

TRANSLATION SHIFTS OF PREPOSITIONAL PHRASES FROM ENGLISH TO INDONESIAN NOVEL *THE DA VINCI CODE*

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Abstrak

Pergeseran terjemahan terjadi ketika bentuk sumber memiliki bentuk baru atau bentuk yang berbeda dari target. Saat ini, banyak buku dan novel yang diterbitkan dalam bahasa asing yang tidak dapat dimengerti oleh orang-orang yang tidak menggunakan bahasa sebagai alat komunikasi dalam kehidupan sehari-hari mereka. Penelitian ini menggunakan teori pergeseran penerjemahan oleh Catford (1965) untuk memahami dan mendapatkan makna terdekat antara frase kata depan dalam bahasa Inggris sebagai sumber dan Indonesia sebagai target. Penelitian ini menggunakan metode deskriptif kualitatif. Pengumpulan data dilakukan dengan mengumpulkan dan menganalisis jenis pergeseran terjemahan frase kata depan antara sumber dan target dalam novel *The Da Vinci Code*. Instrumen utama adalah peneliti sendiri. Hasil penelitian ini menunjukkan bahwa semua jenis pergeseran dalam terjemahan dari frase kata depan terjadi, mereka adalah pergeseran tingkat dan pergeseran kategori. Kategori shift terdiri dari pergeseran struktur, pergeseran kelas, pergeseran satuan dan pergeseran intra-sistem.

Kata kunci: Pergeseran, Penerjemahan, Frase berkata depan.

Abstract

Translation shift is occurred when the form in source language has a new form or different form from the target language. Nowadays, many books and novels are published in foreign language which cannot be understood by the people who do not use that language as the means of communication in their daily life. This research uses translation shift theory from Catford (1965) to understand and get closest meaning between English prepositional phrases as the source language and Indonesia as the target language. It used descriptive qualitative method. The data collection is conducted by collecting and analyzing the translation shift types of prepositional phrases between source language and target language in novel *The Da Vinci Code*. The main instrument is the researcher himself. The result of this research showed that all kinds of translation shift types of prepositional phrases are occurred therefore they are level shifts and category shifts. Category shifts consist of structure shift, class shift, unit shift and intra-system shift.

Keywords: *Shift, Translation, Prepositional phrase.*

INTRODUCTION

Translation process is very important to be discussed as it is the way to understand books, novels, newspapers or even movies which support the daily life of people in the world. Many books and material about life are published; therefore, they should be understood and learned by people. English as a foreign language in Indonesia becomes the source language in this study, then it is the function of the translator to translate those books or materials into the language which can be understood by the readers or participants. The readers are Indonesian people who use Indonesian language (*Bahasa Indonesia*) as their national language.

Indonesian language is the target language, translation is a target text written as a result of the translator's comprehension of the source text. However, Larson (1984) states that translation consists of changing from one state or form to another, to turn into one's or another's language. These forms are referred to as the surface structure of a language. The purpose of this text is to show that translation consists of translating the meaning of the source language into the receptor language. This is done by going from the form of the first language to the form of a second language by way of semantic structure it is the meaning which is being transferred and must be held constant.

Translation consists of studying the lexicon, grammatical structure communication situation, and cultural context of 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 target language. Translation is basically a change of form. When we speak of the form of language, we are referring to the actual words, clauses, sentences, paragraphs, and phrase (Larson, 1984).

A phrase is a group of related words used as a single part of speech that does not contain a verb and its subject. Prepositional phrase is the extension of preposition, prepositional phrase consists of a preposition followed by a prepositional complement. The preposition functions is to illustrate a logical, temporal, or spatial relationship between the object of the prepositional phrase and the other components of the sentence. Consider the following examples; *the dog is asleep **on** his bed*. In this example, the prepositional phrase *on his bed* indicates a spatial relationship between the subject dog and the object bed (Miller, 2002).

Translation equivalence refers to cases where languages describe the same situation by the different stylistic or structural means. When the form in source language has a new form or different form from the target language, it is called a shift. As Catford (1965) states that shift is a departure from formal correspondence in the process of going from the SL to the TL. When translation cannot be carried out by following closely to the linguistic form of the source text, textual equivalence is achieved through what Catford calls

translation shift. The concept of shift is defined in terms of departures from formal correspondence in the process of going from SL to the TL. Two major types of shift are identified level shift and category shift. Category shift is divided into four; class shift, structure shift, intra-system shift and unit shift.

The researcher is interested in doing research about translation processes of prepositional phrase from English to Indonesian novel *The Da Vinci Code* because in *The Da Vinci Code* novel there are many prepositional phrases. The prepositional phrase of this novel is related to the process of shifting between SL and TL. The main theory about translation shift process by Catford (1965) is used.

METHOD

In this study, the researcher uses the descriptive qualitative method to analyze the data. Thus, descriptive method is taken because the decide research effort in discussing, analyzing and finding the social phenomena. The collected data are the English novel as the source language and Indonesian as the target language in the novel. Both languages have different system in expressing the meaning of prepositional phrase, the problems occur in the form of linguistic phenomenon applied in this translation product.

