

CHAPTER IV

PRESENTATION AND ANALYSIS OF THE DATA

In this section the writer would like to present and do some analysis on the data. As has been mentioned in the previous chapters, the analysis will be done on the shifts that occur in the translation of The Speckled Band into bahasa Indonesia, and it will be based on Catford's theory about translation shifts. Firstly, the writer will categorize the data into types of shifts as had been proposed by Catford, then she will describe the occurrences of those shifts in the translation. Based on the data available, she will also make a generalization about the phenomenon of the occurrences of the shifts, or if possible she will give a tentative conclusion about them, as can be found at the end of the discussion of each kind of shift.

IV. 1. Level Shifts

A shifts of level occurs when an SL item at one linguistic level has a TL translation equivalent at a different level. Catford made an abstraction of levels in language as the following :

(A) Grammar :

The level of linguistic form at which operate closed system, whose characteristics are :

- the number of term is finite.
- each term is exclusive for the others.
- any change of the number of terms would change the values (formal meanings) of the other terms.

(B) Lexis :

The level of linguistic form at which operate open sets. The distinction between grammar and lexis is not absolute, but rather in the nature of a cline, with very well marked poles, but some overlap in between.

The data which have been observed for the purpose of analysis are sentences, groups of sentences, parts of sentences taken from The Speckled Band by Sir Arthur Conan Doyle (henceforth abbreviated SL) and its translation in Bahasa Indonesia whose title is Lilitan Bintik-Bintik, translated by Daisy Diana (henceforth abbreviated TL). The numbers between brackets as can be seen in the presentation of the data refer to the page number of the texts (the source text and the translated one).

1. (SL 40) ... and he has at this moment a cheetah and a baboon ...

(TL 291) 'Saat ini ada seekor macan tutul dan seekor babun yang ...'.

The article a is translated into lexis in Bahasa

Indonesia, i.e. 'seekor' which is the qualifier of the cheetah and the baboon.

2. (SL 35) A lady dressed in black and heavily veiled, who had been sitting in the window, rose as we entered.

(TL 285) 'Seorang wanita yang tadinya duduk di dekat jendela segera bangkit ketika kami ...'

The grammatical marker of past perfect progressive tense has been in the SL becomes 'tadinya' : a lexical item in the TL.

3. (SL 35) I shall order you a cup of hot coffee, for I observe that you are shivering.

(TL 285) 'Akan saya pesankan secangkir kopi hangat, karena Anda menggigil.

Here, the grammatical marker are and ing in the SL (showing that the verb is still in progress) has 0 translation in the TL, 'menggigil' will be still so, whenever it happens. The similar example of level shift can also be found in most verbs in English, for Bahasa Indonesia does not distinguish the form of the verbs according to the time they take places. For example :

4. (SL 38) ... which enabled him to take a medical degree and went out to Calcutta, ...

(TL 289) 'lalu dia pergi ke Calcutta untuk ...'

Then if we compare to the following translation :

5. (SL 49) I will go when I have had my say.

(SL 304) 'Aku baru akan pergi setelah omonganku selesai'.

We may find that both went out and go are translated into 'pergi' in Bahasa Indonesia, although the first one has completely been done while the second hasn't. In English the difference can be seen from the grammatical form/marker of the verb, but in bahasa Indonesia we don't have such form.

6. (SL 40) She died just two years ago.

(TL 292) 'Dia meninggal baru dua tahun yang lalu'

The example above is similiar to examples 4 and 5, i.e. the grammatical system of past form is simply translated into lexis in bahasa Indonesia. As the source of the data is a narrative, which mostly told in a past form, this kind of shifts occur in all parts of the text.

Derived from the given examples of the level shifts, the writer comes to a tentative conclusion that the patterns of the translation of grammar are (1) translated into lexis, (2) not translated :

grammar		lexis
		[0] translation

meaning that in the translation of this book, the shifts from the grammatical points tend to be towards lexis or [0].

IV.2 Category Shifts

Category shifts are departure from formal corespondence in translation. The fundamental categories of linguistic theory applicable to the grammatical translation are structure, unit, class, and system.

