

THE SHIFT AND EQUIVALENCE OF ENGLISH SENTENCE WORD ORDER AS IT IS TRANSLATED INTO INDONESIA

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ABSTRACT

The problems of this research area: Are there equivalence and shifts between the English and Indonesian word order in the translation of English sentences into Indonesian? And the aims of this research are to describe equivalence and shift between the English and Indonesia word order in the translation of English sentences into Indonesian. This research uses qualitative method, which is descriptive because it relates with word and sentences. This research analyze the equivalence and shift occurred in the translation of English sentences into Indonesian. The data is taken from the English novel the switch by Sandra Brown and its translated version by Monica Dwi Chresnayani. Data are classified into two categories, they are: Equivalence and shifts occurred in the translation of English sentence word order as it is translated into Indonesian. The number of equivalence of the word order is 37% and the number of shifts is 63%. We can conclude that the shifts occurred more than the equivalence.

Keywords: Translation, shift, equivalence, word order.

1. INTRODUCTION

The subject of the research is the possible word order in translating English sentences into Indonesian by analyzing any shift and equivalence occurred in the translation of English sentences into Indonesian. Sometimes English sentence has the same word order of syntactic function when it is translated into Indonesian. For example: Finding the book he was looking for, he held it up. The structure of this sentence is (Adv + S + P + O). The translation of

this sentence into Indonesian is setelah menemukan buku yang dicari dia mengacungkannya (Adv + S + P + O). Here we can see that there is equivalence of sentence word order at the level of clause. But this doesn't always happens all the time, sometime, however, the translation from English into Indonesian experience different word order in its sentences. For example: "Go away!" he said. The word order of this sentence is (O + S + P). When this sentence is translated to Indonesian, the translation is "Pergilah" ujarnya (O + P + S). Here we

can see that there is shift at the level of clause.

The writer chose word order as topic of this research because word order in every language in this world has unique differences. People often made mistakes when they translate English sentences into Indonesian. To the writer, sentence is very unique since it contains one full meaning and it can have different word order when it is translated from one language into another. The writer chooses English word order because English is the major where the writer studies, its a kind of intellectual responsibilities for the writer to hold this research. The writer chooses Indonesian as the target language because Indonesian is the writer's mother tongue and it is a challenge for the writer to explore its shift and equivalence as the translation of the English version.

This research analyzes any possible word order in translating English sentences into Indonesian. Equivalence in translating English sentences into Indonesian occurred in two levels. The first is in the level of sentence and the last one is in the level of phrase. Furthermore, the structure shifts occurred in two rank, they are at the rank of clause and group. This research will help reader in translating English sentences by any possible equivalence or shifts.

2. LITERATURE REVIEW

2.1 Translation

According to Newmark (1986:7), Translation is a craft consisting in the attempt to replace a written message and/or statement in one language by the same message and / or statement in another language. Each exercise involves some kind of loss of meaning, due to a number of factors. It provokes a continuous tension, a dialectic, an argument based on the claims of each language. The basic loss is on a

continuum between over translation (increased detail) and under translation.

It can be concluded that translation is an attempt to transfer meaning from Source Language text into Target Language text. It is the meaning to be transferred not the form.

2.2 Word Order

The word order is related to pattern of languages. The syntactic structure of a language determine the restriction on how the message will be organized in that language. In some languages, the order in which functional elements such as subject, predicate, and object may occur is more fixed than others. Word order is very important in translation to maintain a coherent point of view and orienting messages at text level.

2.3 Equivalence

According to Nida (1982:12) said that Translating consists in reproducing in the receptor language the closest natural equivalent of the source language message, first in terms of meaning and secondly in term of style.

Equivalence is very important in translation. Some experts said that a good translation is a translation that is natural. Equivalence is a condition when the translation in the target language doesn't sound like the result of a translation. Nevertheless, the term 'equivalence' in this research is limited due to the relevancy of equivalence when it is paired with shift.

Hatim and Jeremy Munday (2004:134) stated that Formal equivalence is a type of equivalence that focus on the message itself, in both form and content. This type of equivalence requires the correspondence as poetry to poetry, sentences to sentences, and concept to concept. To determine the standard of accuracy, the message in the receptor culture is compared with the message in the source culture.

According to Hatim and Jeremy Munday (2004:134) Dynamic equivalence focus on dynamic relationship, that the relationship between receptor and message should be substantially the same as that which existed original receptor and message. This type of equivalence aims at complete naturalness of expression.

It can be concluded that basically, there are two types of equivalences, they are formal and dynamic equivalence. Formal equivalence focus on the message itself, in both forms and content. Different with formal equivalence, dynamic equivalence doesn't concern with matching the receptor-language message with the source -language message.

