TRANSLATION SHIFT AND ITS ACCURACY IN INDONESIAN-ENGLISH TRANSLATION OF *PASUNG JIWA*

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Abstract

This research aimed at describing translation shifts and its accuracy that happen in Indonesian-English translation of novel Pasung Jiwa. Translation shift is the changes that occur when a text is translated into another language due to either the differences between the two languages or the translator's choices. In this research, the writer uses Catford's theory of translation shift and Nababan's theory of Translation Quality Assessment. This research is considered as descriptive qualitative research. All of the data are in the form of words, phrases, and clauses which are found in novel Pasung Jiwa and its translated version. Those data are taxonimized into five different types of translation shifts. The analysis shows that there are 331 shifts found in novel; level shift is 47 (14%), class shift is 27 (8%), structure shift is 93 (28%), unit shift is 103 (31%), and intra-system shift is 61 (19%). In term of accuracy, 154 data are considered accurate (46%), 152 data are considered less accurate (46%), and 25 data are considered inaccurate (8%).

Keywords: *Translation shift, translation quality assessement, translation technique, translation accuracy, translation shift in Pasung Jiwa*

1. INTRODUCTION (Times New Roman, 12, bold)

The shifting of structural concept is the basic technique to solve a problem in translation. In doing translation shift, there will be a change in grammatical structure in both languages. Catford described translation shift procedures including a change of grammatical structure. The changing of grammatical structure is not only happens in translating Indonesian into English but also from English into Indonesian. This transposition technique happens to avoid literal translation that leads to the unnatural results of translation. Catford (1965, p. 73) stated that when translation cannot be carried out by adhering closely to the linguistic form of the source text, textual equivalence is achieved through 'translation shifts'. The concept of 'shift' is defined in terms of departures 'from formal correspondence in the process of going from the SL to the TL'. Two major types of shift are identified as: 'level shift' and 'category shift'.

Meanwhile, Translation quality assessment is an evaluation of the translation product. The purpose of doing the assessment is to make sure that the target text contains the same idea, thought, and message as the source language. Nababan (2008, p. 85-92) states that the purpose of the assessment was to analyze the strength and weaknesses points of translation product. Translation assessment focuses on three aspects; accuracy, clarity, and naturalness. Nababan also

explained that quality of translation is associated with accuracy and readability level in common. In undertaking this research, accuracy were also analyzed. Accuracy is a measurement of correctness. Accuracy in the assessment of translated text is correctness in transferring a message from the source text to the target text. Shuttleworth & Cowie (1997, p. 44) in their Dictionary of Translation put it into words:

> "Accuracy is a term used in translation evaluation to refer to the extent to which a translation matches its original. While it is usually referred to preservation of the information content of source text in the target text, with an accurate translation being generally literal rather than free, its actual meaning in the context of a given translation must depend on the type of equivalence."

Hence, those two theories were used to solve the problem in this research. The first problem was describe the translation shift used in the novel *Pasung Jiwa*. The second problem was evaluating the accuracy of translation shift found in the novel *Pasung Jiwa*.

2. RESEARCH METHOD

Descriptive qualitative research was used in this research because it focuses on analyzing or explaining the meaning of events, actions, and so forth related to social science not a numeric information. Gay (1992, p. 217) stated descriptive research involves collecting data in order to test hypotheses or to answer questions concerning the current status or to answer questions concerning the current status of the subject of the study. This research was considered as descriptive qualitative research because it analyzes and discribes word that was classified into translation shift in novel *Pasung Jiwa*.

The data of this research were all the translation shift technique that happened in translating the novel. Thus, the data were in the form of words, phrases, and sentences. the source of data was the Indonesian novel "*Pasung Jiwa*" written by Okky Madasari and was published in May 2013 by *Gramedia Pustaka Utama*. The data were taken only from chapter one of the novel where there were three sub-chapters in. The title of this novel's chapter one is *Sasana*. It is followed by its sub-chapters *Perangkap Tubuh*, *Selain Sasana*, lastly *Ketakutan yang Mengejar*. The English version of the novel is entitled "Bound" translated by Nurhayat Indriyanto Mohamed and Makna Sinatria. It was published in 2014 by *Gramedia Pustaka Utama*.