In this study, the researcher is the main instrument to collect the data. In collecting the data the researcher used internet access as the main tool. It is the effective media to find and observe the prepositional phrase in *The Da Vinci Code*. Besides, pen and paper

were used to note the data that had been found. The data analysis technique was done in three steps: 1. Identifying the data; 2. Analyzing the data; 3. Drawing and verifying conclusion.

TRANSLATION SHIFT OF PREPOSITIONAL PHRASES IN NOVEL

The types of translation shift that mostly found in the novel *The Da Vinci Code* is unit shift.

UNIT SHIFT

The prepositional phrase which contain unit shift comes from word unit to phrase unit, phrase unit into word unit, noun into noun phrase, noun phrase into noun, noun phrase into relative phrase, adjective into clause. The Indonesian translator uses this term to acquire the different language unit from the SL to TL. All these words that contain unit shift have the influence of translation process. We can see from the data below:

Source	Target	Process
At the counter	Di meja kasir	Noun = Noun phrase
At the bottom	Di bagian bawah	Noun = Noun phrase
In bathroom	Di kamar mandi	Word unit = Phrase unit
In a tract house	Di sebuah rumah bertanah luas	Noun Phrase = Relative clause
In a bedroom	Di sebuah kamar tidur	Word unit = Phrase

		unit
In an ever-expanding notebook	Dalam <u>buku catatan yang terus berkembang</u>	Adjective = Clause & Noun = Noun phrase
In the proposed computer	Dari sebuah komputer	Noun phrase = Noun
From his various job	Dari berbagai macam pekerjaan	Noun = Noun phrase
From high school	SMA	Noun phrase = Noun
From corporate headquarters	dari kantor pusat perusahaan Xerox	Word unit = Phrase unit
From their competitors	Dari para pesaing mereka	Noun = Noun phrase
From the lobby	Dari lobby	Phrase unit = Word unit

STRUCTURE SHIFT

For the structure shift, all these prepositional phrase that contain shift have the different grammatical structure between source text and target text. This phenomenon of syntactical difference occurs as English has the structural system of noun phrase consisting of modifier + head but Indonesian has the structural system of noun phrase consisting of head + modifier in this novel. All these words that contain

structure shift have the influence of translation process. We can see from the data below:

Source	Target	Process
At perfect angles	Pada sudut yang sempurna	modifier + head = head + modifier
In hobby shop	Di toko penggemar komputer	modifier + head = head + modifier
From their competitors	Dari para pesaing mereka	modifier + head = head + modifier
At the back of homebrew meeting	Di akhir pertemuan klub komputer homebrew	modifier + head = head + modifier

CLASS SHIFT

For the class shift, as we know that class shifts occurs when the translation equivalent of a SL item is a member of a different class from the original item. The data that mostly comes from adjective into noun and determiner into noun. For example, the translation of prepositional phrase in data below:

Source	Target	Process
In the rental house	Di rumah kontrakan	Adjective = Noun
From suburban philadelphia	Dari pinggiran philadelphia	Adjective = Noun
From that group	Dari tim Lisa	Determiner = Noun

INTRA-SYSTEM SHIFT

The prepositional phrase which contain intra-system shift comes internally, within a system. The data which found in the apostrophe or possession system, WH-clause system, singular and plural system, and prepositional categories which is different in word-form. For example, the prepositional phrase in data below:

Source	Target	Process
At the silas's garage	Di garasi rumah silas	Apostrophe to indicate possession of something
at perfect angles	Pada sudut yang sempurna	Prepositional category 'at' <i>pada (to) sudut yang sempurna</i> is more accepted rather than <i>di (at) sudut yang sempurna</i>
In bathrooms	Di kamar mandi	The concept of singular to plural
In the memory's computer	Di dalam memori komputer	Apostrophe system
In the proposed computer	Dari sebuah komputer	Prepositional category 'in' <i>dari (in) sebuah komputer</i> is more accepted rather than

		<i>dalam (in) sebuah komputer</i>
At what I had done	Apa yng telah kukerjaka n	WH-clause with its relative clause is more accepted rather than <i>apa yang telah kukerjakan</i> instead of the literal meaning <i>apa aku telah kerjakan</i> is used to find the closest natural equivalence in translation.

LEVEL SHIFT

For the level shift, all these prepositional phrase that contain level shift have the different linguistics level (grammatical, lexical, syntax, morphology, etc.) between source text and target text. The phenomenon occurs at the level of syntax is changed into level of morphology. The occurrence of level shift is quite rare in this novel, we can see from the example of the prepositional phrase in data below:

Source	Target	Process
In his face	wajahnya	There is a changing from the

		level of syntax, <i>"his face"</i> into the level of morphology, <i>"wajahnya"</i> .
From his father	Dari ayahnya	The level of syntax, <i>"his father"</i> into the level of morphology, <i>"ayahnya"</i> .

CONCLUSION

This research has been focused on what kind of the translation shift and translation equivalence apply in this novel *The Da Vinci Code*, complement each other and for specific, therefore the data are used to answer the research questions.

In the terms of shift in translation, it is found that the phenomenon of shift including level shift and category shift is unavoidable as the translator tries to create translation equivalence between the two language systems. The system of source language is often different from that of the target language. Like the occurrence of level shift, it reflects the translator's concern with the linguistic point of view. Then occurrence of structure, class, unit and intra-system shifts reflect the translator understands of non-linguistic aspect which usually defines the contextual meaning of cultural text or background.

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