SHIFT ON THE TRANSLATION OF ENGLISH ACTIVE CONSTRUCTIONS INTO INDONESIAN

ABSTRAK

The purpose of this research is to find out the kinds of shift occurred on the translation of English active constructions into Indonesian. This research uses a descriptive method that all of the data that are obtained from observation are in the form of phenomenon description and in the form of words or sentences not in the form of numbers. The techniques in analyzing data are editing, classification of data, presenting data and interpretation of data. The data are taken from two sources of novels, they are research data and data from the translation which entitled The Naked Face by Sidney Sheldon and its Indonesian version entitled Wahaj Sang Pembunuh by Anton Adiwiyoto. Data are classified into two categories, they are: the occurrence of shift of English active into Indonesian active, and the occurrence of shift of English active into Indonesian passive. The result of this research is the kinds of shift that the writer found are structural and rank shift.

Keywords: shift, active, passive, rank, structural

INTRODUCTION

Translation is one of the most important lessons in mastering English or other languages in this world. In translation, we have to master grammar, vocabulary, and structure. Translation is made for those who do not understand the meaning of source language. That is why practices as needed; therefore, the theories and aims of translation should be clear. This translates method is entirely used to transfer meaning. According to Larson, (1984: 3) translations consists of transferring the meaning of the source into recipient language. But it is not term of transferring the meaning, but also learns about lexicon, grammatical/structure, communication situation, culture context from source language text into receptor or target language. In order to make a good translation, we have to translate one language into another in good words and easy to understand. A translator has to master the characteristics of both languages: the source language and the target language. A translator also has to do a lot of practices and knows well about direction of translation in order to be able to produce a satisfied translation.

As we know that English active and passive constructions are based on tenses, such as the construction of English active in past time is S + Vz + O. Meanwhile, in order to express time, Indonesian uses aspect (lexical unit) and adverb of time to know when it is happened.

Based on the difference above the writer would like to analyze the translation of English active constructions into Indonesian whether in active or passive form. In this case the shift will occur in the way the translator translates the source language into target language. The shift occurred since the English and Indonesian do not come from the same language family and the rules are also different because they have their own characteristics.

The problem of this research is what are the kinds of shifts that occurred in the translation of target language in this case is in Indonesian from English active form as the source language. So the purpose of this research is to find out the kinds of shift occurred on the translation of English active constructions into Indonesian.

The data for the research are taken from two novels, they are: the English version, entitled The Naked Face by Sidney Sheldon and its Indonesian version, entitled Wahaj Sang Pembunuh by Anton Adiwiyoto. The scope of the research is the writer limits the problem by not analyzing the passive English construction and also the tense of English sentences.

THEORETICAL REVIEW

Definition of Translation

Newmark (1988:85) define translation is rendering the meaning of a text into another language in the way that the author intended the text. Nida and Taber (1969:12) in their book The Theory and Practice of Translation defined that translation is reproducing in the receptor language the closest natural equivalence of the source language message, first in the terms of meaning and secondly in the terms of stylistic message. Based on Larson (1984:3) stated that translation is 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 language and its cultural context.

Based on what are stated, translation is the transfer of the meaning or render of the message from a text of a source language (SL) into target language (TL) which emphasizes the meaning not the form by studying the lexicon, grammatical structure, communication situation, and cultural context.

Definition of English Active Constructions

In English there are two constructions related to the verb is used. The first one is active construction and the second one is passive construction. These constructions are called voice. Voice in English grammar refers to the active or passive use of a verb.

According to Frank (1972/55), the active voice is used in making a straightforward statement about an action; that is the "doer" of the action is grammatical subject and the "receiver" of the action the grammatical object. It means that according to Frank, active sentence contains of subject and object. Brinton stated (1984:117) that voice is an indication of whether the subject is performing action or being something (active voice) or whether the subject is being affected or being acted upon (passive voice). It means that in active sentence subject is performing action or being something.

Meanwhile Greenbaum and quirk (1990:44) stated that the distinction between active and passive applies only to sentence where the verb is transitive. Tallerman also stated (1998:179) that the active sentences all have a transitive verb; a verb that has a subject and direct object. From the definitions, we can conclude that the active sentence has transitive verb as the verb of the sentence. We can draw a pattern like this: S + transitive verb + object as the active construction.

