

ANALYSIS SHIFT IN THE TRANSLATION OF CHILDREN'S STORY "THAT SUNDAY MORNING" BY SAVITA SINGH

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Abstract:

This study focuses on noun phrase translation alterations as well as noun phrase meaning translation. The goal of this research is to characterize the translation shifts of noun phrases used in the translation of That Sunday Morning, as well as to identify the meaning translation in noun phrases discovered while translating English noun phrases to Indonesian noun phrases in that Sunday Morning. This study method used was a comparative-descriptive-qualitative approach. The results obtained in this study are 80% (eighty percent) category shift, 12% (twelve percent) level shift, along with 4% (four percent) form-based translation and meaning-based translation. Catford (1965) proposed the notion of translation shift, which was then used to analyze data. Larson's (1984) theory of meaning based on translation was utilized. Quirk, Randolph, and Sidney Greenbaum (1973) offered a theory on English noun phrases. The results of this study are the translation of shifts of noun phrases and the translation of meanings in noun phrases. After collecting all the data, then put the data as examples. Examples of shifts in structure and basic meaning of translation (translation with regard to expressions).

Keywords:

Fable; Translation;
Translation Shift



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INTRODUCTION

Quoted from the website ThoughtCo, "Fables have been around for centuries, and they are a type of literature that uses animal characters to convey moral messages to the reader. While fables are often read by adults, they are a popular choice for children because fables are engaging, have a moral lesson, and they are typically used to teach children about life and human behaviour. Fables originated in various cultures and languages, they often need to be translated and shared with readers in other cultures and languages." When translating fables, the main challenge is to convey the moral message of the story while still retaining the original meaning and cultural context. This can be particularly challenging because fables often rely on wordplay, puns, and cultural references that may not be translated directly into other languages. In this case, the children's story incorporates words that do not have an equivalent in SL, leading to the adoption of another term that necessitates the interpretation of the paragraph. However, it can be challenging for children to understand some of the language and vocabulary used in traditional fables. The fable, entitled "That Sunday Morning," authored by Savita Singh,

will be the subject of our examination. This fable is presented in both English and Indonesian, spanning a total of four pages.

Based on the journal article of *Analisis translation shift dalam Bahasa bilingual Bahasa Inggris - Bahasa Indonesia*, Al Zuhdy (2014), access to information sources has become even more critical as knowledge, technology, the economy, culture, tourism, and other areas have developed so quickly. Globalization unites, or at least links, disparate groups of people from many countries, cultures, languages, religions, and other origins. The essential communication frequently needs to be done across languages, which might be difficult for certain people because they can't understand what is being said. In this case, translation serves as one of the means to comprehend cross-linguistic communication. Translation operations are becoming more and more with a variety of scientific viewpoints that are fascinating to research. Due to the concept's continued relevance to modern translation theory and practice, translation shift is still often used, applied, and relevant in translation analysis.

Shift is a symbol for certain modifications made during the translation process. According to Catford (1965), when we talk about a shift, we're talking about the breaking away from formal correspondence when moving from one language to another. Meanwhile, Jeremy Munday (2016) said translation shift is process linguistic which involves changes between source language and target language. That Sunday Morning story is the subject of analysis for simple noun phrases in this study.

Larson (1984) identified between two categories of meaning in translation: meaning-based translation and form-based translation. Form-based translations, sometimes referred to as literal translations, make an effort to preserve the structure of the original language. Idiomatic translation, which is meaning-based translation, aims to convey the content's meaning in the receptor language as naturally as possible. A bilingual book is a valuable resource for translators. This is so that readers of bilingual novels can benefit from clearer language comprehension.

Regarding the above explanation, it is very interesting to determine the translation meaning of a noun phrase that appears in That Sunday Morning (*Minggu Pagi Itu*) when translating English SL into Indonesian TL and to explain the translation shifts in that translation process using Catford's theory (1965).

METHOD

Based on Savita Singh's short tale That Sunday Morning, is an expressive narrative in which the writer uses beautiful words to make a point. In Catford's own words (1965;73), translation shift is a formal correspondence in the process of going from the SL to TL. There are two kinds of shifts; level shift, and category shift (include structure, Class shift, unit shift, intra-system shift. Then supported with translation techniques put forward by Vinay and Dalbernet (1958) is cited in the research methods section as evidence. The results also included form-based translation and meaning-based translation.

In this analysis of Savita Singh's short story That Sunday Morning, two distinct English-Indonesian stories are examined. Each writer has a different linguistic style, and the story has clear and concise prose. Nothing in the book is considered a taboo or bad term.