A. Structure shifts :

7. (SL 38) My sister Julia and I were twins.

(TL 290) 'Saya mempunyai seorang saudara ...'.

So, what is originally Subject + Predicate in the SL is translated into Subject - Predicate - Complement, thus it is a shift from intransitive to transitive.

8. (SL 34) In glancing over my notes of the seventy odd cases in which ...

(TL 283) 'Ketika kubolak - balik catatan yang berisi tujuh puluh kasus aneh-aneh ...'

The noun phrase odd cases in the SL, whose construction is Modifier + Head becomes 'kasus aneh-aneh' in the TL which is Head + Modifier (which is a repetitive adjective).

9. (SL 46) But I shall return by the twelve o'clock train, ...

(TL 300) 'Tapi, saya akan pulang dengan kereta api jam dua belas ...'

The translation of twelve o'clock train into bahasa Indonesia contains phrase-structure shift, here the modifier-head in the SL exchanging places in the TL

10. (SL 35) It is not cold which makes me shiver ...

(TL 285) 'Saya menggigil bukan karena kedinginan'

(TL lit) 'Bukan dingin yang membuat saya ...'

The sentence in the SL contains two clauses, the first is It is not cold (SP) and the second is which makes me shiver (PC), after being translated it becomes SPA.

11. (SL 36) It is fear, Mr. Holmes ...
 (TL 286) 'Karena ketakutan, Mr. Holmes ...'
 Here, Subject - Predicate in the SL has its translation equivalent of a predicate in the TL.
12. (SL 36) She raised her veil as she spoke ...
 (TL 286) 'Diangkatnya cadar yang menutupi ...'.
 The active construction in the SL becomes passive with a verbal foregrounding in the TL, the construction of SPCA in the SL becomes PCA in the TL. So, the subject is eliminated, the natural structure of SPCA in the SL becomes a verbal foregrounding in the TL. The similar translation happens several times, and one of which can be seen below (example no. 13) :
13. (SL 54) Finally he took the bell-rope in his hand
 and gave it a brisk tug.
 (TL 311) 'Lalu diambilnya tali bel itu dan ditariknya keras-keras'.
14. (SL 38) The name is familiar to me ...
 (TL 289) 'Saya pernah dengar nama itu ...'
 The translation of SPC construction in the SL produce the same construction in the TL, however

what operates as the Subject in the SL operates as the Complement in its translation, and what operates as the complement in the SL becomes the subject in the TL.

15. (SL 39) But a terrible change came over our stepfather about this time.

(TL 291) 'Tapi perangai ayah tiri kami kemudian jadi berubah sama sekali'.

Here, a terrible change which is originally subject in the SL is translation into 'berubah sama sekali', the predicate in the TL, while our stepfather, the complement in the SL is translated into 'perangai ayah tiri kami', operates as the subject in the TL. This translation shifts occurs because the translator wanted to show the readers that what is emphasized here is our stepfather = 'perangai ayah tiri kami', and not a terrible change, although it operates as the subject in the SL.

On observing the shifts occurring among structure shifts, the tendency seems to vary, but the most interesting case to notice is the translation of the impersonal subject "it" into a construction using

"karena" (examples no. 10 & 11). The translator seems to be consistent in this case. Another interesting case to observe is the translation of a natural structure SPCA into a verbal foregrounding, preceded by "di" in front of the verb (examples no.12 & 13).

From the presentation of the data, we may also find out that structure-shifts occur at almost all rank, i.e. sentence level, clause level, and group level, but not in word and morpheme, for they don't have structure.

B. Class Shifts :

A class is a grouping of members of a given unit which is defined by operation in the structure. Class shifts then occur when the translation equivalent of a SL item is a member of a different class and operates at a different structure from the original item. In this thesis, however, the writer does not classify them into their operation in the structure, but the items will be classified into word classes. She, following Dionysius Thrat (Traditional grammar), classifies words into 9 classes of : noun, pronoun, verb, adjective, adverb, number, preposition, article, conjunction. Among these classes, the writer will only concentrate on the 5 major classes, i.e. pronoun, noun, verb, adjective, adverb.