The data collection technique of this research was observation and documentation. Kawulich (2012, p. 150) stated observation is used in the social sciences as a method for collecting data about people, processes, and cultures. The object of data observation was in the form of words, phrases, and sentences related to the transposition technique. Meanwhile, documentation method was a tool that helps the researcher in collecting valuable information related to the undertaking of research. The document was the novel *Pasung Jiwa* and its translated version.

The data analysis technique in this research was conducted in some stages by reading the text book to collect the suitable data then arranging the data. This research used some stages in data analysis based on Craswell's model (2012, p. 447-449), those were preparing, reading, analyzing, describing, applying, and interpreting.

3. RESULT AND DISCUSSION
A. Translation Shifts in Novel *Pasung Jiwa*

Shift	Total	Percentage
Level shift	47	14%
Class shift	27	8%
Structure shift	93	28%
Unit shift	103	31%
Intra-system shift	61	19%
Total	331	100%

1. Level Shift
a. Lexical items translated into grammatical construction

PS/LS/04) SL: *Pada usia sangat muda, baru naik kelas 4 SD, aku **sudah** puluhan kali memainkan piano di depan banyak orang.*

TL: When I was still very young, barely into the fourth grade, I **had given** dozens of performances, from school to shopping centers, for practice, and in competitions.

From the datum (PS/LS/04), in SL it is found that the word or lexicon *'sudah'* in Indonesian language is translated into 'had given' or 'had + past participle' (the pattern of Past Perfect Tense in English). In this case, level shift is indicated by the lexical term in SL translated into grammatical item in TL. Since the word *'sudah'* has no formal correspondence in TL, the translator directly shifts the lexical item into grammatical construction in TL. Even though, it can be translated literally but the meaning or context will be different. Therefore, it is translated into 'had given' based on TL grammatical structure, because 'had + past participle' is equivalent to *'sudah/telah'* in Indonesian language.

b. Non-lexical marker translated into grammatical

(PS/LS/12) SL: *"Minaaah! Minaaah!" Sekarang ibu **berteriak** keras memanggil pembantuku.*

TL: "Minaaah! Minaaah!" Now mother **was shouting** for the maid.

From the datum (PS/LS/12), the SL has the word *'berteriak'* which is translated into 'was shouting' into TL. Level shift in the text happens by the changing of non-lexical marker into grammatical item. In the SL, the word *'berteriak'* signifies no time signal or lexical marker to show when the action happened. But, in the TL, the grammatical structure is used to show that the action happens at a certain past time.

2. Class Shift

a. Verb translated into Noun

(PS/CS/06) SL: *Lebih dari itu, aku pandai **bermain piano***.

TL: More than that, I was a talented **piano player**.

From the data (PS/CS/06), the phrase *'bermain piano'* in SL belongs to a verb class, the phrase 'piano player' in TL belongs to a noun class. In this case, the translation shift happens from verb phrase into a noun phrase. As we know, the action word *'bermain'* in the phrase *'bermain piano'* is classified into verb in the Indonesian language. In the TL, the phrase 'piano player' functions as an object in the sentence. Hence, it is classified as a noun class. The word 'player' means the one who plays the piano or a person. Meanwhile, a person is classified as a noun in English. That is why it is said that there is class shifting from verb class into noun class happens in the data.

b. Verb Translated into Adverb

(PS/CS/04) SL: *Piala-pialaku berjajar, foto-fotoku **dipamerkan***.

TL: My trophies piled up, my photographs were up **on display**.

From the data (PS/CS/04), class shift happens from a verb into an adverb. The word *'dipamerkan'* acts as a verb in SL which is translated into 'on display' that acts as an adverb in TL. *'Dipamerkan'* means something being displayed in Indonesian language that is indicated as a passive action, so it can be classified as a verb. Meanwhile, in English, it is translated into 'on display' that belongs to an adverb class because 'on' shows where the trophies are being displayed and 'display' means the place itself. In English, a place can be indicated as an adverbial place. That's why in this data, there is a changing shift from verb into adverb.

c. Adjective translated into Adverb

(PS/CS/07) SL: *Lagu itu **langsung akrab** di telingaku, bahkan liriknya dengan mudah kuhafalkan.*

TL: Yet for some reason it **sounded familiar** in my ear, and I soon knew the lyrics by heart.

