Research Article

# Translation Shift in the English-Indonesian Translation of the " The Woodsman and The Crane" Story

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## KEYWORDS

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## ABSTRACT

Text written in a language, or as source language (SL), is replaced with text written in another language, or the target language (TL), during the translation process. Naturally, there is a change from the SL to the TL while translating text. This research aims to identify the translation shift type used in the story and the category shift type used. The subject of this study is the content of The Woodsman and The Crane Story. The researcher's approach was qualitative. In order to gather data, the researcher an analysis of the story's content. From the data found by the researcher, it can be concluded that the type of translation shift used in this story is the level shift and category shift such as structure shift, structure shift, class shift, unit shift, intra-system unit, and zero translation. The type of category shift used in the story is zero shift which is 44% of the totally used.

## INTRODUCTION

The act of transferring spoken or written information from one language as Source Language (SL) into another as Target Language (TL) while maintaining the original text's meaning and message is known as translation. The aim of translation is to enable the reader or listener to comprehend and transmit the content effectively in the target language. (Regmi, et.al, 2010)

Intercultural communication and access to information from around the world are made possible in large part through translation. In many different disciplines, including those of science, commerce, government, the media, and literature, translation is employed. Professional translators make sure that the final translation is correct, understandable, and adheres to the desired communication goals. Simply said, the secret to transfer could be translation (Freeman, 2009).

If there is a story that comes from a language other than the source language, it needs to be translated so that it can be understood. Translators require two languages to discover an equivalent in the source or the target language. To determine the equivalences between two languages, shifts may take place in the text of the source and target languages. (Dahlan & Latif, 2020) The translation changes are crucial to the translation process since translators will take them into account when looking for equivalents in formal communication.

Some experts have already conducted studies on translation changes. Dahlan and Latif (2020) identified and

classified translational shifts between English and Indonesian; Sipayung (2021) characterised translation shifts using Halliday and Matthiesen's coherence theory and Blum-Kulka's notion of shift types; and Muchtar and Khalik (2021) discovered a lack of understanding of the various shift types used in the Guzaarish movie's English to Indonesian subtitles.

There has been other prior research on translation shifts in addition to the one that has already been cited like the research conducted by Fitria (2020), Latifah, et al (2022), Muhtalifah (2011), etc. In contrast to other research, this study will explore the sort of translation shift in Ruswanti's translation of The Woodsman and The Crane story from English into Indonesian. The researcher chooses this story because this story is one of the English fairy tales that is often used in storytelling. In addition, some online learning platforms use this story as narrative text material.

Some previous study have done conducted in Movie, descriptive text, but not in narrative text especially in The Woodsman and The Crane

### Translation Shift

It is possible to replace parts of the source language that can be translated into the target language without affecting their meaning using a translation shift approach. Translation shift is the varied change in the translation process from the source language to the destination language, which is seen when the text is combined into numerous languages. Along with comprehending how meaning shifts as a result of translations, we also learn how to deconstruct several levels of units into an intriguing translation grammatical framework (Abidondifu et al., 2022). While Newmark (1988) uses the term "transposition" to achieve a certain level of "naturalness" to produce an acceptable translation, Catford (1965) defines "shifts in translation" as moving or in the process of translating text from the SL to the TL, formal correspondence is replaced. Formal correspondence may also be interpreted as similar linguistic forms because the term "formal" in the phrase derives from the word "form," which implies "linguistic form" (Hariyanto, 2009). According to Catford, formal correspondence refers to the ability to switch places on "the same position" when linguistic categories from two distinct languages (such as units, classes, structures, and structural components) are identical.