Pronoun is a word which replaces a noun or a noun phrase. Noun in English is a class of lexical words marked by their appearance following certain noun-determiner, such as *the, a/an*, and by their use of inflections, such as -es/-s, indicating plurality and 's (genitive). while a noun in bahasa Indonesia is identified by its impossibility to be preceded by the word tidak.

Verb or kata kerja in bahasa Indonesia is a class of lexical words marked by their use of inflections of -s, -ed, -ing, it functions as a predicate and represents action, process or situation. In Indonesian, kata kerja is marked by its ability to be preceded by the word tidak, and never by the words lebih and sangat.

Adjective is a class of lexical words identified by their ability to fill the position between noun-determiner and noun, and the position after a linking verb and a qualifier such as very, rather, and quite. It is also marked by its ability to attach with the morphemes -er, -est, or more, most. Adjective in Indonesian is a word which describes a noun or a noun phrase, it can be preceded by the words tidak, lebih, sangat, and such alike.

Adverb is a class of lexical words identified

by their ability to appear in utterance-final position following a noun or nouns functioning as complement. It is used to explain the verb in the structure. Adverbs may be classified into several groups on the basis of their morphemic structure, two of which are those formed from derived and base adjectives by the addition of -ly. Like adjective, adverbs appear with qualifiers, i.e. sangat, lebih, tidak.

Preposition is class of words which usually placed before a noun or its equivalent to indicate some relation, for example of, in, at. Conjunction is class of words that connect sentence, clauses, and words, for example and, with.

The following are examples of shifts between classes which have been explained previously :

16. (SL 41) The bedrooms in this wing are on the ground floor, the sitting rooms being in the central block of the buildings. Of these rooms, the first is Dr. Roylott's the second is my sister's, and the third my own. There is no communication between them, but they all open to the ...

(TL 293) '... kamar pertama adalah kamar Dr. Roylott, kamar kedua ditempati saudara

kembar saya, dan kamar ketiga adalah kamar saya. Tak ada pintu penghubung di antara ketiga kamar itu, ...'

The translation of them, a pronoun in the SL is a noun group in the TL, i.e. 'ketiga kamar'. Them here can't be translated into mereka because in bahasa Indonesia we don't use such term to refer to an in-animate plural noun. Mereka is exclusively for personal pronoun. Thus, if the SL them is translated into 'mereka' the readers will hesitate whether it refers to those three persons or those three rooms which do not have communication (suppose the word 'pintu' is not mentioned).

17. (SL 38) She had a considerable sum of money.

(TL 290) 'Ibu punya cukup banyak uang ...'

The translation of she in the SL into 'Ibu' in the TL contains a class shift from pronoun into noun.

If we translate she into 'dia', a misinterpretation about whom is referred to might arise.

18. (SL 57) Both Miss Stoner and I gazed at him in astonishment.

(TL 314) 'Kami berdua memandangnya dengan heran'.

There are two class-shifts in the sentence above, the first one is from the nominal group of Miss Stoner and I into the pronominal 'kami' in the TL, and the second is the shift from the nominal group in amazement into adverb 'dengan heran'. The noun phrase in amazement consists of the preposition in and the noun amazement, the translation of it : 'dengan heran' consists of the preposition 'dengan' and the adjective 'heran', but since this 'heran' is preceded by 'dengan', it is considered as an adverb (which explains the way someone does something). Thus the translation of in amazement into 'dengan heran' contains a class-shift, i.e. from noun to adverb.

19. (SL 42) We had no feeling of security unless our doors are locked.

(TL 294) 'Kami tak pernah merasa aman kalau tak mengunci pintu'

The translation of feeling of security into merasa aman contains a class shift; the SL is of structure the nominal group (noun + of + noun), while the TL is of the verbal group (verb + adjective).

20. (SL 44) Sometimes I have thought that it was

merely the wild talk of delirium, ...

