

Analysis of Translation Shift in Reclaim Your Heart (English-Indonesian Translation)

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ABSTRACT

Translation requires changing the forms of SL to reach the naturalness of TL, which frequently results in a shift. Shift or transposition is a crucial translation element, as providing the text with a good equivalent in the target language is not always feasible. This research aims to identify translation unit shifts and determine the aspects influencing each shift. The unit shift theory applied in this study is based on J.C. Catford's translation shift theory. The aspects that cause or influence each unit shift in the unit analysis are based on Mildred L. Larson's theory. This research was conducted as a descriptive qualitative study. The study focuses on the words, phrases, and sentences in Reclaim Your Heart and their translations that change during translation. The writer analysed the data to identify the unit shift from the source text to the target text. The shift patterns are determined following the unit categorisation. The observed patterns of unit shift in the translation of Reclaim Your Heart to Rebut Kembali Hatimu include shifts from morpheme to word, word to phrase, phrase to word, sentence to phrase, and sentence to clause. The factors that influenced translation and caused the unit shift occur because there are some aspects of language: lexical and grammatical.

Keywords: Translation shift, unit shift, English-Indonesian translation

ABSTRAK

Penerjemahan menuntut perubahan bentuk dari Bahasa Sumber untuk mencapai keberterimaan dalam Bahasa Sasaran, hal tersebut sering menyebabkan terjadinya pergeseran terjemahan (Translation shift). Shift atau Transposisi adalah sebuah prosedur yang penting dalam penerjemahan, karena menyediakan hasil terjemahan yang memiliki tingkat kesepadanan (equivalence) yang baik dalam Bahasa sasaran bukanlah hal yang mudah. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengidentifikasi pergeseran unit dan menemukan aspek yang mempengaruhi terjadinya pergeseran terjemahan tersebut. Teori pergeseran unit yang digunakan dalam penelitian ini berdasarkan Teori J.C. Catford dan Teori aspek yang menyebabkan terjadinya pergeseran terjemahan berasal dari teori Mildred L Larson. Penelitian ini dilakukan sebagai studi kualitatif deskriptif, berfokus pada kata, frasa, dan kalimat yang mengalami pergeseran terjemahan dalam buku Reclaim Your Heart dan terjemahannya. Penulis menganalisa data untuk mengidentifikasi pergeseran terjemahan yang terjadi dari Bahasa Sumber ke Bahasa Sasaran. Pola pergeseran terjemahan ditentukan berdasarkan penggolongan unit. Pola yang ditemukan yaitu pergeseran

terjemahan dari morfem ke kata, dari kata ke frasa, dari frasa ke kata, dari kalimat ke frasa dan dari kalimat ke klausa. Faktor yang mempengaruhi terjemahan dan menyebabkan pergeseran unit terjadi karena pengaruh dua aspek Bahasa, yaitu aspek leksikal dan gramatikal.

Kata kunci: *pergeseran terjemahan, pergeseran unit, terjemahan Inggris-Indonesia*

A. Introduction

Translation, as described by Catford (1965: 20), is the process of substituting a textual material in one language (Source Language) with an equivalent textual material in another language (Target Language). In Cook (2010: 56), Dostert (1955) defines translation as "the transference of meaning from one set of patterned symbols into another." Sayogie's conclusion in his book (2008: 9) is that "Translation is an effort of rendering, reproducing a source language text (message, the meaning, utterance, style) into the nearest equivalent text in the target language". As the author similarly stated, translators translate the meaning rather than the form.

It can be inferred that translation entails the interaction with two distinct languages. They are called the Source Language and Target Language or Receptor Language. In the translation process, the meaning of SL is transferred to TL. Even though the language, grammar, words, and occasionally the lexis undergo shifts, the SL's meaning remains consistent. We cannot claim that one is a translation if the meaning is not equivalent or contradictory to the SL.

From the perspective of Newmark (1988:48), the primary goal of any translation is to achieve an "equivalent effect," which is to create an effect that is as similar to the original as feasible for the translation's audience. Translation, as defined by Catford (1965: 20), is the process of substituting a textual material in one language (Source Language) with an equivalent textual material in another language (Target Language). These views are also substantiated by Nida and Taber (1982: 12), who assert that translation involves the reproduction of the message's closest natural equivalent from the source

language to the receptor language, first in terms of meaning and then in terms of style. Translating requires changing the forms of SL to achieve the naturalness of TL, which frequently leads to a shift. The meaning is maintained to ensure the message's equivalence, as indicated by the previous definitions. A translation procedure known as shift or transposition involves a modification in the grammar from the source language (SL) to the target language (TL). Translators typically perform transposition naturally, as it is the one aspect of translation procedure that relates to grammar. In Catford's terminology, this technique is also commonly referred to as 'Shift'.