Larson (1984) idea of meaning-based translation was applied to the data analysis. Additionally, Catford's (1965) idea of translation shift was applied. This research method also employs a descriptive-qualitative-comparative approach. As outlined by Sugiyono (2005), descriptive methods are utilized to analyze research outcomes. The descriptive-qualitative-comparative research method is a technique that analyzes textual data from research studies by comparing conditions or variables across two or more samples, subsequently providing a descriptive account of the findings. The study started with data classification in order to explain the translation shifts in translating English noun phrases into Indonesian noun phrases.

The methodology and data collection technique are crucial to the success of this study and are necessary to fully understand the topic's theory. This study made use of library research. Reading and taking notes were used to get data about translation shifts. The data were then entered into each section of the translation shift. Verifying the accuracy of the data was the final stage. The alternative approach involved comparing the data discovered in SL and TL before listing and classifying the data in TL.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Results

Following an analysis of the data based on the children's story "That Sunday Morning" by Savita Singh, which is based on Catford's shift theory (1965), the number of shifts in the translated story can be seen in the following pie chart. The total number of findings is 25, including 7 unit shifts, 7 class shifts, 4 structural shifts, 3 level shifts, and 1 finding at the meaning-based and form-based level.

Points scored

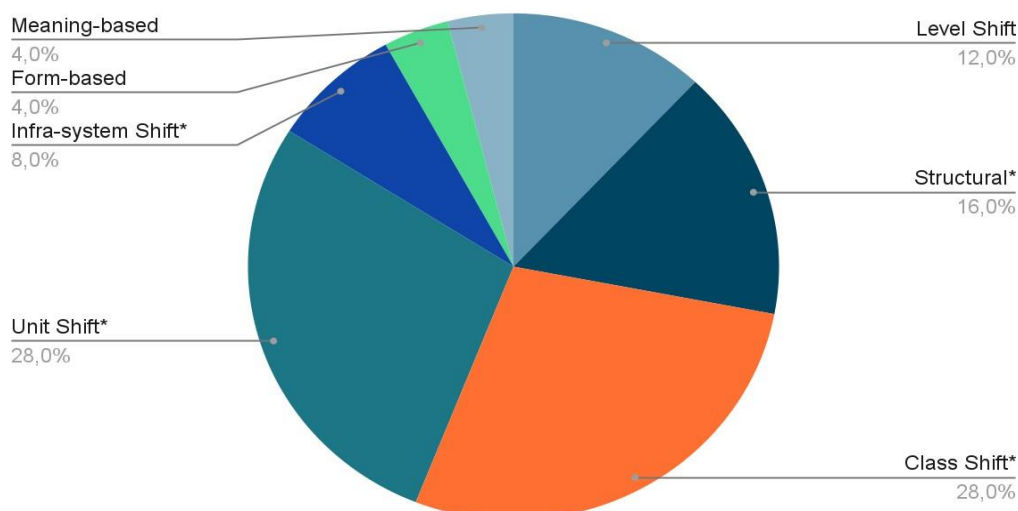


Image 1 Shift Findings

*Category Shift

A close examination of the data reveals that "That Sunday Morning" by Savita Singh is the most frequently occurring Category shift.

Among the conclusions were those on level shift, category shift (including structural, class, unit, and intra-system shifts). Additionally, form-based translation and meaning-based translation were included in the findings.

Discussion

An examination of the shift in translation that occurs when translating English noun phrases into Indonesian noun phrases “That Sunday Morning (Minggu Pagi Itu)”

The analysis included, Level Shift, Category Shift, Form-based Translation and Meaning-based Translation.

1. Level Shift

Based on Catford (1965; 73), shift of level means that an SL item at one linguistic level has a TL translation equivalent at a different level. Translation between the levels of phonology and graphology or between either of these levels and the levels of grammar and lexis—is impossible. Translation between these levels is absolutely ruled out by our theory, which posits 'relationship to the same substance' as the necessary condition of translation equivalence. Then, with shifts from grammar to lexis and vice-versa as the only possible level-shifts in translation; and such shifts are, of course, quite common.

From Phrase to Clause

Table 1 Phrase to Clause

SL	TL
I pedalled as fast as I could.	Aku <i>mengayuh pedal sepedaku secepat mungkin.</i>

The translation of the bold text in SL, *pedalled*, is *mengayuh pedal sepedaku* in TL. Because the level in the SL was altered in the TL, particularly from phrase to clause, the level shift was applicable.

Table 2 Lexis into Grammar

SL	TL
My skirt billowed out	<i>Bajuku berkibar</i>

Word *skirt* in SL was translated into *baju* in TL. There is a level change from lexis in SL to grammar in TL, a shift occurs lexis to grammar.