2.4 Shift

A 'Shift' is a term called by Catford while Vinay and Darbelnet have their own term related to this, they called it 'transposition'. Once again I would like to emphasize here that this research is a research about word order in translating English sentences into Indonesian.

Catford divides shifts into two major types they are level shifts and categorial shifts. Level shifts itself means item that translator found in the source language text has the equivalent in the target language text in different level.

2.5 Categorial Shifts

Categorial shifts is divided into four types. They are (1) structure shifts; (2) class-shifts; (3) unit-shifts; (4) intra-system shifts.

2.6 Structure Shifts

Structure shifts happens when we found that the translation in the target language has the different structure with those in the original text.

For example

a. The red jacket is cheap

adj n

b. Jaket yang merah itu mahal.

n which + modifier

In grammar, structure shifts can occur at all ranks:

I. Occurred at clause rank

Catford gave example,

SL text John loves Marry = SPC

TL text Tha gradh aig lain air
Mairi = PSCA

II. Occurred at group rank

In translation between English and Indonesian, for instance, there is often a shift from MH (modifier + head) to HQM (Head + Qualifier + Modifier), e.g . A white house (MH) rumah yang berwarna putih (HQM).

2.7 Class Shifts

Class shifts in other hand happens when we found that the translation in the target language has the different class with those in the original text.

Machali (1998:15) gives example

"a. Medical student

Adj n

b. Mahasiswa kedokteran"

n n

2.8 Unit Shifts

Unit-shifts happens when we found that the translation in the target language has the different rank with those in the original text.

Machali (1998) gives example

a. thinking person

adj n

b. manusia yang berpikir

n modifier (a clause)

2.9 Intra - System Shifts

Machali (1998:15) stated that Intra-system shifts indicate that the shift occurs internally within the system of the language concerned, which involves a selection of a non-corresponding word in the Target Language system. Thus, although we have a corresponding plural form for 'trousers' (i.e. through repetition of the word 'celana' in Indonesian), the Indonesian language system requires system requires the use of the singular form for 'a pair'.

- (4) a pair of trousers
n (+plural)
sebuah celana
n (singular)

3. RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

In this research, the writer uses a descriptive method which describes the data in the form of phenomenon description.

Wilkinson (2000:81) stated that Analysis of data can occur in one of two ways. It can either be a descriptive analysis, which describes the data, or it can be an analysis that questions the data or tests hypothesis.

The source of the data in this research is in the English novel entitled *The Swithch* by Sandra Brown in 2001 and the translated novel in Indonesian version by Monica Dwi Chresnayani in 2004.

In collecting data, the writer reads the English and Indonesian versions of the novels. The writer identifies and underlines equivalence in Indonesian sentences and English and coding them with ESN. after that, the writer makes notes of the sentences of the English and Indonesian version of the novels, page and line. then, the writer identifies and underlines shifts in Indonesian and coding them with SSN. The writer makes notes of the sentences of the Eng-

lish and Indonesian versions side by side lists and number them according to the version of the novels, page and line. Finally, the writer edit all the sentences by checking them in the novels according to the numbering in quoted phrases. Those data are classified in to two categories:

1. equivalence of word order in English and Indonesian sentence is further subcategorized into:
 - A. Equivalence at grammatical level:
 - A.1. Sentence.
 - A.2. Phrase.
 2. Shift of word order in English and Indonesian sentences.
 - A. Shift at structure level
 - A.1. Clause rank.
 - A.2. Group rank.

4. RESULT AND DISCUSSION

There are 100 data which are analyzed in the novel, consisting of equivalence and shift of English word order as it is translated into Indonesian, with the percentage of equivalence 37% and 63% of shifts. we can see the shift occurs more than equivalence from the chart below:

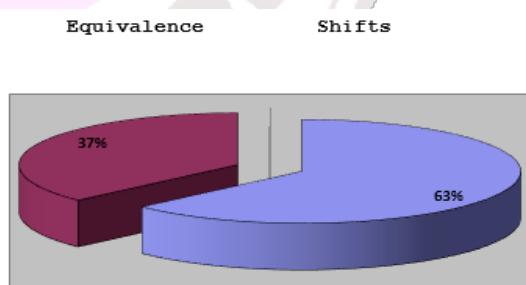


Figure 1. Equivalence and shift of English word order as it is translated into Indonesian

The data is classified into two main categories. They are : 1) equivalence at grammatical level, and 2) Shifts at structure level.

Equivalence at grammatical level is classified into two sub-categories; 1) Sentence Level, 2) Phrase Level. Shifts at structure level is classified into two sub-categories; 1) Clause rank, 2) Group rank.

Out of 100 data, 37% in equivalence. The equivalence occurs because the translation in target language preserves the word order of the original text. This result the same word order and the same type of sentences in the source and target language.

