

# 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 analyzed 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 the English version which entitled *The Naked face* by Sidney Sheldon and Indonesian version which entitled *Wajah 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

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## 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. The translations method is entirely used to transfer meaning. According to Larson, (1984 : 3 ) translations consists of transferring the meaning of the source into receptor 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 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 + V<sub>2</sub> + 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 *Wajah 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 translating 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 style. Meanwhile 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 the 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 straight

forward 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.

### Defintion 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 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 (n)-* and *ber-*. 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, prefix *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 as a stool, 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 drink and to eat, prefix *me-* has to be added into food or beverages, 6) to get the meaning of direction, prefix *me-* has to be added into a noun which shows places or direction, 7) to get the meaning of to expel, prefix *me-* has to be added into a noun which states sounds, 8) to get the meaning of to become, prefix *me-* has to be added to an adjective, 9) to get the meaning of to celebrate, prefix *me-* has to be added into some number, 10) to get the meaning of to act like., prefix *me-* is added into a noun with its special character.

The meanings that are formed as the result of the addition prefix *me-* and suffix *-i* into words according to Chaer (1989:70) are: 1) to get the meaning of to repeat an action, prefix *me-* and suffix *-i* have to be added to a verb, 2) to get the meaning of a place, prefix *me-* and suffix *-i* have to be added into a verb that needs a place as the object, 3) to get the meaning of to feel something, the prefix *me-* and suffix *-i* have to be added into verbs that states manner, 4) to get the meaning of to give, prefix *me-* and suffix *-i* have to be added into a noun, and 5) to get the meaning of to make 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 make 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 transitive verb, 4) to get the meaning of to get something into, prefix *me-* and suffix *-kan* have to be added into a noun which states a place or space, and 5) to get the meaning of to do, prefix *me-* and suffix *-kan* have to be added to the verb.

Besides that, Chaer (1989:38) also stated about the meanings of the addition of prefix *ber-* into words, they are: 1) to get the meaning of to possess, prefix *ber-* is added into a noun 2) to get the meaning of to wear, prefix *ber-* is added into a noun, 3) 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 subject in passive sentence. Chaer (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 verbs, such as *surat itu ditulis* (the letter 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: *Alex menyanyikan sebuah lagu indah* in active changes into *lagu indah dinyanyikan Alex* 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 Chaer (1989:88) the meaning 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 an action, 2) to get the meaning of place, prefix *di-* and suffix *-i* have to be added into a verb that needs a place as object, 3) to get the meaning of to be as the receiver of manner, prefix *di-* and suffix *-i* have to be added into verbs that states manner, 4) to get the meaning of to be given, prefix *di-* and suffix *-i* have to be added into a noun, and 5) to get the meaning of to be made, prefix *di-* and *-i* have to be added into verbs that states situation.

### Theory of Shift

Popovic (1970:78) in Gentzler's book (1993:86) stated that individual method of translation is determined by the presence or absence of shifts in various layers of translation. All that appears as new with respect to the original or fails to appear where it might have been expected, maybe interpreted as a shift. So, it is called shift, if the form in source language has new form in target language.

Besides that Catford (1974:73) defined shifts as departures from formal correspondence in the process of going from SL (source language) to the TL (target language). Meanwhile Hornby (1995:135) defined shift as change of position or direction, transfer (take up a new position, approach the subject in a different way during an argument).

So, in conclusion, shift is the changes of structures from original language or source language in order to get a natural translation. In this case, Catford divided shift into two categories, they are level shift and category shift. Catford (2000:143-7) also divided category shift into four, they are: the first one is structural shift; it occurs when the construction of the sentence change, such as: active sentence into passive sentence, there is adding or omitting words.

The second one is class shift; it includes about part of speech, such as: SL noun into TL verb. The third one is

unit shifts or rank shift; it includes the changing of verb phrase into word, clauses into sentences. The fourth one is intra-system shift; it includes the changing such as singular into plural.

As cited from Dr. Mohammad Q.R. Al-Zoubi, shifts are all the mandatory actions of the translator (those dictated by the structural discrepancies between the two language systems involved in this process) and the optional ones (those dictated by the personal and stylistic preferences) to which he resorts consciously for the purpose of natural and communicative rendition of an SL text into another language.

