

## CHAPTER IV

## PRESENTATION AND ANALYSIS OF THE DATA

In this chapter, the writer would like to present the analysis of analyze the data. The analysis will be done on the semantic shifts that are found in the translation of THE GOOD EARTH into bahasa Indonesia which is based on Newmark's theory of modulation. Firstly, she will categorize the data into types of modulations proposed by Newmark, then she will describe the occurrences of those semantic shifts in the translation.

VI. 1. STANDARD MODULATIONS

Standard modulation is done when a word, phrase or structure has no equal message in target language (TL), so it must be added or created.

The kinds of modulation which include standard modulations, are the following :

IV.1.1. Part for the whole, for examples :

1. (SL, P. 3 ) At first, opening his eyes in the blackness of the curtains, about his bed, he could not think why the dawn seemed different from any other.

(TL, P. 7 ) Pada mulanya, begitu membuka mata dan menangkap bayang-bayang kelambu yang remang-remang di atas kepala-

domly, regardless of any considerations of order. And purposive sampling is done by picking out the subject not based on strata or area but based on a certain purpose, i.e. to focus on certain aspect which is related to the study.

### III.3. Technique of data collection

In this thesis, the analysis of semantic shifts is based on Newmark's theory of modulation. So the technique of data collection will be suited to the categories of modulation proposed by Newmark. First, the writer will observe both the materials and the theory so she will be able to select the data required which contain semantic shifts.

### III.4. Technique of data analysis

All data which have been collected and observed will be analyzed systematically :

- Compare the SL and the TL
- Select and observe the semantic shifts taken from the translation of the data
- Categorize them into types of modulation proposed by Newmark
- Make generalization of the occurrence of the semantic shift

nya, ia belum mampu berpikir menga  
pa fajar kali in lain daripada  
biasanya.

He is a third singular person used for male but  
the translator translated it into ia which is  
used for both female or male. it seems a semantic  
shift from 'he' which is specific for male become  
'ia' which is more general because 'ia' can be  
used for male or female.

2. (SL ,P. 4 ) Every morning for this six years the  
old man had waited for his son...  
(TL, P. 5 ) Tiap pagi selama enam tahun orang tua  
itu selalu menantikan anaknya ...

'the old man' means orang tua laki-laki, but in  
the TL it is translated into 'orang tua' which  
can be used both for male or female person so it  
seems there is a semantic shift, namely the part  
for the whole. It also happens in the word 'his  
son' which was translated into 'anakny

3. (SL, P. 5) ... I am saving my bed for my grandson  
(TL, P.10) .... Aku menyimpan tempat tidur ini  
untuk cucuku

'grandson' means cucuku laki-laki but in TL

'cucu' it refers to both grandson and daughter.

#### IV.1.2. One part for another

1. (SL, P.24) I do not like to come out before men  
(TL, P.36) Aku tak ingin muncul di depan laki-laki lain.

The word 'come out' means in TL among, others 'keluar, berakhir, terbit, berkenalan dan others. But in this sentence, the translation it into 'muncul' which has the same message as 'keluar'. It seems there is a semantic shift from 'come out' which has a more general meaning than "muncul" which has a specific meaning. So, this semantic shift belongs to the category of one part for another.

2. (SL, P.3) He went to the hole and tore the paper away.  
(TL, P.7) Ia melangkah menghampiri lubang kecil itu dan membuang sobekan kertas itu jauh-jauh.

The word 'went' refers to a past action of 'menuju, pergi, berjalan'. The translator, however, translated it into 'melangkah menghampiri' which in bahasa Indonesia carries the same message as 'berjalan or menuju' so the semantic

shift in this sentence is one part for another.

2. (SL, P.20) But she does well what she is told to do and she has a good temper .

(TL, P.36) Tapi ia bisa mengerjakan semua suruhanmu sampai beres dan ia jarang marah .

'good temper' is equivalent to watak or sifat yang baik, but in this sentence the translator translated it into 'jarang marah'. So, it seems that there is a semantic shift here, namely one part for another.

3. (SL, P.24) Secretely he was pleased that his son had invited guests.

(TL, P.35) Dalam hati kecilnya ia merasa senang bahwa putranya telah mengundang orang.

'secretely' is equal to secara rahasia or diam-diam but it was translated into 'dalam hati kecilnya' which has the same message as diam-diam.