Catford (1965:73) defines a shift as the transition from formal correspondence in the source language to the target language. In addition, Chesterman (2000) defines the elements as morpheme, word, phrase, clause, sentence, and paragraph. A unit shift is a phenomenon in which a ST unit is translated as a distinct unit in the TT. This occurs frequently, and sub classifications can be established for unit shifts of various types. (page 95)

It symbolizes certain modifications that occur during the translation process. In order to convey the same message in the target text, the translator consistently employs target language elements that are equivalent to those in the source language. Differences in these principles will result in a shift, as each language has its own set of rules. Translation shift is a fundamental method for resolving the translation challenge of shifting structure, which entails the replacement of one grammatical unit with another. Example: Source Language (SL) = *easily*, Target Language (TL) = *dengan mudah*. The phrase "dengan mudah" in TL is translated from the term "easily" in SL. In other words, the translator

implemented a translation shift. Shift or transposition is the primary procedure that the translator should consider when translating a text from the source language to the target language.

Translation shifts were classified by Catford (1965) into two principal types: level shift and category shift. A level shift is an example of a source language item at one linguistic level having a target language translation equivalent at a different level. It is common for this transition to occur between lexis and grammar, and vice versa. The term "category shift" refers to a change from formal equivalence in translation. Furthermore, it is classified as structural, class, unit, and intra-system shifts.

Structure shifts (grammatical structure changes) occur when the grammatical structure of SL and TL differs (Catford, 1965). Languages differ significantly in how similar structures are realized in each language and the types of existing structures. Some languages, for example, have structures in which one element is often necessary while others are optional, as well as agreement between the head and its modifiers. However, the limits imposed by this agreement differ greatly between languages. For example, in the English nominal group, this agreement exists between articles and nouns but not between nouns and adjectives. This is a potential area for structural shifts in translation. Another dependence relation is the exclusions relation, which helps define several grammatical classes in English, such as verbs of state that do not agree with auxiliaries for the progressive aspect and proper nouns that do not take the definite article 'the'.

Class shifts (from one part of speech/word class to another) can occur when things in SL are translated into a different part of speech in TL, according to Catford (Fathurrohman, 2017). A class shift refers to categorizing a unit's elements based on how they function in the structure of the next higher-ranking unit. In other words, a class is a collection of elements that share the same operation possibilities within the structure of a particular unit. Class shift occurs when the translation equivalence of a

source language object is classified differently than the original item. The word class has undergone a transformation. Catford employs Halliday's definition to characterize class shifts: "that grouping of members of a given unit which is defined by operation in the structure of the unit next above" (Hatim and Mundy, 2004:45). Class transitions are implied by structural changes. This is the result of the "logical dependence of class on structure" (Catford, 1965, p.119).

Unit changes (between morphemes, words, groups of words, clauses, and sentence rank). A unit shift happens when the units differ. In translation, language units such as words, clauses, phrases, and sentences are transferred between SL and TL (Catford, 1965). In any language, the descriptive elements of its grammar are arranged in meaningful stretches or patterns. The term "unit" is used to describe one particular example of these patterns. Unit shifts are the result of the translation equivalent of a source text unit at one rank becoming a unit at a different rank in the target language. It includes transitions from morpheme to word, phrase to sentence, and vice versa.

A unit is an element of language that represents a particular pattern. The grammar units function in hierarchies, known as grammatical hierarchy, where larger units contain smaller or less inclusive units. They create a rank scale, a collection of units at varying ranks. English grammar has five elements: the sentence, clause, group, word, and morpheme. The sentence is the tallest or most significant item on the rank scale. The morpheme is the lowest or tiniest element on the rank scale. Between these, the clause, the group, and the word are arranged in descending order. By placing these in this order on the rank scale, we mean that every sentence consists of one or more clauses, every clause consists of one or more phrases, and every group of words consists of one or more morphemes.

Indonesian grammatical hierarchy and units have the same terms as in English. The analysis of unit shifts is contingent upon a formal correspondence between the SL and the TL, therefore, there is no distinction between Indonesian and English

grammatical units. Indonesian language also comprises five grammar units: morfem (morpheme), kata (word), frasa (phrase/group), klausa (clause), and kalimat (sentence).

Intra-system of shifts (where SL and TL systems differ, e.g., about article use). Intra-system shift occurs in cases where the system in SL and TL are different, like the plural case in English, marked by the addition of 's', while in Indonesian, it is marked by repeating the word. A system refers to the closed number of elements among which a choice must be made. The terms available in each system in one language can show fundamental differences from the terms of the same system in another language. The equivalence occurs at a noncorresponding term in the target language system.