### 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 which entitled *Wajah Sang Pembunuh* 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, they are the occurrence of shift of English active into Indonesian active, and the occurrence of shift of English active into Indonesian passive, presenting data; 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 – Target Language (TL) Active

The source language (SL) active constructions is translated into various of target language (TL) active constructions, they are: *me-*, *me-kan*, *me-i*, and *ber-*

#### The Occurance 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 (1) 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 *lihat* in TL by adding prefix *me-* into the verb *lihat*. Adverb of frequency *never* and the auxiliary *had* is translated into *belum pernah*. The adverbial phrase *belum pernah* 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.* (129)  
**TL** : *Judd memandang ke arah Mc Greavy tertegun.* (p.132)  
 In sentence (3) the SL active construction *Judd looked at him numbly* is translated into *Judd memandang ke arah Mc Greavy dengan 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 two words, *ke-* and *arah*. It means that a rank shift occurs. The adverb *numbly* in SL is

4) **SL** : *Since that night in his apartment when he had asked her to marry him and had promised to quit the meeting.* (14)  
**TL** : *Sejak malam itu, ketika Chick melamarnya dan berjanji akan keluar dari gang anak-anak muda.* (p.11)

In sentence (4) the SL active construction *when he had asked to marry him* is translated into TL active construction *ketika Chick melamarnya*. The verb phrase *had asked her to marry him* in SL is translated into the verb *melamarnya* 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 *melamarnya*.

#### The Occurance of Shift by Using Prefix *me-kan*

5) **SL** : *Angeli broke the tension.* (34)  
**TL** : *Angeli mencoba mencairkan ketegangan* (p.33)

In sentence (5) the SL active construction *Angeli broke the tension* is translated into TL active construction *Angeli mencoba mencairkan ketegangan*. The TL active verb *mencairkan* is formed by adding prefix *me-* and suffix *-kan* into the verb *cair*. *Mencairkan* is the equivalent of the English active *broke*. The word *mencoba* in TL is added 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 telepon ke tempatnya.* (p.112)

In sentence (6) the SL active construction *he replaced the receiver* is translated into TL active construction *Dia meletakkan telepon ke tempatnya*. The SL active verb *replaced* is translated into TL active verb *meletakkan* by adding prefix *me-* and suffix *-kan* into the verb *letak*. The object *receiver* in SL is translated into noun phrase *telepon ke tempatnya* in TL. *Ke tempatnya* is added to give more information about the noun *telepon*. 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 precede the verb *give* in SL. This verb phrase is translated into *tidak bisa memberikan*. *Tidak bisa* is a TL negative modal. The TL active verb *memberikan* is formed by adding prefix *me-* into the verb *beri-*. 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 precede the verb *leave* in SL. This verb phrase is translated into *tidak bisa meninggalkan* in TL. *Tidak bisa* is a TL negative modal. The verb *meninggalkan* is formed by adding prefix *me-* and suffix *-kan* into the verb *tinggal*. 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 Occurance 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.* (p.74)  
**TL** : *Setiap kali Anne hanya memandangi Judd dengan matanya yang cerdas, 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 Occurance 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 melamarnya dan berjanji akan keluar dari gang anak-anak muda.* (p.11)

In sentence (10) the SL active construction *and had promised to quit the gang* is translated into TL active construction *dan berjanji akan keluar dari gang anak-anak 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 *janji*. 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 Occurance 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 Occurance of Shift by Using Prefix *di-kan*

12) **SL** : *McGreavy unbuttoned his overcoat and transferred his from his holster to his pocket.* (p.194)  
**TL** : *McGreavy meepaskan kancing mantel luarnya. Pistol dinasnya dipindahkan dari tempatnya ke aku mantel.* (p.202)

In sentence (12) the SL active construction *transferred* is translated 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 revolver* 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.

### The Occurance of Shift by Using Prefix *ter-*

- 13) SL : *Judd thought about his physical identity of the killer.* (p.224)  
 TL : *Judd teringat akan identity si pembunuh yang pernah dia deskripsikan di depan Angeli.* (p.233)

In sentence (13) the SL active construction *thought about* is translated into SL passive construction *teringat*. *Teringat* is formed by adding prefix *ter-* into the verb *ingat*. It can be seen that the structural shift occurs when the active construction in SL is translated into passive construction in TL. There is also rank shift. It occurs when the verb phrase *thought about* is translated into a word *teringat*. So, it can be concluded that the rank shift occurs when a phrase is translated into a word.

## 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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