4. (SL, P.13) Wang Lung had a moment of horror

(TL, P.23) Wang Lung baru tersentak kaget

The phrase 'had a moment of horror' meaning "takut sesaat" is translated into "baru tersentak

kaget".

#### IV.1.3. Active for passive, for examples :

1. (SL, P.6) The old man continued to cough perseveringly and would not cease until the water boiled.

(TL, P.11) Batuk orang tua itu terdengar makin lama makin menjadi dan sepertinya tak mau berhenti sampai air masak.

In SL this sentence means "orang tua itu batuk secara terus menerus... which is an active sentence, but it was translated it into a passive voice. "Batuk orang tua itu terdengar ..... So there is a semantic shift in this sentence namely active for passive.

2. (SL, P.33) He dropped his pipe which he was filling...

(TL, P.50) Pipa tembakau yang sedang diisi petani itu sekonyong-konyong terlepas dari tangannya...

In the SL sentence the subject did the action namely "dropped his pipe" but in TL this phrase was translated into "pipa tembakau itu terlepas" which is a passive sentence so it seems that the translator changed the sentence from active

5. (SL, P. 47) "I shall wear it when I take them to  
 'the gate of the great house'"

(TL, P. 69) "Akan kupakai mantel ini waktu kubawa  
 anak istriku ke depan pintu gerbang  
 rumah besar itu."

In SL the sentence is active but in TL the sen-  
 tence is passive.

#### IV.1.4. Reversal terms, for examples :

1. (SL, P.9) He would buy a stick of incense and  
 place it in the little temple to the  
Earth God .

(TL, P.15) Wang Lung berniat untuk membeli seba-  
 tang dupa dan menempatkannya di  
 sebuah kuil kecil untuk Dewa Bumi.

2. (SL, P.34) I shall have ared coat on him and  
red-flowered trousers ...

(TL, P.50) Akan kupakaikan dia mantel merah dan  
 celana merah kembang-kembang...

3. (SL, P.38) The red candle

(TL, P.56) Lilin merah sudah...

4. (SL, P.41) ....., at the New Year when people in  
 the towns will pay for...

(TL, P.61) ... pada Tahun Baru saat orang kota  
 berani membayar berapa saja...

5. (SL, P.46) ... he bought pork fat and white sugar

and the woman rendered the fat smooth and white and she took rice flour...

(TL, P.68) .... membeli lemak babi beserta gula putih, lemak babi yang licin dan putih itu kemudian diolah istrinya, perempuan itu mengambil tepung beras...

6. (SL, P.46) .... she mixed and kneaded rich New Year's cakes, called moon cakes...

(TL, P.68).... dibuatnya adonan kue Tahun Baru, yang biasa disebut kue bulan,....

From those examples above, we can see that little temple was translated into kuil kecil, Earth God into Dewa Bumi, a red coat into mantel merah, red-flowered trousers into celana merah kembang-kembang, red candle into lilin merah, New Year into Tahun Baru, pork fat into lemak babi, white sugar into gula putih, rice flour into tepung beras, and cake moon into kue bulan. All of these phrases in SL (English) stick to the rule which says that the noun which is modified always follows the adjective, but after they were translated into TL (bahasa Indonesia) the order must be reversed. This semantic shift is done so the message will be understood in the TL.

#### IV.2. Free Modulations

Free modulations is done for smoe linguistic

reasons, i.e. to explain meaning, to create equal message in the TL.

The kinds of modulation which include free modulations are :

IV.2.1. Abstract for concrete, for examples :

1. (SL, P.3 ) At first, opening his eyes in the blackness of the curtains, about his bed...

(TL, P.7) Pada mulanya, begitu ia membuka mata dan menangkap bayang-bayang yang nampak remang-remang di atas kepalanya,...

The phrase 'the blackness of the curtains' means kegelapan kelambu but, the translator translated it into 'bayang-bayang kelambu yang nampak remang-remang' so the meaning is clearer and the readers will get the message of the text easily. This semantic shift is called abstract for concrete.

The phrase 'about his bed' which means di atas tempat tidurnya' was changed into di atas kepalanya'.

2. (SL, P.3) Yesterday he had said to his father that if this brazen, glittering sunshine continued, the wheat could not fill in the ear.

(TL, P.8) Kemarin ia mengatakan pada ayahnya apabila matahari tetap galak seperti ini, panen gandum tak cukup untuk memenuhi lumbung.

