

Translation Shift Used in Economic Bilingual Text Book

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Abstract: The aims of this research were to find out the kinds of translation shift in translation of Economic Bilingual Text Book, to describe the pattern of shift used by Economic Bilingual Text Book to bridge the different grammatical structures between Indonesia and English, and to explain about the reason of translation shift used in Economic Bilingual Text Book. The research used qualitative descriptive design. The data of this study was clauses translated from Bahasa Indonesia into English by Mulyadi and Mardiyatmo on an Economic Bilingual text books 'Economics 1' for Junior High School Year VII as the source of data (Mulyadi and Mardiyatmo, 2009). The data was analyzed by using the Theory of Translation Shift based on Catford (Catford, 1965), to find the types and the ways of translation shift used in economic bilingual text book and the reasons of translation shift were used in Economic Bilingual Text Book based on Newmark (Newmark, p. 85, 1988).

1 INTRODUCTION

Translation is the process of transferring the meaning of a text from the Source Language (SL) into the Target Language (TL). The text is reconstructed by translating the words from the SL into the TL and is arranged based on the structures of the sentence in the TL, therefore, the structures are suitable with the TL and certainly, there will be no loss of meaning.

Several factors should be remembered by the translator in order to produce a good translation in translating a text. There are two factors in translation, they are linguistic factors that cover words, phrases, clauses and sentences and non-linguistic factors covering the cultural knowledge on both sources and the TL cultures said by (Nababan, 1999).

Each language has its own characteristics or even distinction. Therefore, the translation from the SL into the TL cannot be exact equivalents as both languages are widely different in structure and cultural background. The understanding of the structure and the culture in both languages is required by the translator as it makes the translator capable of grasping the meaning in the text accurately and allows him to transfer the same meaning. The equivalence refers to cases where languages describe the same situation by the different stylistic or structural means stated by Vinay and Dalbarnet (Vinay and Dalbarnet, 1995). Meanwhile, the form in

the SL has a new form or different form the TL; it is called a shift. A shift is the departure from formal correspondence in the process of going from the SL to the TL as said by Catford (Catford, 1965). It represents some changes occurring in a translation process. The translator always uses the element of the TL commensurate with the SL in order to express the same message in the target text. Since every language has its own rules, differences in these rules will cause a shift. As subtitles, of course nouns Reviews their own communications information as subtitles, of course nouns Reviews their own communications infrastructure change when converted into Indonesian. The form of the translation is the communication infrastructure itself based on these two examples of noun phrases, there was a difference.

Translation is closely related to the grammatical structure; therefore, the grammatical structure of both languages should be known to get a good translation. One of the language grammatical units is a phrase. It is usually inserted into a sentence. There are several types of phrases, such as noun phrase, adjective phrase, adverb phrase, and preposition phrase. In this study, it focuses on clauses and phrase. Clauses and phrases are often found in the text book such novel, science book, newspaper and poem. One of the samples is noun phrase, it can be categorized into two types; they are simple noun phrase and complex noun phrase. Simple noun phrase is any group of words,

which consist of modifier and head. Head here consists of noun itself and pronoun. There is a phrase which is longer than simple noun phrase; it is complex noun phrase. In total, complex noun phrase can be composed of four major components: determiners, pre modifiers, heads, and post modifiers.

Nowadays, many of English books such as novel have been translated into *Bahasa Indonesia*. This surely brings a great advantage to Indonesian people. Nevertheless, it is possible that shifts also occur in the translated science such bilingual book. It also impact to the translation which certainly found shift. The shift is useful to convey an idea or meaning in SL so that the idea or meaning in TL can be understood correctly by the readers.

One of the Bilingual Book that has been translated from Indonesian into English is Economic Book. In the translation in English, the bilingual book contains shift to establish equivalent and the exact structure in TL so that the translation could be natural and communicative so that to find the same equivalent in TL, it's translated by repeating the base form sometimes.

A book entitled Economic Bilingual Text Book is one of the many books that discuss the scientific world of business and commerce. In it discusses about the way to run the business along with excellence in implementation. As a book of science, of course, this book will be much in demand by the public observers of the economy, given the purpose that Informs inside. As the new things in the form of scientific texts, books Economic Bilingual have unique characteristics in accordance with the purpose of writing. It is supported by Nurdin (Nurdin, 2014). Explains that the writing of scientific texts, style guides or registers have Reviews their own characteristics. This is based on the issues Discussed, as well as the reader. Therefore, the hallmark of scientific texts growing niche informative language, dense and accurate based on the findings of research or analysis. Characteristics of scientific are register. This is due to the type of the text contained in the economics term that is composed by the group of nouns. It explains that "most technical terms are nominal group constitutently, usually things Classifier "thing or compounds". Statement is largely formed from the technical term nominal groups, the which in general is the incorporation of a "classifier thin?" (explanatory objects) as said by Halliday (Halliday, 2005).

2 METHODOLOGY

2.1 Research Design

This research was conducted by using descriptive qualitative research design. It is supported by Bogdan and Biklen, qualitative research is as direct source of the data and the researcher is the key instrument, qualitative means to find out how a theory works in different phenomena whose data collected are in the form of words rather than number. And qualitative research has the natural setting as the direct source. It means that qualitative research is study things in their natural settings, attempting to make sense or to interpret phenomena in terms of the meaning people bring to them (Bogdan and Biklen, 1982). Descriptive research is unique in the number of variable employed. Like other research, descriptive research can include multiple variables for analysis, yet unlike other methods, it requires only one variable state (Borg and Gall, 1989). It refers that descriptive research studies are designed to obtain information concerning the status of phenomena (Ary, 1979). They are directed toward determining the nature of a situation as it exists at the time of the study. It means that descriptive qualitative is designed or the natural setting as the direct source of data.

