ANALYSIS ON THE SHIFT CONSTRUCTIONS
IN INDONESIAN TRANSLATED TEXT

ABSTRACT

The aim of this research is to describe the shifts occured in the translation of English passive 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. In this research, the writer uses a description method. It means all of 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. Data are classified into two categories, they are: 1) the occurence of shift of English passive – Indonesian passive, and 2) the occurence of shift of English passive – Indonesian active. The kinds of shifts that occur are structural and rank shift.

Keyword: shift, passive, active,

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INTRODUCTION

In this modern era, there are a lot of books which are written in various foreign languages, especially in English as an international language. The English language is the most widely used in many kind of books, such as: medical, entertainment, technology, science, etc. Since those books are written in English, it is hard for Indonesian people to understand the message or content of the books. In this case translation is very needed. Translation is made for those who do not understand the language which is used by the author. It is used to bridge the gap between them. Translation is needed in order to deliver messages from source language into target language. Translation is rendering the meaning of a text into another language in the way that the author intended the text (Newmark, 1988, 85)

From what is stated above, we know translation emphasizes meaning not the form. Because one language has different characteristics from others, in translating a text, a translator must be able to master the source language (SL) and also the target language (TL). A translator has to know both languages well about those languages, for example the characteristics, grammatical structures, culture and so on. However, it is not easy to translate a text in order to transfer messages or meaning from source language to target language.

Since the culture and tHE characteristics from each language are different. These are some differences, one of them is grammatical structure of voices between English and Indonesian.

English active-passive constructions are based on tenses, for example the construction: *is + verb 3*, is used in present time. Meanwhile, in expressing time, Indonesian uses aspect (lexical unit) and adverb of time.

This research is conducted in order to find out the shifts that occur in a translation. Indonesian and English do not come from the same language family, therefore must be some shifts when English constructions are translated into Indonesian.

THEORETICAL REVIEW

English passive

O'Grady and Dobrovolsky (1984: 209) English passive has two dictinctive properties. The first is a passive sentence contains some form of the auxiliary be (*was, is* and so on) together with a verb in the so-called 'past participle form', which is normally marked by the suffix *–ed* or *–en*. Second is the relative order of the agent and theme in passive sentences in reverse of that found in active sentences. It means that the passive consists of auxiliary be, past participle, agent and theme. If we make it in order, it will be like this : *be + past participle + theme + agent.*

Indonesian passive

Sugono (1989:109) stated if a subject of a sentence is not an agent, but as the receiver of the action, the sentence is called passive sentence. The sentence is the change of active sentence. It is done by changing the object in active sentence to become subject in passive sentence. According to Chaer (1989:99), the meaning that are formed as the results of the prefix *ter-* into words are : 1) to express ability, 2) accidentally, 3) to express something that has already happened. Passive sentence with prefix *di-* is used to form passive verbs, for example: paket itu dikirim (the packet is delivered). Passive sentence with prefix *di-* and suffix *–kan* are added to a verb to make passive verb. It is the change of active sentence which uses prefix *me-* and suffix *–kan,* for example: ibu menggunakan gunting (active) changes into gunting digunakan ibu (passive). Passive sentence with prefix *di-* and suffix *–i* are added to a verb to make passive verb. It is the change of active sentence which uses prefix *me-* and suffix *–i,* for example : Ayah menyetujui keputusan itu (active) changes into keputusan itu disetujui (oleh) ayah.

Indonesian active

Sugono (1999:106) atated if a subject of a sentence is the agent of an action which stated by a verb, the sentence is callec active sentence. Purwo (ed) (1989:86) also stated that in active sentence, the verb is *me* (*n*)- and *ber-* prefixed. The meanings that are formed as the results of affixiation of prefix *me-* are to state: 1) to d something (perform an action), 2) to perform an action by using tools, 3) to produce, 4) to work, 5) to drink, to eat, 6) a direction, 7) to expel, 8) to become, 9) to celebrate, 10) to act like. According to Chaer 91989:70) the meanings that are formed as the result of the addition prefix *me-* and suffix *–i* into words are: 1) to repeat an action, 2) place, 3) to feel something, 4) to give, and 5) to make something to become. Meanwhile active sentence with prefix *me-* and suffix *–kan* that are formed as the results into words are: 1) to make something to become, 2) to make something to be in one place, 3) to do something for someone, 4) to get something into, and 5) to do. Chaer (1989:38) also stated that the meanings are formed as the results of the addition of prefix *ber-* into words are: 1) to posses, 2) to wear, 3)to drive or to ride, 4) to produce, 5) to contain.