Mildred L. Larson's theory of language characteristics that influence translation divides the characteristics into grammatical and lexical aspects. Lexical aspects occur when shifts occur due to three factors: the meaning component of lexical items in one language is distinct from that in another language, there is no exact equivalent, or the same meaning component can occur in multiple surface-structure lexical items. Additionally, a single meaning may be conveyed in a variety of ways.

However, grammatical aspects are the result of two factors. The first is that language-specific elements of speech are present. Second, the grammatical construction of the source and target languages differs, and each language has its own classification of the lexicon into classes such as noun, verb, adjective, and so on.

The writer is interested in the analysis of translation shifts, particularly unit shifts, as they are a fundamental aspect of translation. The writer is also eager to provide additional insights into the specific patterns of the shift in the translation result. This paper further explores the factors that affect each unit shift and the causes behind the existence of these unit shifts.

B. Research Method

Djajasudarm (2010) proposed that this study belongs to qualitative research, which produces findings not arrived at by statistical procedures or other means of quantification. This method involves interpreting data based on descriptive words that capture the qualities and nature of the data. With this method, the researcher develops concepts and collects facts without testing any hypothesis.

This study was conducted by observing the data source in English and its translation into Indonesian. The writer found the data on the book's words, phrases, and sentences that undergo translation shifts. A total of 46 data points were collected. Pole and Lampard (2002) The term "document" refers to any object created or produced by human activity. Documents can often convey more meaning than a spoken response to interview questions.

The data source was taken from the popular English psychology book *Reclaim Your Heart* by Yasmin Mogahed, which Nadya Andwiani translated into *Rebut Kembali Hatimu*. The author's religious voyage is the subject of this book. The book's text is written in a style that is easily comprehensible and resembles a diary. The writer analyzed both texts to identify the translation shifts from the source language (English) to the target language (Indonesian) as the data to be analyzed. As there are numerous chapters in a novel, the researcher restricts their analysis to the initial sub-chapter of Chapter One.

After categorizing the data from the research subject, the researcher uses some steps to analyze the data: the first step is analyzing the TL from the book *Reclaim Your Heart*. The second is finding the unit shifts used in the book. Then, the researcher finds the factors for the unit shifts in the *Reclaim Your Heart* translation book.

C. Result and Discussion

After analyzing the data, the writer found five patterns in the translation of *Reclaim Your Heart* to *Rebut Kembali Hatimu*. The observed patterns of unit shift

include shifts from morpheme to word, word to phrase, phrase to word, sentence to phrase, and sentence to clause. The factors that influenced translation and caused the unit shift occur because there are some aspects of language: lexical and grammatical.

Table 1. The pattern of unit shift from English to Indonesian

No	The pattern of unit shift	
	English grammatical units	Indonesian grammatical units
1	Morpheme	word
2	Phrase	word
3	Word	phrase
4	Sentence	Phrase
5	Sentence	clause

The analysis of the translation shift and the aspects that influence each unit shift can be seen in the following discussion.

1. Shift of Morpheme to Word

Data 1. SL: The question was a *personal* one, but it seemed clear to me why the question was chosen for me.

TL: Pertanyaan yang *bersifat pribadi*, tapi tampaknya jelas mengapa pertanyaan itu ditujukan kepada saya.

In the data 1 above, the term "personal" in SL is translated as "bersifat pribadi." The term personal is a combination of the words "person" and "-al." In order to convey the complete meaning of the term "personal," the translator employed the term "bersifat" as the equivalent of the suffix "-al." Therefore, the meaning component of the

word personal (Person+al) can be entirely conveyed in its translation bersifat pribadi (bersifat+ pribadi), despite the fact that the suffix-al and the word bersifat are in completely separate grammatical units. Based on data 1, it is obvious that the shift from morpheme to word occurred.

The unit shift in the translation of the word "personal" results from the fact that the meaning components of lexical items in one language differ from those in another. In Indonesian, there is no equivalent suffix or other form of bound morpheme that possesses the same meaning as suffix-al. Consequently, a shift must be implemented to ensure that the meaning of the SL text is communicated despite the change in form. This factor occurs in the *lexical aspect* of language.

Data 2. SL: As I got *older*, any fall out with a friend shattered me.

TL: Ketika *bertambah dewasa*, pertengkaran apapun dengan seorang teman akan membuat saya hancur.

In Data 2, the term "older" is used in a comparative context. A suffix of -er (old+er) is used to create the comparative form. Because the suffix establishes the comparative form, the suffix-er signifies "more" or "(more+old)." No suffix in Indonesia serves the same purpose as the suffix-er in English. Therefore, the term "bertambah" is employed to illustrate the comparative form and meaning, as the bound morpheme does not exist in Indonesian. This term also conveys the same meaning as "more," similar to the affix "-er." In this instance, the term "older" in the text is also uncommon to be translated literally as "lebih tua." This term is translated as "bertambah dewasa" in order to preserve its intended meaning in the text.