(TL 298) 'Kadang-kadang saya berpikir mungkin dia hanya mengigau saja ...'

The nominal group wild talk of delirium in the SL has its translation equivalent 'mengigau', which is a verb in the TL. This shift is preceded by the change of the subject which is being talked. In the original text, the subject is it, referring to the wild talk ..., while in the TL the subject is 'dia', so 'mengigau' refers to the verb done by 'dia'.

21. (SL 35) It seems that a young lady has arrived in a considerable state of excitement ...

(TL 284) 'Nampaknya wanita muda itu begitu gelisah ketika tiba di sini ...'

In the translation above, the nominal group in the SL has its translation equivalent an adjective 'gelisah' in the TL.

22. (SL 40) You can understand that living the life which I have described ...

(TL 292) 'Anda tentunya bisa memahami bahwa dengan keadaan hidup kami seperti yang sudah saya ceritakan ...'

The translation of living the life into 'keadaan hidup kami' contains a class shift, since the SL is a verbal group and the TL belongs to the nominal group.

23. (SL 38) He established a large practice ...

(TL 289) 'Prakteknya laris'

The translator translate a verbal group in the SL into an adjective. Here, a the shift is done to get a natural equivalent in the TL, because if she translate it into a verb in the TL, the translation will sound awkward.

24. (SL 41) Because during the last few nights, I have always about three in the morning, heard a low clear whistle, ...

(TL 294) 'Beberapa malam terakhir ini, kira-kira pada jam tiga dini hari, aku selalu mendengar siulan lirik dengan jelas sekali'

Clear, the adjective of a low whistle changes into adverb of 'dengan jelas sekali', describing how a low whistle is heard by the subject. Here, the translation represents a slightly different meaning from the original item, whose meaning is 'siulan

lirih yang jelas sekali' (TL lit). If we translate the SL into what is stated in the TL page 294, we'll get the impression that 'dengan jelas sekali' refers to the verb done by the subject while in the original text it is intended to give information about the low whistle.

25. (SL 61) The least sound would be fatal to our plans.

(TL 320) 'Suara sedikit saja akan membuyarkan ...'

The translation of fatal into 'membuyarkan' contains a class shift. Fatal belongs to the adjective class, while membuyarkan is a verb. However, both of them operate at the same position at the structure, i.e. as a predicate.

26. (SL 45) You have done wisely ...

(TL 299) 'Anda telah bertindak bijaksana ...'

The translation of wisely into 'bijaksana' contains a class shift, i.e. from adverb to adjective. Actually, wisely may be translated into 'dengan bijaksana', describing the verb which has been done, but in its translation into bahasa Indonesia, the adjective 'bijaksana' is already enough to describe it. On the contrary, if we translate it

back into English, we can't merely translate bijaksana into 'wise', for the reader will find it confusing and ungrammatical.

27. (SL 36) "You must not fear," said he soothingly.
 (TL 286) 'Anda tak usah takut, katanya menghibur'
 The adverb soothingly in the SL change to the verb 'menghibur' in the TL. Thus the translation above contains a class shift.

In tentative conclusion, the tendency of shifts in class shifts are numerous, namely class shifts from noun <---> pronoun, noun <---> verb, adjective <---> adverb, and many more. A two-directional arrows shown indicate that the shifts may occur conversely. The interesting point in the class shifts is : it seems that there are certain patterns of shifts, meaning that not all classes can shift to any other classes, so each class has its own match in shifting, for example a nominal class always shifts to a verbal class or a pronoun, but never to an adverb.

C. Unit Shifts :

Unit shift is a change of rank, in which the translation equivalent of a unit at one in the SL is a

unit at a different rank in the TL (Catford, 1965 : 79). The unit is the category set up to account for those stretches of language activity which carry recurrent meaningful patterns.

In English grammar we have a hierarchy of 5 units ; the highest is the sentence the lowest is the morpheme. between these, in descending order, are the clause, the group and the word (Catford 1965 : 8). By placing these in this order, he stated that the relation between units in a grammatical hierarchy is : a unit at any rank consists of one or more unit of the rank next below.