Shift

Catford (1974:73) defined shifts are departures from formal correspondence in the process of going from SL (source language) to the TL (target language). Whereas, 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 text or source text in order to get a natural translation. Catford divided shift into two categories, they are level shift and cateogory shift.

Level shift

A level shift would be something which is expressed by grammar in one language and lexis in another. (Munday, 2001:60)

Category shift

It is generic term referring to shifts and most of Catford's analysis is given over to category shifts (2000:143-7). These are subdivided into four kinds :

a) Structural shifts
These are said by Catford to be the most common form of shift and to involve mostly a shift in grammatical structure. For example: Passive sentence into active sentence.

b) Class shift
These comprise shifts from one part of speech to another. For example: SL noun TL verb.

c) Unit shifts or rank shifts
These are shifts where the translation equivalent in the TL is at a different rank to the SL. 'Rank' here refers to the hierarchical linguistic units of sentence, clause, gropu, word, and morpheme. For example : Phrase into word.

d) Intra-system shifts
These are shifts that take place when the SL and TL posses approximately corresponding systems but where 'the translation involves selection of a non-corresponding term in the TL system' (2000:146), for example: singular into plural.

DISCUSSION

SL passive – TL passive

The SL passive construction is translated into various TL pasive constructions; namely, passive constructions with the verbs which are formed by adding affixiation *di-, di-kan, di-i,* and *ter-*.

The Occurance of Shift by Using Prefix *di-*

1) SL : Liutenant McGreavy had said that Hanson was killed a block away from the office.   (p.39)
TL : Letnan McGravy mengatakan bahwa hanson dibunuh satu blok dari kantornya. (p.38)
In sentence (1) the SL passive construction *was killed* in SL is translated into TL passive construction *dibunuh* in TL. *Dibunuh* is formed by adding prefix *di-* into the verb *bunuh.* There is one shift occurs, namely, rank shift. It occurs when the phrase *was killed* is translated into the word *dibunuh.* So, we can conclude that the rank shift occurs when a phrase is translated into a word.

2) SL : The door was locked, but it was flimsy. (p.119)
TL : Pintunya dikunci, tapi tidak terlalu sulit untuk membukanya. (p.122)
In sentence (2) the SL passive construction *was locked* in SL is translated into TL passive construction dikunci in TL. Dikunci is formed by adding prefix *di-* into the word kunci. A shift occurs in the translation, namely, rank shift. It occurs when the phrase *was locked* is translated into the word *dikunci.* It can be concluded that the rank shift occurs when the phrase is translated into a word.

3) SL : The door was opened by a white-jacketed Filipino butler. (p. 224)
TL : Pintu rumahnya dibuka oleh seorang pelayan Filipina yang memakai jas   berwarna putih. (p.232)

In sentence (3) the passive construction *was opened* is translated in SL is translated into TL passive construction *dibuka* in TL. *Dibuka* is formed by adding prefix *di-* into the verb *buka.* A shift occurs in the translation, which is rank shift,. It occurs when the phrase *was opened* is translated into the word *dibuka.* So, it can be concluded that the rank shift occurs when a phrase is translated into a word.

4) SL : The story was quickly hushed up and the columnist printed a retraction and was then quietly fired. (p. 99)
TL : Cerita ini segera dipetieskan. Si kolumnis mencabut tulisannya, dan kemudian dipecat dengan diam-diam. (p.102)

In sentence (4) the verb phrase *was the queitely fired* in SL is translated into *kemudian dipecat* in TL. It can be seen that the English passive construction is translated into Indonesian passive construction by using prefix *di-* into the verb *pecat.* There are also two shifts occur. The first one is structural shift. It occurs when the word in SL changes in TL. Adverb *then* in SL is put after the word *was*, meanwhile in TL, adverb *kemudian* as the equivalent of *then*, is put before the indonesian passive verb *dipecat*, and moreover, the other adverb *dengan diam-diam* as the translation of *quitely.* The second one is rank shift. It occurs when the passive construction *was...fired* as a phrase is translated into *dipecat* as a word. It can also be concluded that the rank shift occurs from a phrase changes ito a word.