In the data (PS/CS/07), the phrase *'langsung akrab'*, an adjective phrase in SL, is translated into 'sounded familiar' into TL which acts as a verb phrase. Therefore, in this case, level shift happens from an adjective phrase into a verb phrase. The word '*langsung akrab'* is classified as an adjective in Indonesian because it modifies the subject '*lagu'*. Meanwhile 'sounded familiar' is a verb for the subject 'it'. The word 'sound' indicates an action in English, so it is classified as a verb class. Hence, in this data, there is class shifting from adjective into verb.

d. Adjective translated into Noun

(PS/CS/22) SL: *Aku akan rajin belajar agar jadi yang **paling pintar***.

TL: I was to study hard and get the **best grades**.

In the datum (PS/CS/22), level shift happens from adjective phrase into noun phrase. The phrase *'paling pintar'* in SL, which is indicated as an adjective, is translated into 'the best grades', which indicates a noun phrase in TL. *'Paling pintar'*, which can be translated into 'the smartest' in English is classified as an adjective to modify the subject *'aku'* in Indonesian language. The adjective phrase is translated into 'the best grades' that is classified as a noun phrase. It is said as a noun phrase because it functions as an

object in the sentence. The key of the change is in translating *'paling pintar'* into 'the best grades' instead of 'the smartest'. Hence, in this data, there is a class changing from adjective into noun.

e. Adjective translated into Adverb

(PS/CS/09) SL: *Suara gitar, gendang, seruling... semua berpadu* **indah.**

TL: The sound of the guitar, the drum, the flute... they all melted together so **beautifully**.

From the datum (PS/CS/09), the words *'indah'* which is an adjective translated into 'beautifully' into TL which is an adverb. In this case, level shift happens by changing from an adjective into an adverb. As we already know, the word *'indah'* is classified as an adjective class because it modifies the subject *'suara gitar, gendang, seruling'*. It is translated into 'beautifully' which belongs to an adverb of manner. The word 'beautifully' comes from 'beautiful' that is indicated as an adjective but because of the additional '-ly' in the end of the word so it is indicated as a different class as an adverb. Hence, in this data there is a class changing from adjective into adverb.

f. Adverb translated into Verb

(PS/CS/27) SL: *Semua sama, semua* **begitu cepat**.

TL: They were all the same, **raining on me in flurry**.

In the data (PS/CS/27), level shift happens by the changing from adverb into verb. The phrase *'begitu cepat'* functioned as an adverb of the sentence. It is translated into 'raining on me in flurry' in TL which is an idiom. *'Begitu cepat'* is indicated as an adverb of manner in Indonesian language that means something is 'so fast'. Meanwhile, 'raining on me in flurry' is indicated as a verb phrase because 'raining' indicates an action. Therefore, the shift happens from adverb into verb.

g. Noun translated into Verb

(PS/CS/19) SL: *Mereka menunggu dibelakangku untuk mendengarkan permainanku.*

TL: They stood behind me waiting to hear me **play**.

From the datum (PS/CS/19), the word *'permainanku'* in SL that acts as a noun is translated into 'play' in TL that acts as a verb. In this case, level shift happens in translation process from a noun into a verb. The word *'permainanku'* indicates a noun because it functions as an object in the sentence. Meanwhile, 'play' has function as an action word in English, so it is indicated as a verb. In this case, there is a shift from noun class into verb class.

h. Preposition translated into Verb

(PS/CS/20) SL: *Ternyata* **dari** *kamar Mbak Minah.*

TL: They **led** me to Mbak Minah's room.

In the datum (PS/CS/20), class shift happens from a preposition translated into a verb in TL. The word *'dari'* in SL functions as a preposition is translated into 'led' in TL functions as a verb. As we know, *'dari'* is classified as a preposition in Indonesian language and 'led' has functions as an action in English, so it is indicated as a verb. In this case, there is a class changing in the datum from preposition into verb class.

3. Structure Shift

a. Head modifier translated into Modifier head

(PS/SS/38) SL: *Ibu menarik* napas panjang.

TL: Mother took **a deep breath**.

