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4th ICEL 2016 THE FOURTH INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON EDUCATION AND LANGUAGE



PROCEEDINGS

THE FOURTH INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE
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4th ICEL 2016

20 -21 MAY 2016



Organized by:
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PREFACE

The activities of the International Conference are in line and very appropriate with the vision and mission of Bandar Lampung University (UBL) to promote training and education as well as research in these areas.

On behalf of the Fourth International Conference of Education and Language (4th ICEL 2016) organizing committee, we are very pleased with the very good responses especially from the keynote speakers and from the participants. It is noteworthy to point out that about 80 technical papers were received for this conference

The participants of the conference come from many well known universities, among others: International Islamic University Malaysia (IIUM), Malaysia, Hongkong Polytechnic University, Hongkong, Shanghai Jiao Tong University (SJTU), China, Shinawatra Univesity, Thailand, University of Texas, Austin, USA, University Phitsanulok Thailand, STIBA Bumigora Mataram, Universitas Ahmad Dahlan, STKIP-PGRI Lubuklinggau, Indonesia University of Education (UPI), Universitas Sanata Dharma, State Islamic College (STAIN) of Jurai Siwo Metro Lampung, State University of Sultan Ageng Tirtayasa and Universitas Lampung.

I would like to express my deepest gratitude to the International Advisory Board members, sponsors and also to all keynote speakers and all participants. I am also grateful to all organizing committee and all of the reviewers who contribute to the high standard of the conference. Also I would like to express my deepest gratitude to the Rector of Bandar Lampung University (UBL) who gives us endless support to these activities, so that the conference can be administrated on time.

Bandar Lampung, 20 May 2016

Drs. Harpain, M.A.T., M.M

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TRANSLATION SHIFT OF VERB AND SENTENCE STYLE FROM ENGLISH INTO BAHASA INDONESIA

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Abstract

This paper explores translation shift of verb and sentence style from English into Bahasa Indonesian. The main problem is to discuss what kinds of shift found in Source Text (ST) and the realization in Target Text (TT). Shift is needed in translating and there also some factors play important role in the process of transferring. This is qualitative research which is base on text analysis. A descriptive analysis is conducted to compare both analyzed texts. The method goes thru 3 main stages starting from data classification, analysis and discussion. The theories applied in this study are: translation equivalence suggested by Cadford, and focuses on *level shifts*, where the SL item at one linguistic level (e.g. grammar) has a TL equivalent at a different level (e.g. lexis) and to investigate what decisions are made during the translation, and what is directing those decisions. A thorough analysis of selected texts will connect the differences in translational behavior to the norms that govern this behavior. The finding suggests that there some shifts in translating English to Bahasa Indonesia. In Bahasa Indonesia passive is more common style in writing report or scientific article.

Keywords: translation, shift.

1. INTRODUCTION

A translation from one language into another can be seen as the product of the translator's decisions. These decisions are directed by certain norms of translation. To maintain the naturalness of the Target Language (TL), some factors play important roles in the process of transferring. One of the factors is the style transferability that is whether a translator can maintain the style of the original book's writer in the rendering book. A translation should make sense and sound natural in the sense that it is written in ordinary language, using the common grammar, idioms and words. Naturalness is not something that can be acquired by instinct. Sometimes changes are unavoidable and a shift in central components of meaning is necessary. In such a case, a translator should consider to use contextual conditioning carefully. Catford argues that there are two main types of translation shifts, namely *level shifts*, where the Source Language (SL) item at one linguistic level (e.g. grammar) has a TL equivalent at a different level (e.g. lexis), and *category shifts* which are divided into four types:

1. *Structure-shifts*, which involve a grammatical change between the structure of the ST and that of the TT;
2. *Class-shifts*, when a SL item is translated with a TL item which belongs to a different grammatical class, i.e. a verb may be translated with a noun;
3. *Unit-shifts*, which involve changes in rank;
4. *Intra-system shifts*, which occur when 'SL and TL possess systems which approximately correspond formally as to their constitution, but when translation involves selection of a non-corresponding term in the TL system' (ibid.:80). For instance, when the SL singular becomes a TL plural.

