In TL has no terms such it. Therefore the existence of grammatical term *is* in SL was translated into *menjadi* and *sebenarnya*.

Examples (5) show the existence of level shift on grammar, especially tense, where the verbs *torn*, which belong to past participle, are conjugations of the verb base *tear* However, Indonesian verbs *merobek* do not undergo conjugation since Indonesian has no tense. The grammatical item *has + past participle* in the Source Language sentence is translated into lexicon *telah* in the Target Language sentence, which provide the same meaning in both languages. This is an example of the translation from grammar to lexis which can be assumed as a grammatical process. Another level shift can be found in example (6) the suffix *–ing* constructed in English as SL in which function as noun in grammatical term of SL called *gerund*. Indonesian verb do not encounter such system as SL. Therefore, the suffix- *ing* translated into *telah* in Indonesian.

Category Shift
Structure Shift

The followings are the examples of structure shift which occur in the process of translating English text into Indonesian.

1. SL: <u>He gives</u> **her an invitation** (p20)
    S   V   **IO   DO**

    TL: <u>Ia memberikan</u> **undangan kepada Sylla**
    S   V   **DO   IO**

2. SL: <u>Calissa shows</u> **Merliah a royal ceremony** (p40)
    S   V   **IO   DO**

    TL: <u>Callisa menunjukkan</u> **suatu upacara kerajaan kepada Merliah**
    S   V   **DO   IO**

3. SL: <u>Tori shows</u> **Keira the royal secret garden** (p107)
    S   V   **IO   DO**

    TL: <u>Tori menunjukkan</u> **taman rahasia kerjaan pada keira**
    S   V   **DO   IO**

The examples above can be regarded as a structure shift since there is formal correspondence between English and Indonesian Language. Oriented to the first and second examples above, it can be seen that the sentence pattern of SL SVIODO (Subject + Verb + Indirect Object + Direct Object) has formal correspondents SVDOIO (Subject + Verb + Direct Object + Indirect Object)

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in the TL. It is reasonable to say that an Indonesian SVDOIO structure as translation equivalent of English SVIODO represents a structure-shift since it contains the same classes of elements, but arranges them differently.

Structure-shifts can be found at other ranks, especially at group rank (Catford, 1965: 78). Here are some examples of structure shift which occur at group rank:

4. SL: Lumina and Kuda meet a **scary fish** named Spike. (p25)
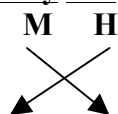
    TL: .... dan Kuda bertemu **ikan menyeramkan** bernama Spike

5. SL: Lumina makes friends in a **beauty salon** (p27)

    TL: ..... teman-teman baru di **salon kecantikan**

6. SL: Kylie meets a **rainbow fish** named Alistair (p46)

    TL: Kylie bertemu **ikan pelangi** bernama Alistair

These three examples illustrate that there are structure shifts occurred in the process of translation. The structure shift could not only occur because of the change of the elements of the structure, but it also affected by the different sequence of those elements carried by those sentences. Example (3), (4) and (5) are occurrences of structure shift at word group level. Those sequences of both elements are different, in the Source Language; the present participle modifier (M) precedes the head noun (H). Conversely in the Target Language the head noun (H) precedes the modifier (M). In translation between English and Indonesian Language, indeed, there is often a shift from MH (modifier + head) to HM (head + modifier). This case can be representatively seen in the above examples, where the noun phrase *scary fish* (MH) has translation equivalent *ikan menyeramkan* (HM). The noun phrase *beauty salon* (MH) has translation equivalent *salon kecantikan* (HM). As well as, the noun phrase *rainbow fish* (MH) has translation equivalent *ikan pelangi* (HM).

Class Shift
The followings are examples of class shift occurred in the process of translating English text into Indonesian.

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1. SL: Keira has **a pillow fight** with tori's sisters (p116)
                     NP

    TL: Keira **main perang bantal** dengan adik adik tori
                    VP

Viewed from example above, it can be seen that there is a class shift occurred in the process of translation. The compound words 'a pillow fight' in the Source Language is described a noun (noun phrase). It is different from its Target Language which describes verb (verb phrase) since the translator added word 'main' which denotes action or verb. The translator considered that verb phrase 'main perang bantal' is the most appropriate word class to represent the meaning of 'a pillow fight'.

2. SL: The girls **rock** (p126)
                  V

    TL: Kedua gadis itu **keren sekali**
                        Adj

The data shows that there is a translation shift, specifically class-shift occurred in translation process. The word 'rock' in the Source Language has a function as a verb. However, in the Target Language, the verb is described as an adjective 'keren sekali'. The word 'rock' in this case has meaning "play rock music" viewed by its context. It means that, the translation equivalent of the SL item is a member of a different class from the original item.

Unit Shift
The followings are the examples of unit shift which occur in the process of translating English text into Indonesian.
1. SL: Lumina **overhears** Caligo's evil plan (p28)
                       V
    TL: **Secara tak sengaja**, Lumina **mendengar** rencana jahat Caligo

                            VP
2. SL: ... tell the king **the truth about Caligo** (p30)
                              NP
    TL: .... memberitahu Raja **bagaimana caligo itu sebenarnya**
                                       Clause

3. SL: ....for **saving the ocean** (p63)
                      NP
    TL: ....karena **mereka telah menyelamatkan lautan**
                        Clause
The examples above reveal that there is unit-shift that occurs in the translation process. Unit-shifts occur where items at one linguistic rank in the source text are represented in the translation by items at a different linguistic rank. In (1) the translation equivalent of verb 'overhears' is a

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verb phrase 'secara tak sengaja mendengar'. This strategy comprises a change at the level of the phrase, that is, modification in the verb phrase. In (2) and (3) the translation equivalent of noun phrase in source language is a clause in target language.