Related to this study, it described the translation shift of occurring in economic textbook bilingual, which were translated from English into Indonesian in natural setting without any intervention to the data.

2.2 The Data and Source of Data

The data of the research were words, phrases and clauses from Economic Bilingual Text Book (Mulyadi and Mardiyatmo, 2009). And source of data in this study were Economic Bilingual Text Book for Junior High School Year that consisted of five chapters and 242 pages.

2.3 Technique of Data Collection

As said by Moloeng (Moloeng, 2006) states that technique of collecting data is kind of documentary technique. It means that the data is one of the tool to bridge by reading document and examine include check it systematically. Four steps were conducted to collect the data, namely

1. Identifying the words, clauses, and phrases by bold type.
2. Listing of each Clause, phrase and words types of translation shift

3. Categorizing the data, interpreting and making the public findings.
4. Instrument of data collection is a tool or equipment used in collecting the data. The researcher is the key instrument who will collect and observe the available data of the Economic Bilingual textbook.

2.4 Data Analysis

This research deals with types of translation shift used in Economic Bilingual Text Book. The subject of the study was Economic Bilingual Text Book (Mardiyatmo, 2009). If the data of the study were words, then phrase and clause in translating of Economic Bilingual Text Book was taken. The types of translation shift were divided into four types namely, structure shift, unit shift, class shift and Intra-system shift. Those types were existed and found out in analyzing data.

The data analysis was taken by listing, bold, recording the English teacher when she was teaching English in classroom. Afterwards the data were transcribed. The transcription of the data were analyzed based on Mile, Huberman and Saldhana (Mile, Huberman and Saldhana, 2014). This is done by condensation that consists of selecting, focusing, simplifying, abstracting and transforming. The data then display by using table in order to get easy analyzing the data and also answer the problem of the study as had been mentioned in the problem of the study at the first chapter, namely types of translation shift was based on Catford (Catford, 1965) in order to answer the question number one and two. The reason of translation shift was used in Economic Bilingual Text Book. The last steps of data analysis were drawing conclusion or data verification.

To find out the types of translation shift, the researcher firstly analyzed data by condensation consists of selecting, simplifying, focusing, abstracting and transforming. Then the data was displayed by tabulation and then it was converted by explanation.

2.4.1 The Types of Translation Shifts Occur in Economic Bilingual Text Book

Translation shifts were divided into two major types namely level shift and Category shifts. In this study concerned with Category shifts that consisted of four types namely, structure shift, class-shift, unit shift, and intra system shift.

To find out the types of translation shifts in this study, the researcher firstly analyzed by condensation consists of:

1. Selecting
The Selection in data analysis was the words, phrases and clauses by using the bold type for source language and underline was used for target language. For instance:

Data 3

SL : Kebutuhan yang penting saja

TL : Only the important needs

Based on the data above, the clause of “**Kebutuhan yang penting saja**” of source language shifted into “Only the important needs” as target language. Shift was occurred in the structure. Which the structure of source language was as *Modifier+head* in SL and those were shifted into *modifier head qualifier* in English.

Data No 5

SL : Potongan harga bagi pelanggannya

TL : Discounts for his customers

Based on the data above it was clear that the source language “Potongan harga was translated into “Discounts”. Here there was a change in the each of unit namely “potongan Harga in source language consisted of two units. In the target language shifted to be one unit namely “Discounts”. The next sample showed as below:

Data 11

SL : Tindakan yang dilakukan

TL : That one performs

Based on the data above it could be seen that there was found the shift in class form. It was marked by SL “**Tindakan yang dilakukan**” as passive sentence but it was translated to be active sentence namely “That one performs” in target language.

3 FINDINGS AND DISCUSSION

After analyzing the data, there were some findings found in this study and it was necessary to discuss. There were four types of category shifts used in Translation Shift Used in Economic Bilingual Text Book from Indonesian into English is namely structure shift, class shift, unit shift and intra- system shift.

There were some ways of translation shift used in Economic Bilingual Text Book, namely an adjective may be translated into a noun, A conjunction shifted into a adverb, an adverb may be translated into an adjective.

There were four reasons behind the occurrence of shifts that used in Economic Bilingual Text Book. The first one is when SL and TL have different language systems so the shifts occur automatically and translators have no options but to undergo those shifts as in the translation of English plural words to Indonesian singular words and the position of adjectives. Another reason is the grammatical structures of SL do not exist in TL, for example, the initial position of verb in Indonesian sentences that is not familiar in English sentences except in imperative sentences. Further, shifts also occur where literal translation is grammatically possible but may not accord with natural usage in the TL so it is the matter of naturalness between SL and TL, for example the change of word-class from noun to verb. The last, shifts occur to replace virtual lexical gap by a grammatical structure, for example the change from phrase to clause.

4 CONCLUSION

In conclusion, in the use shift in the translation of Indonesian into English in economic bilingual Text Book being analyzed, form of structure shift are more dominant than other shift.

This research shows us that the translation of Indonesian into English in this economic bilingual Text Book tends to use category shift. In this case the stage in translation product are basically in accordance with the translation theory. This is also the same of its use of shift. From the research, the writer concludes that the translator does the translation shift in translating the text. After analyzing, all the kind on translation shift is occurred but the most frequent shift in the unit analysis is structure shift.

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