The word "ear" means "telinga" but in TL this word translated into "lumbung" because it is impossible to say 'telinga' (ear) is filled with wheat so it is more suitable word must be found in the TL, namely "Lumbung". The semantic shift in this sentence is abstract for concrete.

3. (SL, P.6) He passed into an animal satisfaction, like a child fixed upon its feeding.

(TL, P.11) Ia melepaskan dahaganya seperti anak kecil yang sedang diberi makan.

The phrase 'passed into an animal satisfaction' is abstract so the translator must create or look for an equal message to this phrase so the readers can get the message clearly. Since it is difficult to translate 'passed into an animal satisfaction' because this phrase has an implied meaning so the translator must translate it and make it explicit.

4. (SL, P.8) At my age the bones are water in the morning until food is given them.

(TL, P.13) Orang setua aku ini selalu merasa

The sentence in SL has an abstract meaning so the translator must find an equivalent which is more concrete, so that, the readers can get the message of the text easily.

5. (SL, P.40) It did not do in this life to be too fortune.

(TL , P.59) Dalam hidup ini tak boleh ada orang yang terlalu beruntung.

This phrase is difficult to understand so it is translated into "dalam hidup ini tak boleh ada orang ...". This equivalent is more understandable.

6. (SL,P.8) A wave of anger passed over him at his father.

(TL, P.14) Hatinya dongkol mengingat orang tua itu.

The phrase 'a wave of anger' means 'gelombang kemarahan' (in bahasa Indonesia) but this phrase was translated into 'hatinya dongkol' because in "a wave of anger" there is an implicit meaning of 'being angry' so, it will be clearer if it was

translated into *hatinya dongkol*. The semantic shift in this sentence is from abstract to concrete.

7. (SL, P.36) She would have no one with her when the hour came.

(TL, P.53) Perempuan itu tak mau ada orang di dekatnya, sewaktu saat-saat untuk melahirkan telah tiba.

The phrase 'when the hour came' was translated by the translator into 'sewaktu saat-saat untuk melahirkan telah tiba' because there is a concept 'of saat-saat untuk melahirkan' in SL. So the semantic shift in this sentence is abstract for concrete.

8. (SL, P.6) Now there is water enough to bring a crop to fruit, he said suddenly

(TL, P.11) Nah, sekarang rupanya sudah ada air buat menyirami tumbuhan kita.

The phrase 'to bring a crop to fruit' was translated by the translator into "menyirami tumbuhan kita", whereas bring a crop to fruit literally "membawa hasil tumbuhan" so it not suitable with the text therefore it must be changed or substituted with a phrase carrying the same message as in the SL.

IV.2.2. Cause for effect, for examples :

1. (SL, P. 16) With his face burning and his head bowed, he walked through...

(TL, P.25) Dengan wajah yang masih hangat karena belum lama kena sinar matahari, dan dengan kepala tertunduk, ia melangkah...

'With his face burning' is not cause-effect sentence but in the TL the translator changed it into cause-effect phrase, in order to get the message is clearer.

2. (SL, P.40)....he was pleased with the man's courtesy and he bowed and bowed again as he went from the shop.

(TL, P.59)... ia sangat senang menerima perlakuan semacam itu karena itu ia sampai membungkuk berulang kali sewaktu hendak meninggalkan toko.

The sentence in SL is a statement but it is changed into cause-effect sentence in TL.

3. (SL, P. 4) Out of their own earth had his grandfather in his youth fashioned also the oven, baked and black with many years

yang kini terlihat semakin hitam karena banyak dipergunakan untuk memanggang dan menyiapkan makanan.

The statement in SL is translated into cause-effect sentence in the TL.

IV.2.3. The negated contrary (positive for double negative or double negative for possitive ), for examples :

1. (SL, P. 12) This would not be a bad-looking farmer if he would cut off his hair.

(TL, P.20) Sebenarnya petani ini bisa kelihatan ganteng kalau saja ia mau memotong semua rambutnya.

In SL 'would not be a bad-looking' is double negative, however it is translated into 'ganteng' which is positive.

2. (SL, P. 29) The old man's caught grew better and...

(TL, P.44) Batuk orang tua itu pun berkurang dan..

In SL 'grew better' is double possitive, meaning menjadi lebih baik but the translator translated into berkurang which is negative.

3. (SL, P.47) "You should see the colored ones"

(TL, P.70) "Kalian belum lihat yang berwarna !"

In SL 'should see' is double positive meaning

'harus melihat' but in TL it is translated into "belum lihat" which is negative.