The aim of this research is to describe the shifts occurred 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 Adiwiwoto. 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 occurrence of shift of English passive – Indonesian passive, and 2) the occurrence of shift of English passive – Indonesian active. The kinds of shifts that occur are structural and rank shift.

Keyword: shift, passive, active,

THEORETICAL REVIEW

English passive

O’Grady and Dobrovolsky (1984: 209) English passive has two distinctive 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 (1998:99), the meanings 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) stated if a subject of a sentence is the agent of an action which stated by a verb, the sentence is called 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 affixation 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 9!980:70) the meanings that are formed as the result of the addition 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 possess, 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 category 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:
The occurrence of shift by using prefix di

1) 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.

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

3) 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, group, word, and morpheme. For example: Phrase into word.

4) 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 passive constructions; namely, passive constructions with the verbs which are formed by adding affixation di-, di-kan, di-i, and ter-.

The Occurrence of Shift by Using Prefix di-

1) SL: Lieutenant McGravy 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.98)
In sentence (1) the SL passive construction was killed 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 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. So, it can be concluded that the rank shift occurs when a 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 quietly 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 quietly. 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 into a word.

The Occurrence 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 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 also concluded that the rank shift occurs from a phrase into a word.

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

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 also concluded that the rank shift occurs from a phrase into a word.

The occurrence of shift by using prefix ter-

8) SL: He was lifted and he seemed obvious to the passerby who bumped against him. (p.9)
TL: Kepalanya terangkat tinggi, dan tampaknya dia tidak tersentuh oleh seorang 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 structural and rank shift. Structural 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 this 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 shifts. 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 construction is translated into various TL active constructions; namely, active constructions with the verbs which are formed by adding affixation me- and ber-.

The occurrence 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, rank shift. It occurs when a phrase was filled in SL is translated into a word mengandung in TL. It can be concluded that the structural shift occurs when the passive construction is translated into active construction or changed into active construction.

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