The Occurance of Shift by Using Prefix *di –kan*

5) SL : The story was quickly hushed up and the columnist printed a retraction and was then quietly fired. (p. 99)
TL : Cerita ini segera dipetieskan. Si kolumnis mencabut tulisannya, dan kemudian dipecat dengan diam-diam. (p.102)

In sentence (5) the verb phrase was quickly hushed up in SL is translated into segera dipetieskan in TL. It can be seen that the English passive construction is translated into Indonesian passive construction. There are two shifts occur, they are structural shift and rank shift. Structural shift occurs when the word order in SL changes in TL. Adverb quickly in SL is put after was, meanwhile in TL, adverb segera as the equivalent of this story. Rank shift occurs when the phrase was hushed-up is translated into the word dipetieskan. It can be concluded that the rank shift occurs when a phrase changes into a word.

The Occurance of Shift by Using Prefix *di –i*

6) SL : I was probably followed when I went to hire Moody, and he, in turn, was followed. (p. 214)
TL : Mungkin saya dibuntuti ketika menyewa Moody, dan selanjutnya dia pun ganti diikuti . (p.223)

In sentence (6) there are two passive constructions. The first one is I was probably *followed.* It is translated into *mungkin saya dibuntuti.* It can be seen that the English passive construction is translated into Indonesian passive construction. There are also two kinds of shifts involved. They are structural shift and rank shift. Structural shift occurs when the word order in SL changes in TL. Adverb *probably* is put after *was,* meanwhile in TL, adverb mungkin as the equivalent of probably is put in front of the sentence. Rank shift occurs when the passive construction *was followed* as a phrase is translated into *dibuntuti* as a word. So, it can be concluded that the rank shift occurs from a phrase into a word. The second one is *he, in turn, was followed.* It is translated into *dia pun ganti diikuti.* The passive construction in this sentence is *I was followed.* From the translation, it can be seen that the English passive construction is translated into indonesian passive construction. There is a shift occurs, namely, rank shift. It occurs when the passive construction *was followed* as a phrase is translated into *diikuti* as a word. So, it can be also concluded that the rank shift occurs from a phrase into a word.

7) SL : He must have been followed here. (p. 204)
TL : Moody pasti dibuntuti orang sampai ke situ. (p.212)

In sentence (7) the passive construction in SL *must have been followed* is translated into *pasti dibuntuti orang* in TL. It can be seen that the English passive construction is translated into indonesian passive construction by using prefix *di-* and suffix *–i* into the verb *buntut.* There are two shifts occur. The first one is structural shift. It occurs when the word *orang* as an agent in TL is added to modify the TL passive *dibuntuti*, meanwhile there is no agent in SL. The second is *rank* shift. It occurs when the passive construction *must have been followed* as a phrase is translated into *dibuntuti* as a word. So, it can be showed that the rank shift occurs from a phrase changes into a word.

The occurence of shift by using prefix *ter-*

8) SL : Hia head was lifted and he seemed obvious to the passerby who bumped against him. (p.9)
TL : Kepalanya terangkat tinggi, dan tampaknya dia tidak mempedulikan beberapa orang lewat yang menabraknya. (p.7)

In sentence (8) there is one passive construction. The passive construction *was lifted* in SL is translated into *terangkat*inggi in TL. It can be seen that the English passive is translated into Indonesian passive translation. *Was lifted* is formed by adding prefix *ter-* into the verb *angkat*. There are two shifts occur, namely sructural and rank shift.Srtructural shift occurs when the word *tinggi* as an adjective in TL is added to modify the TL passive *terangkat*, meanwhile there is no adjective in SL. Rank shift occurs when the phrase *was lifted* in SL is translated into the word *terangkat* in TL. It can be concluded that shift occurs when a phrase is translated into a word.