4. SL: It **grows weak** without the plant (p116)
            VP
    TL: Kerajaan **melemah** tanpa tanaman itu
            V

5. SL: Alexa **returns home** (p156)
            VP
    TL: Alexa **pulang**
            V

6. SL: Calissa **gets ready** for the Royal ceremony (p54)
            VP
    TL: Calissa **bersiap-siap** untuk upacara kerajaan
            V

7. SL: She **casts a spell on** Calissa (p55)
            VP
    TL: Ia **memantrai** Calissa
            V

In (4), (5), (6) and (7), the verb represented in TL can be said to occupy, as nearly, as possible, the 'same' place in the 'economy' of the TL as the given SL form, in this case the present participle, occupies in the SL. The verb phrase in SL is translated into verb in TL. Verb phrases 'grows weak', 'returns home', 'get ready' and 'casts a spell on' in the SL has translation equivalent sequentially as 'melemah', 'pulang', 'bersiap-siap', and 'memantrai' in the TL. This strategy comprises a change at the level of the phrase, that is, modification in the verb phrase. This strategy amis to make the TL sounds like it was written originally in the receptor language. It was conducted to make translation as natural as possible.

Intra-System Shifts
The followings are the examples of intra-system shift which occur in the process of translating English text into Indonesian.
1.   SL: Lumina covers his **spikes** with magic **pearls** (p24)
TL: Lumina menutupi **duri-duri** Spike dengan **mutiara-mutiara** ajaib

2. SL: She has a new song for her **fans** (p24)
    TL: Ia punya lagu baru untuk **para penggemarnya**.

3. SL: The **girls** find the crown! (p88)
    TL: **Gadis gadis** itu menemukan mahkota

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4. SL: The **girls** remember their necklaces (p122)
    TL: **Kedua gadis** itu teringat kalung mereka

5. SL: **Sniffers** roll in (p138)
    TL: **Para pengendus** datang

According to example above, it can be conclude that English and Indonesian Language possess formally corresponding systems of number. From the translation above, the formal correspondence is departed from where the translation equivalent of English plural is Indonesian singular. In English, there is nominal concord or an agreement which rules the nominal group that must be in plural if it is followed by other plural forms (for example, spike**s** pearl**s**, fan**s**, girl**s**, and sniffer**s**). Meanwhile, in Indonesian Language, plural form is not followed by plural word too, because there is no plural word in Indonesian. Plurality in Indonesian laguage is commonly marked by reduplication words for instance duri-duri, mutiara-mutiara, gadis-gadis and the used of word 'para'and numbers such as "kedua". Intra system shift thus occurs in this translation, since both of these languages have their respective system and must be analyzed internally.

Intra system shift also occur in pronoun system. In the Indonesian language only *ia* or *dia* is found for the third personal pronoun singular, whether for the masculine or the feminine gender. There is no special term to differentiate between the sexes, as we see in English *he* and *she*. Here are some examples:

1. SL: **She** help Blair find Gardania's magic crown (p86)
    TL: **Ia** membantu Blair menemukan mahkota ajaib Gardania

2. SL: **She** tries to stop **him** and help Scylla (p29)
    TL: **Ia** berusaha menghentikan **Caligo** dan menolong Scylla

3. SL: **He** pushes Scylla onto a spike (p31)
    TL: **Ia** mendorong Scylla ke duri Spike

4. SL: **He** knows Lumina must be **his** daughter (p34)
    TL: **Ia** tahu Lumina pastilah putri**nya**

5. SL: Blair thanks **her** friends (p96)
    TL: Blair mengucapkan terima kasih kepada teman-teman**nya**

The two examples above show that there is a translation shift, specifically intra-system shift occurred in translation process. Both of masculine (he, him, his) and feminine (she, her) third personal pronoun in source language have translation equivalent as 'ia' and '-nya' in target language. This shift occurs since English and Indonesian language have different system in pronoun especially in third personal pronoun singular, whether masculine or feminine.

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Moreover, intra system shift also occurs in term of 3rd person singular verbs. English has different spellings for 3rd person singular verbs while bahasa Indonesia does not change the verb. Consider the following examples:

1. SL: The king **sees** Luminas pearl magic (p34)
       TL: Raja **melihat** keajaiban mutiara Lumina

2. SL: Delancy **thinks** Blair is the lost princess (p86)
       TL: Delancy **menduga** Blair adalah putri yang hilang

Based on the examples above, it can be obviously seen that English has a certain form for 3rd person singular verb by adding 's', such as in words 'sees' and 'thinks'. However, in bahasa Indonesia, there is no particular form for 3rd person singular verb as well as in 1st person singular and 2nd person singular. The verbs are simply translated into single form such as 'melihat' and 'menduga', which is considered as the translation equivalent of those words.

CONCLUSION

This present study deals with the occurrences of shift in story book written in two languages. This study shows briefly the occurrence of shift in translation process from English as SL and Indonesia as TL in this book.   Translation is not a form of synonym and impossible to find the equivalent word for each sentence in TL, yet it is possible to translate sentence from one language into another in numerous corresponding sentences which are synonyms of one another. The translation of a certain statement can be restructured in numerous lexical and grammatical synonymies conveying the same message in different words or structure. The phenomenon of structural shift in translation process generally and especially in this book is a positive consequences of translation effort for translator to establish equivalence between two languages since every language has its own linguistic characteristics and features and that is the reason languages in this world is different to another.

The occurrence of shift in this translation can be defined as strategies used consciously by translator as effort in minimizing the inevitable loss of meaning when rendering SL into TL in this case English into Indonesia.

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