A sentence is a number of words making a meaningful, complete grammatical structure. A clause is part of a sentence. A group is a number of words representing subject or predicate, or object, or adverb in a sentence and clause structure. Word falls into a large number of classes in terms of their operation in the structure. Morpheme is the smallest meaningful units of grammar. Since morphemes are at the lowest rank, they have no structure.

28. (SL 34) .. are widespread rumours as to the death of Dr. Grimesby Roylott which tend to make the matter even more terrible than the truth.

(TL 284) '..... karena banyak berita burung tersiar mengenai kematian Dr. Grimesby Roylott yang bisa membuat masalah ini lebih menakutkan dibanding apa yang sebenarnya telah terjadi.

Truth, a word in the SL is rendered into a higher unit of a clause consists of subject and predicate in the TL.

29. (SL 35) I rapidly threw on my clothes, and was ready in a few minutes to ...

(TL 285) 'Cepat - cepat aku berpakaian, dan dalam beberapa menit aku sudah siap ...'

A verbal group operating at predicate in the structure is translated into one word conveying the same idea, thus the translation above conveying the same idea, thus the translation above contains a shift from group to word.

30. (SL 36) ... her face all drawn grey, with restless, frightened eyes, like those of some hunted animals.

(TL 286) 'Wajahnya layu dan pucat, matanya memancarkan rasa ngeri, mirip mata binatang yang sedang diburu'.

There are two unit-shifts in these sentences, the first is the shift from a nominal group frightened eyes into a clause whose structure is SPC, the second is also a nominal group, in this case is translated into a clause of structure SP. If we observe further, we may find out that the first nominal group must be translated into a higher unit as stated above, while for the second it is optional, for it can be translated into 'binatang buruan'.

31. (SL 43) It is my strong impression that I heard it, and yet among the crash of the gale, and the creaking of an old house, I may possibly have been deceived.

(TL 296) 'Saya benar-benar yakin telah mendengar suara-suara itu, tapi berhubung saat itu hujan dan angin begitu dahsyatnya dan rumah tua itu pasti juga berkeriang keriang, mungkin saja saya keliru'.

The translation above presents unit shifts; the noun phrase the crash of the gale and the creaking of an old house are translated into a larger units, i.e. clause 'hujan dan angin begitu dahsyatnya' and 'rumah tua itu pasti juga berkeriang keriang'. Both

have the structure of Subject-Predicate. Actually the translator could maintain the noun phrase that way if she translated them into :

(TL lit) Saya benar-benar yakin telah mendengar suara itu, tapi di antara deru hujan dan angin dahsyat dan keriang kerit rumah tua itu ...'.

Anyhow the first translation is correct, and evenmore, it sounds more natural in the TL.

32. (SL 34) In glancing over my notes of the seventy odd cases in which I have

(TL 283) 'Ketika kubolak-balik catatan yang berisi tujuh puluh kasus ...'.

The translation of of into 'yang berisi' contains a unit-shift, that is the shift from a word to a clause with SP structure.

33. (SL 36) We shall soon set matters right, I have no doubt.

(TL 286) 'Kami yakin akan mampu meluruskan masalah Anda dengan segera

The translation of soon into 'dengan segera' contains a unit-shift, that is a shift from a word to a group, there is no change in the meaning and

their operation in the structure (both operate as Adjunct). Actually soon means 'segera', but since it conveys an adverb, in bahasa Indonesia we should add 'dengan' in front of it.

34. (SL 45) A month ago, however, a dear friend, whom I have known for many years has ...

(TL 298) 'Tapi, sebulan yang lalu, seorang teman lama melamar dan ...'.

The translation above contains a shift from a clause in the SL into a group in the TL. A dear friend is respectively translated into 'seorang teman', and a clause describing it : whom I have known for many years is translated into the adjective 'lama' which functions to describe the friend.

35. (SL 45) His name is Armitage -- Percy Armitage -- the second son of Mr. Armitage, of Crane Water, near ...