From the datum (PS/SS/38), structural shift happens in translation because of the different grammatical structure patterns in SL and TL. The phrase *'napas panjang'* in SL has a pattern as 'noun + adjective', which is translated into 'a deep breath' in TL that has a pattern as 'article + adjective + noun'. It means that there is a shift in which the positions of noun and adjective are interchanged.

b. Sentence structure shift

(PS/SS/14) SL: *Hanya satu jam guru itu mengajariku.*

TL: **The teacher would only stay an hour.**

In the datum (PS/SS/14), structural shift happens in the whole sentence or both SL and TL has a total different grammatical structure because of both grammmatical rules. The sentence '*Hanya satu jam guru itu mengajariku'* that has a pattern as 'adverb of time + S + V' which is translated into 'The teacher would only stay an hour' that has a pattern as 'S + V + adverb of time'. In this case, structure shift happens in the whole structure of both SL and TL sentences.

4. Unit Shit

a. Sentence translated into Sentences

(PS/US/068) SL: *Aku membangun tembok-tembok tinggi, aku mengikat tangan dan kakiku sendiri.*

TL: **I began building up a high wall. I bound my own hands and feet.**

In the datum (PS/US/068), there is a rank changing happens. The shift is shown by the changing from the SL that is one sentence translated into TL which consists of two sentences. It can be said that this data there is changing from lower rank into higher rank. This shift can happen because of the differences grammatical structure between SL and TL. Also, it can happen because of the writing style of the author. In the SL, the author tends to write both sentences into a clause which actually can be reduced to make it brief by omitting the subject 'aku' in the second sentence. Meanwhile, the translator seperates the sentences into two clauses to simpplify the reader.

b. Sentences translated into Sentence

(PS/US/060) SL: *Bicara panjang lebar. Lama sekali.*

TL: **They berated me for the longest time.**

Different from the previous datum, in the datum (PS/US/060) it has opposite shifting. From the SL that has one sentence translated into two sentences into TL, this rank shift happens from a higher rank into a lower rank. The SL consists of two incomplete sentences in Indonesian language. But, in TL, the translator shifts those two incomplete sentences into one complete sentence in English. The SL is said by two complete sentences in Indonesian language because there is no subject in those two sentences. Meanwhile, in the TL has a complete structure as 'S + V + O + Adv of place' and has a good meaning transfer.

c. Word translated into Phrase

(PS/US/051) SL: *Itu baru jadi **perkara** ketika ayah dan ibu libur kerja.*

TL: It only become **a big issue** on my parent's day off.

In this datum (PS/US/051), the unit shift happens from word to phrase. There is a changing from a lower rank into a higher rank. In this case, this happens because of the

differences of grammatical structures between SL and TL. The word *'perkara'* has a structure as a noun only but 'a big issue' is a noun which is formed from 'article + adjective + noun'. Hence, it can be said that in this data there is a changing from word into phrase.

d. Phrase translated into Word

(PS/US/012) SL: *Apa yang harus kulakukan?* ***Tak ada***.

TL: What could I do? **Nothing**.

In this datum (PS/US/012), the unit shift happens from phrase into word. So, there is a changing from a higher rank into a lower rank. This happens because of the differences of grammatical structures between SL and TL. The phrase *'tak ada'* has grammatical structures as 'adverb + verb' or 'modifier + head' but in TL it is translated into 'nothing' that has a structure as 'noun'. Hence, it can be said that in this data there is a changing from phrase into word.

e. Clause translated into Phrase

(PS/US/057) SL: *Sering aku susuri pipinya,* ***aku bingkai bibirnya****, aku mainkan rambutnya.*

TL: I would pinch her cheeks, **her lips**, play with her hair.

In the datum (PS/US/057), the unit shift happens from clause into phrase. So, there is a changing from a higher rank into a lower rank. In SL the clause *'aku bingkai bibirnya'* has a complete grammatical structure for a clause that is 'S + V + O'. Meanwhile, the phrase 'her lips' in TL is an NP that consists of 'pronoun + noun' or 'head + modifier'. Hence, it can be said that in this data there is a unit changing from clause into phrase.

f. Phrase translated into Clause

(PS/US/048) SL: ***Tidak baik***.

TL: **It's no good**.