Equivalence at grammatical level

Sentence Level

(1) Simple Sentence

1. S P O

"I just want to make certain
I've go your story straight."
(P.89, L.24).

S P O

Saya hanya ingin memastikan saya
tidak salah memahami cerita anda."
(P.110, L.7)

In sentence (1) The word orders of the sentences in the SL and TL are the same. The equivalence occurs at the level of sentence. The TL sentence preserves the SL sentence word order. Both sentences are simple sentence with structural ellipsis that omits 'that'.

(2) Compound Sentence

2. S P Adv M S

She was sleeping on her stomach,
her

P Adv

head turned to one side on the
pillow.

(P.62, L.31)

S P AdvM coor

Gillian tidur dalam posisi tengkurap dan
S P Adv PL
kepala dimiringkan ke satu sisi.
(P.78, L.1)

In sentence (2) The word orders of the sentences in the SL and TL are the same. The equivalence occurs at the level of sentence. The TL sentence preserves the SL sentence word order. Both SL and TL sentences are compound sentence.

(3) Complex Sentence

3. S P O

He gloried in the certainty that it
was the last face she would ever
see(P.64, L.32)

S P O

dia bersuka cita oleh kepastian
bahwa wajahnya merupakan hal
terakhir yang bakal dilihat wanita
itu.(P.80, L.13)

In sentence (3) the word orders of the sentences in the SL and TL are the same. The equivalence occurs at the level of sentences. The TL sentence preserves the SL sentences word order. Both sentences are complex sentences.

(4) Compound-Complex Sentence

4. S P O

Brother Gabrielle regretted
hearing

coor S P

P about Gordon's suicide, but
he admitted

O

that he wasn't surprised.
(P.177, L.15)

S P O

Brother Gabriel prihatin men-
dengar kabar

coor S

mengenai bunuh dirinya Gordon,
tapi dia

P O

mengakui dia tidak terkejut.
(P.215,L.11)

In sentence (4) The word order in both sentences are the same. The equivalence occurs at the level of sentence. Both sentence are compound-complex sentence. The structural ellipsis occurs in the translation in the target language.

Phrase Level

5. Adv T S P
For several seconds he stared
at
O her
AdvM
with misapprehension. (P.91,L.5)

Adv T S P O
Selama beberapa detik, Jem
menatapnya

AdvM
dengan sikap tidak mengerti.
(P.111,L.29)

In sentence (5) the word orders of the sentences in the SL and TL are the same. The equivalence occurs at the level of phrases since all phrases are translated with the same word orders with those in the SL. Both SL and TL are simple sentences.

Shift at Structure Level

Shift at Clause rank

6. S P Oi Od

"I'm sorry to have to tell you
this,

Co

Mr.Hennings." (P.105,L.13)

P S Adv

"Maafkan saya karena harus

O Opred Co

menyampaikan hal ini pada anda, Mr.
Hennings." (P.85,L.20)

In sentence (6) The word orders in both sentences are different. The order of S P in source language is translated to P S in the target language. Furthermore, part of the Predicate in the source language is translated to Adv in the target language. The shifts occurs at the at the rank of clause. Both sentence are simple sentence.

Shift at Group Rank

7. S P Ocoor P O
Hart looked at him and shook his
head
Adv M
in dismay
S P O coor P
Hart menatapnya dan menggeleng
Adv M
dengan
sikap cemas.

In sentence (7) the word orders of the sentences in the SL and TL are different. The shift occurs at the level of group rank. Shook his head in the SL is translated to menggeleng 'shook' in the TL. Furthermore, in dismay in the SL is translated to dengan sikap cemas 'with attitude worry' in the TL. Both sentences are compound sentences.

5. CONCLUSION AND FUTURE RESEARCH

5.1 Conclusion

The problems in this research are: Are there equivalence between the English and Indonesian word order in the translation of English sentences into Indonesian? Are there shifts between the English and Indonesian word order in the translation of English sentences into Indonesian? After analyzing the data based on the problem above, it can be concluded that:

- 1) The occurrence of equivalence of English word order as it is translated into Indonesian sentences is 37%.
- 2) The occurrence of shifts of English word order as it is translated into Indonesian sentences is 63%.
- 3) Equivalence occur in all categories. In subcategories sentence level, equivalence occur 35% of 100 data. In subcategories phrase Level, equivalence occur 2% of all data.
- 4) Shifts occur in all categories. In sub category shifts at clause rank, shifts occur 6% of all data while subcategory shifts at group rank, shifts occur 57% of all data.
- 5) The kind of equivalence in the translation is formal equivalence.
- 6) The kind of shifts in the translation are structural shift.

5.2 Future Research

Since the research about word order is still rare, this research needs further research in English word order seen from dynamic

equivalence, the researcher would like to suggest to other researchers to make a research of the related topic with the category above.

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