### Level Shift

A level shift, according to Catford, occurs when an expression in the SL has a different level equivalent in the TL. When used in this context, the term "level" refers to the language dimensions' phonic, graphic, and situational structure. (Alzuhdy, 2014)

*SL: I am studying really hard*

*TL: Saya sedang belajar sangat keras*

### Category Shift

Category shift happens when the translation between the source language and the destination language switches from formal correspondence to an equivalent form. These shifts fall into one of four categories: structural shift, class shift, unit shift, or intra-system shift. (Imanda, 2023)

### Structure Shift

The grammatical structures of the source language and the target language alter when there is a structure shift. The modification in structure is necessary to make the text sound natural in the target language and to adjust the structure of the target language. In this case, sometimes an interpreter will follow a particular style of writing in grammar object language, or sometimes depending on the language self-writing taste.

*SL: <u>The</u> <u>table</u> is in the classroom.*
       M      H

*TL: <u>Meja</u>  <u>itu</u> ada di dalam kelas.*
       H      M

*SL: <u>Old</u> <u>woman.</u>*
       M      H

*TL: <u>Perempuan</u> <u>tua.</u>*
       H            M

*"<u>The</u> <u>table</u> is in the classroom"* in the source language text is constructed of modifier *(the)* + head *(table)*. Then, the target language becomes "<u>Meja</u> <u>itu</u> *ada di dalam kelas",* which is constructed of head *(meja)* + modifier *(itu)*. And the next example is *"Old woman"* in the source language text is constructed of modifier *(old)* + head *(woman)*. Meanwhile in the target language it becomes *perempuan tua* which is constructed of head *(laki-laki)* + modifier *(tua)*.

### Class Shift

After a text has been translated into another language, there may be a change in the grammatical class of a class word. For instance, a verb may have been the original word, but the class word may now be an adjective. Any group of components in a given unit's structure that have the same operational possibilities are said to be in a class shift. A class shift occurs when the translation equivalent of a source language item falls under a different classification than the original item. Changes in the structure also affect the classes. Due to the "logical dependence of class on structure" (Catford, 1965:119), this is the case.

*SL: <u>mechanical</u> engineering (adjective)*

*TL: teknik <u>mesin</u> (noun)*

*SL: For the <u>pursuit</u> of happiness (noun)*

TL: Untuk *mengejar* kebahagiaan (verb)

### Unit Shift

Like many other linguists, Machali (2000) asserts that every language has a grammatical pattern or system that includes a hierarchy of five language units, including (1) morphemes, (2) words, (3) phrases, (4) clauses, and (5) sentences. There are six paragraphs and seven texts at the upper level. Unit shifts occur when a unit in the target language at one rank corresponds to a translation counterpart at a different rank in the source text.

-Upword rank shift:

SL: Gravity (Word)

TL: Gaya Tarik bumi (Phrase)

-Downward rank shift

SL: I don't know (Clause)

TL: Entahlah (Word)

First example, the SL term is translated into TL sentences. Actually, the word "gravity" has an Indonesian equivalent called gravity. This indicates that the translator in this instance chose the words he wanted Alone, not because it was necessary from a grammatical perspective. and this is Upword rank shift. Then in the second example, SL sentences are clauses, while TL sentences are clauses words, so that in the translation that is done there is a downward rank shift.

### Intra-System Shift

An intra-system shift is defined by Catford as when SL has a substantially equivalent system that is turned into TL by employing a non-corresponding system selection Catford (1965). In this case, it is actually both SL and TL have a system that is formally equivalent to each other, but the translation that is carried out involves a shift because the prevalence of related expressions becomes unacceptable. The unacceptableness is due to the grammatical provisions in the TL itself.

SL: A Rabbit is a cute animal

TL: Kelinci (adalah) Binatang yang lucu

In this study, researchers sought to identify the type of translation shift present in the story and which the most type of category shift used in this story.

## METHOD

This research is qualitative research with a research design. Qualitative research is research in the form of social action that is carried out to interpret someone's views and understand the various experiences they have experienced Haradhan (2018). When obtaining information, the researcher discovers that the story has been translated by a translator and employs three techniques to review and analyze the data. They are data condensation, data view, and conclusion: drawing/verifying (Miles, et al., 2014). In condensing data, researchers reduce references that experience shifts or not. In presenting data, researchers classify each type of reference that has shifted. Finally, the researcher verifies or describes shifts in cohesion in the references found in the descriptive text. 'The Woodsman and The Crane' (year published?) story is a narrative text that has a source language, namely English which is then translated into Indonesian.

## RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

After analyze the translation shift in this story, the researcher found the data to fill this study purpose, as follows:

### Type of translation shift

This section examines what kind of category shift and the occurrences that used in The Woodsman and The Crane.

**The level Shift is** a transformation from grammar into lexical. The researcher found some level shift in the next translation. Catford (1965:141) said that, when words from the SL language have different levels in their linguistic level. So that there are changes in either adding or removing words in the target language (TL).

SL: He took aim and sent an arrow flying towards **the crane**.

TL: Dia membidik dan menembakkan panah ke arah **bangau**.

In this sentence, it can be seen that there is a grammatical change that transforms from the source language to the target language.

It can be seen '*the*' as a determiner word and '*crane*' here is the main word. When added with 'the', it means to explain that 'crane' is already heading towards a predetermined position. Therefore, it can be concluded that level shift is a change from the source language which is grammatical when it is translated into the target language into a lexical meaning.

1. **Category shift**

The second variety of translation shift is the category shift. Four subcategories of this category is structure shift, class shift, unit shift, and intra-system shift

2. **Structure Shift**

The structure shift found in the story of the woodman and the crane is used. Catford (1965:143) said that structure shift can occur if there is a change in the word layout from the source language that is translated to the target language.

An example of the structure language of a logger's story is as follows.

*SL: A woodsman who'd been working there, gathering branches, found **the poor Crane.***

*TL: Penebang kayu yang bekerja di sana, mengumpulkan ranting, menemukan **bangau yang malang.***

This sentence demonstrates how the word arrangement changes between the source language (SL) and the target language (TL).

It can be seen *'poor'* as an adjective and 'crane' is a subject noun. In translation, 'the poor crane' does not become *'the poor crane'*, but the word is translated from the source language which means '*poor cran*e'. This is due to the grammar system giving the new adjective of the subject precedence as the source language. the subject is located first and the attributes are then translated into the target language. Therefore, it can be concluded that structural shift is a change in layout or grammar that occurs from the source language (SL) to the target language (TL).

*SL: **That night** the woman explained to her husband*

*TL: **Malam itu** wanita itu menjelaskan kepada suaminya*

The word order in each translation was altered from the SL source language into the TL target language, as can be seen from the example phrase above.

*SL: To his **great shock.***

*TL: Yang **sangat mengejutkan.***

There is a change in the word layout from the source language SL into the target language TL.

### 3. Unit Shift

Unit shift is the shift or change of words from the highest caste to the words of the lower caste. Upword rank shift and downword rank shift are two different forms of unit shifts (Catford, 1965). An upword rank shift occurs when a phrase from the source language is converted into a clause from the target language. A downword rank shift happens, meanwhile, when a sentence in the source language becomes a phrase in the target language, and vice versa. if, during the up-rank shift, the word in the source language is shorter than in the destination language. However, in the down rank shift, the word in the source language is substantially greater than in the target language.

SL: ***That way** they can earn much more money.*

*TL: **Dengan cara itu** mereka dapat menghasilkan lebih banyak uang.*

### 4. Class Shift

Class shift occurs when there is a change in grammar from SL to TL. The changes that exist come from different types of words. (Catford, 1965).

*SL: he fed her and changed **her dressing** every day* (adjective)

*TL: dia memberinya makan dan mengganti **pakaiannya** setiap hari* (noun)

It is clear from the discussion above that the target language (TL) and the source language (SL) have different grammar classes. 'Her clothing' is an adjective in the source language. Whereas when it is translated into the target language (TL) it will become a noun. So it can be concluded that this section is included in the class shift category.