9) SL : Anne had been awakened at four o'clock in the morning by the slamming of the door. (p.289)
   TL : Anne terbangun dari tidurnya pukul empat pagi karena bunyi pintu dibanting. (p.296)

In sentence (9) the passive construction *had been awakened* in SL is translated into *terbangun* in TL. It can be seen that the English passive construction is translated into Indonesian passive construction by using prefix *ter-* into the verb *bangun*. *Dari tidurnya* is added to modify the passive verb *terbangun* in TL. There are two shifts occur, namely, structural and rank shift. Structural shift occurs when a phrase dari *tidurnya* is added after the verb *terbangun*. Rank shift occurs when SL passive construction *had been awakened* as a phrase is translated into TL passive construction *terbangun* as a word. So, it can also be concluded that the rank shift occurs when a phrase is changed into a word.

10) SL : Was it possible that he had been involved in the deaths of John Hanson and Carol Roberts? (p.69)
   TL : Mungkinkah dia terlibat dalam kematian John Hanson dan Carol Roberts? (p.69)

In sentence (10) the passive construction *was involved* in SL is translated into *terlibat* in TL. It can be seen that the English passive construction is translated into Indonesian passive construction by using prefix *ter-* into the verb *libat*. There is one shift occurs that is rank shift. It occurs when the SL passive construction *was involved*

as a phrase is translated into *terlibat* in TL as a word. It can be concluded that the rank shift occurs when a phrase is changed into a word.

SL Passive – TL Active

The SL passive coonstruction is translated into various TL active consrtructions; namely, active constructions with the verbs which are formed by adding affixation *me-* and *ber-*.

The occurance of shift by using prefix *me-*

11) SL : His voice was filled with contempt. (p.129)
    TL : Suaranya mengandung penghinaan. (p.132)

In sentence (11) the passive construction *was filled* in SL is translated into active construction *mengandung* in TL. *Mengandung* is formed by using prefix *me-* into the word *kandung* and it is an active construction in Indonesian. There is a shift occurs, namely, sructural shift. It occurs when the English passive construction *was filled* in SL is translated into Indonesian active construction *mengandung* in SL. It can be concuded that the structural shift occurs when the passive construction is translated or changed into active construction.

12) SL : His voice was filled with contempt. (p.129)
    TL : Suaranya mengandung penghinaan. (p.132)

In sentence (12) the passive construction *was filled* in SL is translated into active construction *mengandung* in TL. *Mengandung* is formed by using prefix *me-* into the word *kandung* and it is an active construction in Indonesian. There is a shift occurs, namely, rank shift. It occurs when a phrase *was filled* in SL is translated into a word *mengandung* in TL. So, it can be seen that the rank shift occurs when a phrase is tanslated into a word.

The occurance of shift by using prefix *me-*

13) SL : The back of the coat was covered with dull, henna colored stains. (p.30)
    TL : Belakang jas hujan ini juga berbekas darah berwarna merah kehitaman. (p.29)

In sentence (13) the passive construction *was covered* in SL is translated into the active construction *berbekas* in TL. *Berbekas* is formed by adding prefix *ber-* into the word *bekas* and it is an active construction in Indonesian. There is a shift occurs, namely structural shift. It occurs when the passive construction in SL is tranlated into active construction in TL. So, it can be concluded that the structural shift occurs when passive construction is changed or translated into active construction.

14) SL : The back of the coat was covered with dull, henna colored stains. (p.30)
    TL : Belakang jas hujan ini juga berbekas darah berwarna merah kehitaman. (p.29)

In sentence (14) the passive construction *was covered* in SL is translated into the active construction *berbekas* in TL. *Berbekas* is formed by adding prefix *ber-* into the word *bekas* and it is an active construction in

Indonesian. There is a shift occurs, namely rank shift. It occurs when a phrase *was covered* in SL is translated into a word *berbekas* in TL. It can be concluded that the rank shift occurs when a phrase is translated into a word.

CONCLUSION

There two kinds of shifts that occur in the translation, they are structural shift and rank shift. Structural shift occurs when passive constructions in source languages are translated into active constructions in target languanges. And it also occurs when some words are added to the verb in the target language. Meanwhile, the rank shift occurs when phrases in source languages are translated into words in target languages. Those two kinds of shifts are used in translating the text in order to reach natural and communicative translations, which emphasize the meaning not the form.

Since this research needs further research on shift in English constructions are translated into Indonesain active constructions, the writer would like to suggest to other researchers to make a research of the related topic with the category above.

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