Table 3 Lexis into Grammar

SL	TL
I clung to her for dear me	Aku <i>memegang sapi itu erat-erat</i>

There is a shifting in *clung* which is a lexis, into *memegang erat-erat* which is a grammar.

2. Category shift

Category-shifts are departures from formal correspondence in translation. The concept of 'category-shift' is necessary in the discussion of translation; but it is clearly meaningless to talk about category shift unless we assume some degree of formal correspondence between SL and TL; indeed, this is the main justification for the recognition of formal correspondence (Catford 1965; 76)

a. Structure Shift

Table 4 Structure Shift

SL	TL
It was still very early in the morning, and only a few people were about .	<i>Saat itu masih pagi buta dan hanya beberapa orang saja yang terlihat.</i>

This text is a change in organization. The bolded text in SL was translated as *yg terlihat* in TL. In the TL text structure, the word *were* is the head and the word *terlihat* is the modifier. In the SL text structure, the word *were* is the modifier and the word *about* is the head.

Table 5 Structure Shift

SL	TL
On the first sunday there, my brother and I	<i>Pada minggu pertama disana, aku dan kakakku</i>

On the SL, *first* is a head and word *sunday* is a modifier, but in the TL the translation changes the sentence. Word *minggu* is the head on the TL and word *first* in these sentences is a modifier.

Table 6 Structure Shift

SL	TL
I could see the corner, in a haze	<i>Samar-samar aku bisa melihat ujung tempat itu</i>

There is a shift in a structural clause, word *haze* in SL is a noun which is a modifier at the sentence and *samar-samar* is an adjective, but TL it was a head.

Table 7 Structure Shift

SL	TL
I saw my brother approaching with my bike in tow coming up to me	<i>Aku melihat kakakku mendekat dengan menarik sepedaku dibelakangnya, menghampiriku.</i>

There is a structure change in *my bike in tow*, the word *bike* is a noun, followed by *tow* as a verb. But in TL word *menarik* is a verb and *sadari* is the modifier

b. Class Shift

Class shift occurs when the translation equivalent of a SL item is a member of a different class from the original item because of the logical dependence of class on structure (of the unit at the rank above) (Catford 1965; 78)

1) Pronoun into Noun

SL: I clung to **her** for dear Me

TL: Aku memegang **sapi** itu erat-erat

Her is classified as a single third-person pronoun in the text above. In the target language, *sapi* is a noun that was translated. When class shifts, the meanings of SL and TL remain the same.

2) Noun into Adjective

SL: I could see the corner, in a **haze**.

TL: **Samar-samar** aku bisa melihat ujung tempat itu.

This text was classified as a class shift. It is a noun that the word *haze* belongs in. The target language was then translated into *samar-samar*. An adjective in Indonesian is *samar-samar*. A change in word category from noun to adjective was permitted by the overall meaning of the text.

SL: The morning had already been rather **eventful** and we didn't want another unpleasant episode to it

TL: Pagi itu dipenuhi dengan **kejadian** yang tak menyenangkan dan kami tidak mau

In this sentence the word *eventful* is an adjective and it was translated into a noun *kejadian*, this sentence has changed the class shift.

3) Adverb into Adjective

SL: I jammed on the brakes and the cycle stopped **abruptly**.

TL: Aku mengerem dan sepedaku berhenti **mendadak**.

The text above was categorized as a class shift. The word *abruptly* is an adverb. In Indonesian, it should be *tiba-tiba*. But the target language *abruptly* was translated into *mendadak*. *Mendadak* is categorized as Adjective. This can be seen that there was a change of word class in the phrase.

SL: I said **haughtily** (adv)

TL: Kataku dengan **sombong** (adj)

4) Adjective into Conjunction

SL: My legs ached and my skirt billowed out, **threatening** to hit my face

TL: Kakiku terasa sakit dan bajuku berkibar tertiuip angin

seakan-akan ingin menampar wajahku

The word *threatening* is an adjective but in TL was translated into a conjunction, there is a different class from the original item.

5) Adjective into Adverb

SL: I spotted two horses of resplendent Cavalry officers, **mounted** on their magnificent horse coming toward us

TL: Aku melihat dua barisan rapi tentara yang sedang **menunggangi**

kuda-kuda yang indah dan berlari ke arah kami.

There is a change in word class between word *mounted* in SL, which is an adjective into word *menunggangi*, which is an adverb.

c. Unit shift

Unit-shifts (changes of rank) are the only changes of this type which occur in translation; there are also changes of structure, changes of class, changes of terms in systems, etc. Some of these particular structures—changes are even more frequent than rank changes. (Catford 1965; 76)

Table 8 Unit Shift

SL	TL
With one accord we got onto our bikes and beat a hasty retreat	<i>Kami melompat ke atas sepeda dan melaju pergi secepatnya.</i>

Unit shift in phrase *with one accord*. The word in SL is translated into a phrase in TL. This means that the translator does not make a translation shift out of grammatical necessity, but out of his own choice of words. Based on the example, this translation shift is an upward rank shift.