The comprehensive expression of the meaning component in the word older (old+er) can be achieved through its

translation, bertambah dewasa (bertambah dewasa). Although the suffix-er and the word "bertambah" are classified in distinct grammatical entities. It is possible to infer that a shift from the morpheme to the word occurred in data 2.

The unit shift in the translation of the word "older" is a result of the fact that a single meaning can be conveyed in a variety of ways. The translator translated the term "older" to the phrase "bertambah dewasa," despite the reality that it can be translated to its equivalent "lebih tua." Therefore, the unit shift is not implemented due to the absence of an equivalent. However, unit shifts can occur because the translators translate the text into a different form. This factor occurs in the *lexical aspect* of language.

2. Shift of Word to Phrase

Data 3. SL: Once let down, I *never* fully recovered.

TL: Begitu merasa kecewa, saya *takkan pernah* sepenuhnya pulih.

It is obvious in data 3 above that the word "never" in the SL is translated to the phrase "takkan pernah" in the TL. The word "never" is an adverb. It can be employed in negative statements to emphasize the message, as instead of "not," as per the sentence before it. It can be translated as "tidak" in Indonesian. The translator, however, did not employ this specific term as a potential equivalent of the word "never." Instead, she selected the phrase "takkan pernah." This decision to translate words into phrases is significant for its aesthetic value, provided that it does not alter the meaning of the SL. The shift from word to phrase occurred in data 3.

Despite the fact that the term "never" can be translated as "tidak," the translator wrote it as "takkan pernah." The translator's decision to translate it in various ways may be inferred from the notion that *a single meaning can be conveyed in a variety of*

forms. This factor occurs in the *lexical aspect* of language.

3. Shift of phrase to word

Data 4. SL: I couldn't *let go* of anything.

TL: Saya tidak bisa *merelakan* apapun.

The phrasal verb *let go* in SL is translated to *merelakan* in TL. A phrasal verb is a type of idiomatic expression in English composed of a verb and a preposition or adverb that shifts or modifies the meaning. "Let go" is a phrasal verb that means *to stop holding something*. The translator translated it to the closest natural expression in TL, the word *merelakan*.

In Indonesian, phrasal verbs are not idiomatic expressions. English and Indonesian have different grammatical structures, especially regarding verbs. The shift from phrase to word occurred in data 4.

The other unit shift examples of phrase to word related to 'phrasal verb' can be seen in the table below.

Table 2. Unit shift examples of phrasal verb

SL	TL
Set up	menempatkan
leaned on	bersandar
walked up to ask me	menghampiriku

Based on the analysis, The unit shift was the result of the differences between English and Indonesian. Therefore, the translation must be executed in accordance with Indonesian grammatical norms. This factor occurs in the *grammatical aspect* of language.

4. Shift of sentence to phrase

Data 5. SL: I *dreamt* that I was sitting inside a masjid and a little girl walked up to ask me a question.

TL: *Dalam mimpi itu*, saya duduk di dalam masjid dan seorang anak kecil menghampiriku

In Data 5, the sentence I dreamt in SL is translated to the prepositional phrase dalam mimpi itu in TL. We can see the sentence "I dreamt" structurally has the function as an independent sentence in complex sentence. The translator translated in TL as a prepositional phrase that begins with the preposition 'in'. It was evident that he shift from sentence to phrase occurred in data 4.

The translator chose to translate the sentence to a prepositional phrase, showing that the shift occurs because *meaning can be expressed in different form*. This factor occurs in the *lexical aspect* of language.

5. Shift of Sentence to Clause

Data 6 SL: *My tears once set in motion.*

Did not stop *easily*.

TL: *Begitu tumpah*, air mata
saya tidak dapat dihentikan

In Data 6, the sentence "My tears once set in motion" is translated to clause 'begitu tumpah'. The sentence structurally is a dependent clause, it stands alone and is separated from the next sentence, while the translation in the Indonesian text is a dependent clause that can't stand alone.

D. Conclusion and Suggestion

The results of this research can be concluded that there are five patterns of unit shift in the translation of Reclaim Your Heart to Rebut Kembali Hatimu. These patterns include shifts from morpheme to word, word to phrase, phrase to word, sentence to phrase, and sentence to clause. The factors that influenced translation and caused the unit shift occur because of some aspects of language: lexical and grammatical.

Translation is an intriguing subject. For researchers interested in undertaking comparable investigations. You can identify patterns that the author did not recognize in this study by broadening the scope of your inquiry, using alternative categories of texts as data, and conducting a more comprehensive analysis.

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