Definition of Indonesian Active Constructions

Indonesian active sentence according to Sugono (1999:106) is the doer of the sentence is a subject of an action which is stated by a verb. He also stated that there are two types of active sentences. The first one is active sentences that does not have an object (intransitive) and the second one is an active sentence that has an object (transitive).

Purwo (1989:86) stated that in active sentence, the verbs have prefix me (in) and her. Besides verbs that have prefix me (n) or ber, there are some verbs that do not have any prefix which can be used as active verbs, such as: kami makan mie (we eat noodle), saya minum susu (I drink milk). The meanings of active sentence with prefix me- are: 1) to get the meaning of to do something, e.g. me- is added before nouns, 2) to get the meaning of performing an action by using tools, prefix me- is added to the noun that is stated thing that is produced, 3) to get the meaning of to produce, prefix me-, has to be added to the noun that is stated thing that is produced, 4) to get the meaning of to
work, prefix me-has to be added to a noun that is stated as material, 5) to get the meaning of to drive or to ride, prefix ber-is added into a vehicle, 4) to get the meaning of to produce, the prefix ber-is added into a noun, 5) to get the meaning of to contain, prefix ber-is added into a noun.

Definition of Indonesian Passive Constructions

Based on the theory of passive sentence Sugono (1989:109) stated that if the receiver of the action as a subject and it is not as an agent in a sentence, it can be called as passive sentence. The position of the object in active sentence is changed to become the subject in passive sentence.

Chae (1989:99) divided the meaning that the prefix ter- is used into words are: 1) to get the meaning of to express ability, prefix ter-has to be added into verbs, 2) to get the meaning of accidentally, prefix ter- has to be added into a verb, 3) to get the meaning of to express something that has already happened, prefix ter-has to be added into a verb.

Indonesian passive sentence with prefix di- is also used to form passive sentences, such as ditutup (the door is written). It also can be added by using suffix –kan are into a verb to make passive verb. It can change the Indonesian active sentence of prefix me- and suffix –kan, such as: Alox menyenggapi sebuah lapu berita in an active sentence into lagu indah dimanyangkan Alox in passive.

Besides that Indonesian passive sentence with prefix di- and suffix –i can also be added to a verb to make passive verb. It can change the Indonesian active sentence of prefix me- and suffix –i, such as Presiden menyetujui peraturan itu in active changes into peraturan itu disetujui oleh presiden.

According to Chae (1989:88) the meanings that are formed as the results of the prefix di- and suffix –i into words are: 1) to get the meaning of to express repeated action, prefix di- and suffix –i have to be added into a verb that states manner, 4) to get the meaning of to give, prefix me- and suffix –i have to be added into a verb that states manner, 3) to get the meaning of to add something to become..., prefix me- and suffix –i have to be added into an adjective.

An active sentence with prefix me- and suffix –kan that are formed as the results into words are: 1) to get the meaning of to make something to become..., prefix me- and suffix –kan have to be added into an adjective, 2) to get the meaning of to add something to be in one place, prefix me- and suffix –kan have to be added into a noun that states a place, 3) to get the meaning of to do something for someone, prefix me- and suffix –kan have to be added into a noun, 4) to get the meaning of to drive or to ride, prefix ber-is added into a vehicle, 4) to get the meaning of to produce, the prefix ber-is added into a noun, 5) to get the meaning of to contain, prefix ber-is added into a noun.

RESEARCH METHOD

This research uses a descriptive method. It means all the data that are analyzed are in the form of phenomenon description, not in the form of numbers but in the form of words and sentences and it focuses on the process more than the result (Amaluddin, 1999:16).

The source of the data in this research is a novel which entitled The Naked Face by Sidney Sheldon and its translation into Indonesian which entitled The Naked Face by Bernard B. Armstrong and translated by Anton Adiwiyoto. The technique of collecting data are identify all of the English active constructions in the novel The Naked Face by underlining them, identify all of the Indonesian of English active and passive constructions in the novel Wajah Sang Pembunuh also by underlining them.