Table 9 Unit Shift

SL	TL
I was starting to whoop with glee, but the whoop froze on my lips.	<i>Aku mencoba bersorak kegirangan, tapi teriakanku membeku di ujung bibir.</i>

Phrase *whoop* translated into *bersorak* dan *teriakan*. In terms of grammar, the two expressions are both at the sentence level, i.e. SL is a complete sentence, while TL is a

minor sentence. But we can see structurally that the SL sentence is a clause, while the TL sentence is a word, so there is a downward rank shift in the translation.

Table 10 Unit Shift

SL	TL
I jammed on the breaks.	<i>Aku mengerem</i>

Both translations are actually at the same sentence level, the SL was a complete sentence, while TL is a minor sentence. Based on the sentence, SL was a clause and TL is a noun. So there is a downward shift in this sentence.

Table 11 Unit Shift

SL	TL
I spotted two horses of resplendent Cavalry officers , mounted on their magnificent horse coming towards us	<i>Aku melihat dua barisan rapi tentara yang sedang menunggangi kuda-kuda yang indah dan berlari ke arah kami.</i>

There is a unit shift in these sentences. Word *cavalry officers* is a clause, but in TL the translation changes into *tentara*, which is a noun.

Table 12 Unit Shift

SL	TL
I sat up with a groan	<i>Aku duduk dengan perasaan kacau</i>

An upward rank shift was applied in these sentences, a *groan* in SL is a word and it was translated into *perasaan kacau* in TL, which it is a phrase.

Table 13 Unit Shift

SL	TL
Two horses were nowhere to be seen (noun)	<i>Dua kuda tidak terlihat (phrase)</i>

Table 14 Unit Shift

SL	TL
The poor man, the poor fellow, the unfortunate man	<i>Tentara</i>

All of the sentences in table SL were a phrase and it became a noun in TL.

d. Infra-system Shift

Intra-system shifts occur along with the names of the types of shift affecting the other fundamental categories of grammar—unit, structure and class. Intra-system shift could only mean a departure from formal correspondence in which (a term operating in) one system in the SL has as its translation equivalent (a term operating in) a different non corresponding-system in the TL (Catford 1965; 79)

Table 15 Infra-system Shift

SL	TL
There, right in the middle of the road, stood a lone cow .	<i>Ada seekor sapi di tengah jalan</i>

In the phrase *a lone cow* was not translated literally, so the translation just *sapi*. Infra-system shift happened on *a lone cow* phrase, translated into a phrase *seekor sapi*.

Table 16 Infra-system Shift

SL	TL
The cow startled by this sudden attack reared up and started running	<i>Sapi itu terkejut seketika ia mengangakat kedua kakinya dan mulai berlari</i>

The phrase *this sudden attack* did not have an equivalent in the TL. The translation using the word *terkejut* as an adjective to replace a clause.

e. Form-based Translation (Literal Translation)

Table 17 Form-based Translation (Literal Translation)

SL	TL
The roads were good and the trees lining them were shady.	<i>Jalanan rapi dan pohon-pohon rindang berjejer di tepi jalan.</i>

Form-based translation, also known as form-based translation, refers to a shift in form or sentence structure between the source language and the target language. The translation aims to remain as close to the original language as possible, the example above is categorized as a literal translation.

f. Meaning-based Translation (Idiomatic Translation)

Table 18 Meaning-based Translation (Idiomatic Translation)

SL	TL
My hair blew behind me and my lungs were bursting for air.	<i>Rambutku tertiuip ke belakang dan paru-paruku bekerja memompa udara dengan cepat.</i>

The meaning of the SL text is expressed in the receptor language's natural form; the aforementioned example is categorized as an idiomatic translation. TL translated the word *bursting* from SL as *memompa*. In TL, the term *bursting* literally translates to *ledakan*. Nevertheless, *memompa* is the translation of the phrase in TL. *Memompa* is the term for breathing in air.

CONCLUSION

All of Catford's translation modifications are used in this content (1965). Larson's (1984) meaning-based translation framework was also used to analyze the data pertaining to form-based translation (literary translation) and meaning-based translation (idiomatic translation). In 1973, Sidney Greenbaum and Randolph Quirk put up a theory on English noun phrases. The results of the study offer an example of a translation shift that can happen in level shifts as well as category transitions. For the most part, the translation shift case included the structure shift. Examples of translated meaning have previously been shown by both form-based and meaning-based translation.

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