This essay focuses on *level shifts*, where the SL item at one linguistic level (e.g. grammar) has a TL equivalent at a different level (e.g. lexis) and to investigate what decisions are made during the translation, and what is directing those decisions. A thorough analysis of selected texts will connect the differences in translational behavior to the norms that govern this behavior.

2. METHODS

This essay analyses bilingual texts (Summary Report: MDG's Indonesia 2007 and its translation). The TL is in Bahasa Indonesia and the SL is in English. The data are sentences found in those two texts (English and Indonesia) and will be referred to as the target texts (TTs), and the original text as the source text (ST). These terms will be used henceforth to refer to the translated and original texts. The results of the investigation will be presented as descriptive and comparative analysis of the ST and the TT. (Consequently, the source language and

the target language will be referred to as SL and TL). The TT is compared with the ST for shifts to identify “relationships between ‘coupled pairs’ of ST and TT segments”, but they are also compared with each other.

3. ANALYSIS PASSIVE - ACTIVE IN ENGLISH AND BAHASA INDONESIA

The passive construction is more frequent in Indonesia than in English, where the passive translation would sound unnatural in English. The Indonesian passive has two different forms, called here passive type one and passive type two. The choice of passive type is determined by the actor. Here some examples that active sentence in English is translated into passive in Bahasa Indonesia, The result can be seen as follows:

1. SL : at the end of 2007, inflation was at the upper end of the Government’s inflation target (6, 6%)

TL : *pada akhir 2007, inflasi berada di tingkat teratas dari tingkat inflasi yang ditargetkan Pemerintah (yaitu sebesar 6, 6%)*

In order to maintain the cohesion of the meaning and to get naturalness the translator change the sentence style, the SL sentence is active and it is a noun clause, but when it is translated into Bahasa Indonesia change into passive, the word ‘target’ in SL is noun, but it is changed into verb (passive) *ditargetkan*. Here the translator choose passive type one.

2. SL : while significant challenges remain in others.

TL : *walaupun tetap ditemukan tantangan-tantangan signifikan di bidang-bidang lainnya.*

In sentences above, There is shift in style and meaning, the word “remain” (active) is translated “*tetap ditemukan*” (passive type one), and the meaning has shifted, here the translator adds additional meaning “*ditemukan*” to emphasize the meaning.

3. SL : Important achievement have been recorded in reducing infant and child mortality

TL : *Berbagai prestasi telah tercatat dalam menurunkan angka kematian anak....*

In the example above actually there is no shift in style (active change to passive) but here I just try to explain that passive in Bahasa Indonesia has two types. Here the translator use Statvie *ter-* (tercatat, ter + verb), all statvie verbs correspond to basic passive verb which describe the action from which the state result, whereas in English all the passive voice has the same form (S+tobe+VIII)

4. SL : The progress is slow

TL : *Kemajuan yang dicapai dianggap lambat*

The example above shows that the grammar in SL is change in TL. “The progress is slow is adjective clause in TL. It is translated into passive clause “*kemajuan yang dicapai dianggap lambat*”. Here the translator tries to maintain the naturalness of the TL, in the process of transferring. The translator cannot maintain the style of the original sentence/style in the rendering

5. SL : most likely because of the natural disaster of recent years

TL : *hal in terutama diakibatkan oleh bencana alam yang terjadi beberapa tahun belakangan ini*

The example above shows that the grammar element in SL is change in TL. The word “because of” is conjunction in English is translated into verb in the passive form “*diakibatkan*”

6. SL : The program focuses on improving local governance

TL : *Program ini difokuskan pada perbaikan pemerintah daerah dan....*

In order to maintain the cohesion of the meaning and naturalness in translating the translator change the sentence style, the SL sentence is active (focuses on) but it is translated into passive in Bahasa Indonesia. The word ‘focuses’ in SL is active, but it is changes into passive *difokuskan*. Here the translator choose passive type one.