### 5. Intra-System Shift

Intra-system shifts include changes in grammar, vocabulary, style, diction, or syntax, because language has unique rules and characteristics that affect the way it conveys information. Translators should consider this kind of shift to ensure that the message of the original text is preserved in the translated text without compromising meaning or causing confusion for readers of the target language.

Carford (1965) states that there is a grammatical change from the SL to the TL. For example, there are words that have a single meaning in English but can become many in Indonesian (theory), but there are several types of internal shifts, including (1) the use of nouns as heredity resources, (2) the use of plural words after plural explanations, (3) differences in the concept of plural words with sure nouns, (4) differences in time and firm.

However, in the story of the 'Woodcutter and the Stork', the researcher found two types of words that are included in the intra-shift, namely the second and third numbers, (2) the use of the plural word after the plural word explanation, (3) the difference in the concept of the plural word with surely noun with the following example.

*SL: A crane was standing in a stream, hoping to catch **some fish.***

*TL: Seekor bangau berdiri di sungai, berharap menangkap **ikan.***

In this sentence, it can be seen that there is a difference from the target language which has a plural meaning when it is translated into the target language into a single meaningful word from the source language (SL) to the target language (TL).

However, when translated into the target language it just becomes 'fish', which means one, not 'fish' which is plural. Due to a change from the source language with a plural number and only a single meaning in the target language,

this type of intra-shift enters the third type which contains the difference in the concept of plural words with sure nouns. Therefore, it can be concluded that intra-shift is a change in the plural meaning to singular. that occurs from the source language (SL) to the target language (TL).

### Zero Shift in Translation

There is no change in the translation from the source language (SL) to the target language (TL). examples are as follows.

*SL: the crane **fell in love** with this kind woodsman*

*TL: Bangau **jatuh cinta** dengan penebang kayu yang baik hati ini.*

This statement demonstrates that there was no translational shift between the source language (SL) and the target language (TL). both grammatically and lexically, or in the single and plural. In order for this translation to only follow from SL.

In the context of this sentence, nothing has changed in terms of grammar, lexical, to the plural and singular words. From this, it can be seen that the translation is pure and falls into the zero shift category. Because every noun or word is translated exactly according to its original meaning.

*SL:He slowly opened the door and **peeked inside.***

*TL:Dia perlahan membuka pintu dan **mengintip ke dalam.***

There is no change in the translation of the sentence in SL source language and TL target language. Both grammatically, lexically, or plural and singular. So, this translation was purely follows from (SL) source language.

This sentence belongs to the zero-shift category because there is no change at all from (SL) source language to (TL) target language.

### The most type of translation shift used

the next step after classifying the translation shift according to the category, then in this narrative story there is a percentage of the total number of sentences with the following information. There are 50 data of total use of Translation shifts in The Woodsman and The Crane Story.

**Tabel 1.** a percentage of the total number of sentences with the following information.

| Category Shift | Percentage |
|---|---|
| Class Shift | 8% |
| Intra-System Shift | 10% |
| Structure Shift | 34% |
| Unit Shift | 4% |
| Zero Shift | 40% |
| Level Shift | 4% |

Based on the table above, we can conclude that the most widely used category shift in the story is zero shift with 22 data. Translation text much used natural translation from the source language to the target language

### CONCLUSION

There are six different categories of translation changes in the woodsman and crane story: level, category, structure, unit, class, and intra-system. When an expression in the SL has a different level equivalent in the TL, this is referred to as a level shift. Category shift happens when the translation between the source language and the destination language switches from formal correspondence to an equivalent form. When there occurs a structural shift, the grammatical structures of the source language and the target language are altered. To make the text sound natural in the target language and to modify the structure of the target language, the structure must be shifted. Structure shift, class shift, unit shift, intra-system shift, and zero shift are a few examples of the several categories that are employed. Based on the analysis that was carried out in this study, the following results were obtained; The most widely used is zero shift as 22 data of 50 data category shifts are used.

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