Then those English active constructions and their translation are put together side by side in a table. The technique in analyzing data are: editing the English active constructions that are found in the novel are edited by taking only the good data that can be analyzed since it is not ambiguous classification of data.

The data are classified into two categories, those are the occurrence of shift of English active into Indonesian active, and the occurrence of shift of English passive into Indonesian passive; and the data that are classified are put together side by side in the table in line with the categories, interpretation of data; the data in the table are discussed to see what the translation are and the occurrence of shifts in the translation.

RESULT AND DISCUSSION

Source Language (SL) Active –

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Target Language (TL) Active</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1) SL: Carol had never seen an apartment like the doctor’s. (p.19)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TL: Belum pernah Carol melihat apartemen yang sebagus ini. (p.16)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The Occurrence of Shift by Using Prefix me-

1) SL: Carol had never seen an apartment like the doctor’s.

(p.19)

TL: Belum pernah Carol melihat apartemen yang sebagus ini.

(p.16)
In sentence (3) the SL active construction Carol had never seen an apartment like the doctor's is translated into TL active construction belum pernah Carol melihat apartemen sebagus ini. The verb seen in SL is translated into the verb melihat in TL by adding prefix me- into the verb of the past. The auxiliary had is translated into belum pernah. The adverbial phrase sebagus ini is put in front of the sentence in TL whereas in SL, it is put between subject and the verb. It means that structural shift occurs. It occurs when the word order changes in TL.

2) SL : Judd shook his head. (19)  
TL : Judd menggeleng. (p.19)

In sentence (2) the SL active construction Judd shook his head is translated into TL active construction Judd menggeleng. The TL active verb menggeleng is formed by adding prefix me- into the verb geleng. The object his head in SL as a noun phrase is omitted in TL. It is clear that a shift occurs, namely, structural shift.

3) SL : Judd looked at him numbly.  
TL : Judd memandang ke arah Mc Greavy tertegun. (p.32)

In sentence (3) the SL active construction Judd looked at him numbly is translated into Judd memandang ke arah Mc Greavy tertegun in TL. The active verb phrase looked at is translated into the verb phrase memandang ke arah. Looked as a verb is translated into memandang which is formed by using prefix me- into the verb pandang. Preposition at in SL is translated into preposition ke arah in TL, which consists of prefix ke and arah. It means that a rank shift occurs. The adverb numbly in SLs.

4) SL : Since that night in his apartment where he had asked her to marry him and had promised to quit the meeting. (14)  
TL : Sejak malam itu, ketika Chick melamaranya dan berjanji akan keharian ganti anakanak muda. (p.11)

In sentence (4) the SL active construction when he had asked her to marry him is translated into TL active construction ketika Chick melamaranya. The verb phrase had asked her to marry him in SL is translated into the verb melamaranya in TL. It can be seen that a shift occurs, in this case rank shift; when the verb phrase had asked her to marry him is translated into the verb melamaranya.

The Occurrence of Shift by Using Prefix me-kan

5) SL : Angeli broke the tension. (34)  
TL : Angeli mencob meleraikan kecemasan. (p.33)

In sentence (5) the SL active construction Angeli broke the tension is translated into TL active construction Angeli mencoba meleraikan ketegangan. The TL active verb mencoba is formed by adding prefix me- and suffix -kan into the verb cari. Meraikan is the equivalent of the English active broke. The word mencoba in TL is adding to modify the verb mencairkan. It is clear that a shift occurs in the translation, namely, structural shift.

6) SL : He replaced the receiver. (119)  
TL : Dia meletakkan telefon ke tempatnya. (p.112)

In sentence (6) the SL construction he replaced the receiver is translated into TL active construction Dia meletakkan telefon ke tempatnya. The TL active verb replaced is translated into TL active verb meletakken by adding prefix me- and suffix -kan into the verb letak. The object receiver in SL is translated into noun phrase telefon ke tempatnya in TL. Ke tempatnya is added to give more information about the noun telefon. It means that structural shift occurs in the translation.