7. SL : and the passing of a new investment law.

TL : *serta disahkannya UU baru yang terkait dengan investasi*

The example above shows that the grammar in SL is change in TL. The word “the passing” is gerund (nominalization of verb) but here in TL is translated into passive “*disahkannya*”.

All the shifts, which occur in the translation, has been considered by the translator, here the translator should maintain the meaning rather than the form of the text in Oder to get cohesion and naturalness in translating.

3.1. Transitive and Intransitive Verb in English and Bahasa Indonesia

All verbs can be described as either transitive or intransitive, depending on whether they transfer action to another word in the sentence. A verb is transitive if it directs action toward someone or something named in the same sentence. A verb is intransitive if it does not direct action toward someone or something. The word to which a transitive verb directs its action is called the object of the verb. Intransitive verbs never have objects.

Bahasa Indonesian has basic roots that undergo morphological derivation to create transitive and intransitive verb forms. An intransitive verb can be in its root form or derivation form, *ber, men, ter, ber...an*. a transitive

verbs are usually derivated with 'meN-', 'meN-...kan', and meN...i'. However, in English the transitive or intransitive form only in root form to indicate whether intransitive or transitive, it can be seen the objects that follow the verb, for examples:

1. Poverty was **reduced** slightly from 17.8
*Angka kematian **berkurang** dari 17,8.....*

2. The under-five mortality rate was **reduced** from
*Angka kematian anak dibawah lima tahun **turun** dari....*

From the example above, it can be seen the various translation of word "reduced", the base form of this word is "reduce" and in those sentences "reduced" is participial adjective, in this case the participial adjective is changed into Intransitive verb in Bahasa Indonesia. There two version in translating this word

SL : ...**was reduced**...
reduce (root form) +participle

} TL : ...**berkurang**....-->**ber + kurang** (root form) be +
TL } : ...**turun**.... --> **turun** (root form)

3. Making this MDG target of **reducing** by two third the under-five mortality rate likely to be met by 2015
*Target MDG yang bertujuan untuk **menurunkan** angka kematian anak dibawah lima tahun menjadi dua pertiga dari nilai sebelumnya tercapai pada tahun 2015.*

4. Very little headway has been made in **reducing** maternal mortality
*Sedikit sekali kemajuan dalam upaya untuk **menurunkan** angka kematian ibu melahirkan*

From the sentence above, gerund is shifted to transitive verb, reducing is categorized as gerund, if it is literal translation it will be rendered "penurunan", but here the translator use transitive verb instead noun in order to maintain the meaning and cohesion in translating.

Reducing (gerund VI + ing) ----> meN+turun+kan (transitive using meN...an)

5. Important gains have also been achieved in education, **reducing** gender disparities...
*Prestasi lain juga dicapai pada bidang pendidikan, dengan **berkurangnya** ketimpangan gender....*

If the previous example translate gerund to transitive form, here the translator translated gerund to Intransitive form (ber...nya)

Reducing (gerund VI + ing) ----> ber+kurang+nya (intransitive using ber...nya)

6. ...in **reducing** the cost education.....
*....dalam **mengurangi** biaya pendidikan....*

From the sentence above, gerund is shifted to transitive verb, reducing is categorized as gerund, and her is translated to transitive with me...i, here the translator use transitive verb instead noun in order to maintain the meaning and cohesion in translating.

Reducing (gerund VI + ing) ----> me+kurang+i (transitive using me...i)

4. CONCLUSION

In order to maintain the meaning, shift is needed in translating and there also some factors play important role in the process of transferring. One of the factors is choosing the style. From the above explanation we can see that there some shifts in translating English to Bahasa Indonesia. In Bahasa Indonesia passive is more common style in writing report or scientific article.

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