In this datum (PS/US/048), the unit shift happens from phrase into clause. So, there is a changing from a lower rank into a higher rank. In TL the phrase *'tidak baik'* has a grammatical structure as 'adverb + noun' translated into a clause 'it's no good' in TL that has a complete grammatical structure as 'S + linking verb + noun'. Hence, it can be said that in this data there is a unit changing from phrase into clause.

5. Intra-system Shift

a. Singular translated into Plural

(PS/ISS/18) SL: *Ayah dan ibuku bukan* ***pemain musik***.

TL: They weren't **musicians**.

From the datum (PS/ISS/18), there is a changing in the number of the noun. The noun phrase *'pemain musik'* in SL which is singular is translated into 'musicians' in TL which is plural signifies by the additional of the word 's' in the end of the word. *'Pemain musik'* is indicated as singular in Indonesian language because there is no repetition in the phrase. In Indonesian language system, plurality is shown by a repetition. Meanwhile, in English grammatical structure, a noun added with 's' in the end of it, will be indicated as plural. In this case, intra-system level has a changing form from plural into singular.

b. Plural translated into Singular

(PS/ISS/02) SL: *Aku akan kembali masuk ke* ***perangkap-perangkap lain***.

TL: I'll be thrown right back into **another trap**.

From the datum (PS/ISS/02), there is a change from plural into singular. In the SL, the phrase *'perangkap-perangkap lain'* shows word repetition which signifies a plural noun. Meanwhile, in TL it is translated into 'another trap', in English language system, the word 'another' has an annotation that the amount is only one. It clarifies 'trap' that indicates as a singular. Hence, in this data, intra-system level has a changing form from plural into singular.

B. Translation Accuracy of Translation Shift in Novel *Pasung Jiwa*

Translation Quality Assessment	Total	Percentage
Accurate	154	46%
Less Accurate	152	46%
Inaccurate	25	8%
Total	331	100%

1. Accurate
(PS/US/079) SL: *Percuma*.

TL: **It would be pointless**.

The datum (PS/US/079) is considered as an accurate translation. in SL the word *'percuma'* is translated into 'it would be pointless' in TL. Eventhough, there is an addition or a total changing in translation process but it is still caunted as an accurate. The addition is to make some clear information in TL so the translation text will look naturallly and easily understand by the target language.

2. Less Accurate
(PS/SS/53) SL: *Aku sedih*.

TL: **I felt a sense of loss over the radio**.

In the datum (PS/SS/53), in SL *'aku sedih'* is translated into into TL 'I felt a sense of loss over the radio'. As we know, there is some additional information in TL that doesn't exist in SL. in this case, this translation is considered as a less accurate.

3. Inaccurate
(PS/SS/08) SL: *Hai merdunya...*

TL: **Oh, the melody...**

In the datum (PS/CS/08), the phrase *'hai merdunya...'* in SL is translated into 'oh, the melody...' in TL which has a complete different meaning. *'Hai merdunya...'* should have translated into 'oh, the melodious...' because it has the same class as an adjective. It also meets the equivalent both the languages. Meanwhile, 'oh, the melody...' means 'nyanyian/lagu' which functions as a noun class. Because of the

differences of the class it is also changing the meaning that conveys in both SL and TL. Hence, this datum is considered as an inaccurate translation.

4. CONCLUSION

There are five kinds of translation shifts that were found in this research based on Catford's theory of translation shift. The most likely data that were found in the novel was unit shift with 103 data or 31%, then structure shift with 93 data or 28%, followed by intra-system shift with 61 data or 19%, after that level shift with 47 data or 14%, lastly the least is class shift with 27 data or 8%. Meanwhile, for the accuracy of translation was judged by the theory of Translation Quality Assessement proposed by Nababan et al. Based on all of those 331 data, 154 data were considered as an accurate translation (46%), 152 data were considered as a less accurate translation (46%), and lastly 25 data were considered as an inaccurate translation (8%). Translation shift gave a positive aspect in the accuracy of translation. It meant that, the accurate translation still high in this research even though there was a form changing between SL and TL. The changing of form in translation shift did not affect the message or cause no distortion meaning in translation. Which meant, it did not deal with the grammatical strucure. The grammatical structure was only one of many aspects of translation shift. In conclusion, translation shift did not affect the accuracy of the translation result.

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