7) SL : I can't give you that list. (89)  
TL : Saya tidak bisa memberikan daftar nama mereka. (p.91)

In sentence (7) the SL active construction I can't give you that list is translated into TL active construction Saya tidak bisa memberikan daftar nama mereka. Modal can not prevent the verb give in SL. This verb phrase is translated into TL active verb berikan. Modal can is formed by adding prefix me- into the verb ber-i-. The object you in SL is omitted in TL. So, a shift occurs in the translation, namely, structural shift.

8) SL : I can't leave my patients. (184)  
TL : Saya tidak bisa meninggalkan pasien. (p.191)

In sentence (8) the SL active construction I can't leave my patients is translated into TL active construction Saya tidak bisa meninggalkan pasien. Modal can not prevent the verb leave in SL. This verb phrase is translated into TL active verb beri-. The verb meninggalkan is formed by adding prefix me- and suffix -kan into the verb tinggalkan. The object my as the possessive word modifies the noun patients in SL is not translated or it is omitted in TL. So, a shift occurs in the translation, namely, structural shift.

The Occurrence of Shift by Using Prefix me-i

9) SL : And each time she had looked at him her thoughtful, intelligent eyes and had merely shaken her head.  
TL : Setiap kali Anne hanya memandangi Judd dengan matanya yang cerdik, dan menggelengkan kepala. (p.75)

In sentence (9) the SL active construction she had looked at him is translated into TL construction Anne hanya memandangi Judd. The verb phrase had looked at in SL is translated into hanya memandangi in TL. The verb memandangi is formed by adding me- and suffix -i into the verb pandang. Memandangi is the equivalent of the verb phrase looked at. It is clear that a shift occurs, namely, rank shift. It occurs when the verb phrase looked at is translated into the verb memandangi.

The Occurrence of Shift by Using Prefix ber-

10) SL : Since that night in his apartment when he had asked her to marry him and had promised to quit the gang. (p.14)  
TL : Sejak semalam itu, ketika Chick melamaranya dan berjanji akan keharian dari gang anakanak muda. (p.11)

In sentence (10) the SL active construction and had promised to quit the gang is translated into TL active construction berjanji akan keharian dari gang anakanak muda. The verb phrase had promised in SL is translated into the word berjanji in TL. The verb berjanji is formed by adding prefix ber- into the verb pandang. It is clear that a shift occurs, namely, rank shift, when the verb phrase had promised in SL is translated into the verb berjanji in TL.

Source Language (SL) Active –  
Target Language (TL) Passive  
The Occurrence of Shift by Using Prefix di-

11) SL : They'll take her away now", said Angeli. (p.49)  
TL : Sekarang juga dia akan dibawa, kata Angeli. (p.48)

In sentence (11) the SL active construction take is translated into TL passive construction dibawa. Dibawa is formed by adding prefix di- into the verb bawa. It can be seen that structural shift occurs, when the active construction in SL is translated into passive construction in TL. The subject they in SL is omitted or it is not translated in TL. The word order changes from SL to TL. Adverb of time now is put after the word away, meanwhile in TL, adverb of time sekarang as the equivalent of now is put in front of the sentence.

The Occurrence of Shift by Using Prefix di-kan
In sentence (13) the SL active construction transformed into TL passive construction dipindahkan. Dipindahkan is formed by adding prefix di- and suffix -kan into the verb pindah. It can be seen that structural shift occurs when the active construction in SL is translated into passive construction in TL. The object his service role in SL becomes subject pistol dinasnya in TL and the subject McGreavy as the agent in SL is omitted in TL. There is also rank shift. It occurs when one sentence in SL is translated into two sentences in TL. So, we can conclude that the rank shift occurs when one sentence changes into two sentences.

CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTION

Conclusion
The researcher found two shifts in this research; they are rank shift and structural shift that occur in the translation. The rank shift occur when clauses change into sentences, one sentence change into two sentences, and a verb phrase changes into word. Meanwhile the structural shift occur when there is adding or omitting word, active construction changes into passive construction, and the changing of word order.

Suggestion
This research needs further and more deeply about shift in English active construction. So the researcher would like to suggest to other researchers to make a research of the related topic.

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