(TL 298) 'Namanya Armitage -- Percy Armitage -- putra kedua Mr. Armitage yang tinggal di Crane ...'.

Here, similar to example no.32, the preposition of is translated into a clause. Thus it also contains

a unit-shift.

36. (SL 44) Two years have passed since then, and my life has been until lately lonelier than ever.

(TL 298) 'Dua tahun telah berlalu sejak peristiwa itu, dan hidup saya jadi semakin sunyi.'

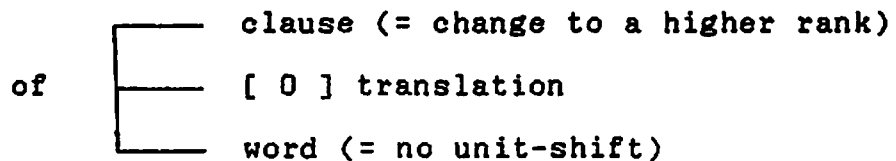
The translation of the word lonelier into 'semakin sunyi' contains a unit-shift, i.e. from a word becomes a group, however, different perspective in analyzing this shift might occur : lonelier is of components of the word lonely and the morpheme -er, it becomes the word 'semakin' + 'sunyi'. So, if we have a further observation on its components, we may find that there's a shift in it, that is from the morpheme -er into the word 'semakin'.

37. (SL 45) You have been cruelly used ...

(TL 300) 'Anda diperlakukan dengan kejam oleh ayah tiri Anda.'

This example is similar to the example no.36, -ly, a morpheme attached to the adjective cruel is translated into a higher rank of 'dengan' a word in the TL.

The translator tends to translate to a higher rank of structure. The interesting case can be seen from the analysis is the translation of "of" which seems to be arbitrary (see ex. no. 32 & 35). In the other part of the text, the writer even found that there's an "of" which is not translated, for example in the translation of a cup of hot coffee into 'secangkir kopi panas', or the translation of it into the word 'dari', for example Roylott of Stoke Moran into 'Roylott dari Stoke Moran'. To summarize this translation phenomenon of the word "of" at a unit shift, the writer offers a diagram as below :



After observing the analysis, the writer also found that a unit-shift can be analyzed through different perspectives (grouping of units), (see ex. no 36 & 37).

D. Intra-system Shifts :

This kind of shifts occur internally, within a system. As languages have many different system, a translation from one language to another must undergo an intra-system shifts.

38. (SL 36) I started from home before six, reached Leatherhead at twenty past, ...
 (TL 287) 'Saya berangkat sebelum jam enam, tiba di stasiun Leatherhead jam enam lewat dua puluh ...'

There are two intra-system shifts occur, concerning the time. The first one is six, translated into 'jam enam and twenty past translated into 'enam lewat dua puluh'. Due to the different systems of language, we can't translate them into '... sebelum enam, tiba di ... lewat dua puluh'.

39. (SL 50) Each daughter can claim an income of ...
 (TL 305) 'Masing-masing anak mendapat ...'

The translation above contains an intra-system shift, daughter in English indicates genre, i.e. a girl, while its translation in bahasa Indonesia simply mention 'anak', which has no indication about the gender. Thus in this translation there is something missing. The same things happen on the translation of pronouns he and she into bahasa Indonesia, as can be seen in the example below :

40. (SL 34) He was a late riser ...
 (TL 284) 'Dia biasanya bangun ...'

Here, he which refers to a male in the SL is simply translated into 'dia' in the TL which indicates no gender.

In tentative conclusion, we may say that, the interesting thing in the intra-system shift is that mostly of these shifts occur in the translation of time and the third person pronoun.

So far, we can see that the translation shifts occurring in The Speckled Band vary, in accordance with types of shifts proposed by Catford. This shift can be somewhat generalized, as can be seen in the following chapter. However, there are cases where Catford's theory is inadequate for observing shifts, as can be seen in the following chapter. This becomes another scope for future study.

CHAPTER V

CONCLUSION