



**SYNTACTICAL RANK-SHIFT ANALYSIS IN *STAR WARS* COMIC BY HONG JACGA AND ITS  
TRANSLATION BY TIM PUJANGGA**

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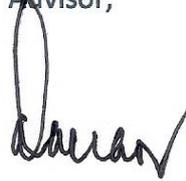
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A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'Achmad Basari', written in a cursive style.

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## SYNTACTICAL RANK-SHIFT ANALYSIS IN STAR WARS COMIC BY HONG JACGA AND ITS TRANSLATION BY TIM PUJANGGA

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### ABSTRACT

*This thesis analyzed syntactical rank-shift of Star Wars comic by Hong Jacga. This study is aimed at analyzing the types of syntactical rank-shift of translation in Hong Jacga's comic Star Wars and its Indonesian translation by Tim Pujangga. This thesis was conducted in order to describe the types of syntactical rank-shift of translation found in the comic. The data of this research are all words, phrases, clauses in every utterance containing syntactical rank-shift found in the comic. The data were analyzed by using descriptive qualitative method and framework of Simatupang (2000:88). Based on the analysis, there are nine of ten kinds of syntactical rank-shift of translation used in the books. There are four types of syntactical rank-shift based on Simatupang's theory and five types of syntactical rank-shift in translation which are found by the researcher. The most dominating translation shift is syntactical rank-shift of word to phrase which consists of 102 numbers of syntactical rank-shift with the total percentage of 45.7 %. The types of rank-shift which are found in the comics are included into syntactical rank-shift because there are different ranks occurred between the source language and the target language within the translation work. Those types occurred in order to make the meaning becoming more acceptable and readable by the readers in the target language.*

**Keywords:** Rank, Shift, Star Wars, Syntactical, Translation

### INTRODUCTION

As social beings, people around the world need to communicate to other people to fulfill their need of social life. People use communication to deliver a message effectively and clearly so that the listeners may easily understand what the speakers said. An American business coach author, Jonathan Payne, states that the meaning of communication is in the response we get to minimize the misunderstandings. Avoiding the misunderstandings is a must in communication way. Moreover, it relates the role of communication which becomes a key in interconnecting the world. The way people communicate with others is by using a system of signs called language.

Language is a media of communication used to express ideas, thoughts, feelings, opinions, facts, and even culture. It has a very important role for human beings to communicate for it also becomes a very important method in communication and interaction among people. "When two or more people communicate with each other in speech, we can call the system of communication that they employ a code. In most cases that code will be something we may also want to call a language." (Wardhaugh, 1992:1). By using the right structure of language, people can transfer the message and information very well and the receptor can accept it without misunderstanding.

Furthermore, each language has its own characteristics or even distinction. There are many languages with different accents widely spread in this world and English is agreed to be one of the well-known international languages in the world.

As English is the international language, it has many foreign learners in the world, especially in Indonesia. Besides, many of mass media like magazine, newspaper, book, novel, comic, etc are written or presented in English also spread in Indonesia. Consequently, the audience of those mass media should have a good comprehension of English, since it is a language which has enough difficulties to be translated into Indonesian language. If they do not master it or have no comprehension of English, they will not be able to access any mass media of English. To solve this problem, the translator's job plays an important role in the information exchange.

According to Catford (1965:20) "translation is about replacement of textual material in SL by equivalent of the textual material in the TL". From the definition stated by Catford, in a general way, translation can be said as information exchange. In the process of exchanging the information, a translator deals with problematic aspects that require the cultural knowledge of Source Language (SL), and a good linguistic knowledge on both Source Language (SL) and Target Language (TL). The translator also deals with how they will fit the TL semantically, so the reader is able to receive clearly the original message from the SL.

As explained before, mass media is so much needed for the audiences. Moreover, one of the mass media that has been consumed in public is comic. Comic is usually presented as a story of narrative in a sequence or event. It is usually written in order to give fun to the readers by the visual act of the pictures. Desyan in Lusiana (2006:1) states that the strength of comics is that it can be understood and enjoyed at many levels. As entertainment media, comic is universal. Milliard and Jackie Marsh (2001), shows that over 90% of the children said they would rather borrow comics than books. Some reasons that make children like reading comics because they are easier to read than text books and also easier in grammatically. Similarly, children in Indonesia also seem to be interested in reading comic than other kinds of book as comic is an easy reading. The audiences of comics do not only like to read manga or animation comics, but also they tend to like reading sci-fi comics like the phenomenal *Star Wars* comics which lately published. It is an ongoing digital *Star Wars* comic series written and drawn by Hong Jacga and originally published by Daumkakao. It is adapted from the last-three episode of the movie before the new one, *Star Wars Episode VII*. The comic retells the story of the original trilogy in all-new way from the perspective of Luke Skywalker. Due to cultural interpretation, some of the dialogue and order of events have minor changes from the film <sup>placing</sup> the comic's canonicity in a "grey area". The original title is translated directly to *Star Wars: Story Before The Force Awakens*, implying its purpose to promote the upcoming movie *Star Wars: The Force Awakens* to the audiences.

The researcher found some interesting translation equivalent when reading the translation of *Star Wars: Story Before The Force Awakens*. The translation or Indonesian version is really well written as if the audiences read a comic originally from Indonesia. However, it could not be denied if the translator may find some difficulties when translating SL to TL.

Meanwhile, Newmark (1981:40) states that "Translation is how to replace a written message and statement in another language meaning". It means that the translator should be able to understand and identify the text from SL to TL, and to

recognize a text component “unit translation” to understand the meaning of it. A translation unit could be in the form of word, phrase or even one or more sentences. The translator would find many problems occurred in the process of translation such as untranslability, readability, and loss and gain. So that there are many ways can be used to solve those translation problems. One of the ways that can be used is rank-shift translation.

Simatupang (2000:88) states that “*Dengan adanya perbedaan aturan dan bentuk untuk mengungkapkan makna di antara berbagai bahasa, maka terlihat adanya pergeseran yang terjadi dalam terjemahan.*” It can be said that the different rules and structures are needed to reveal the meaning between languages, therefore shift happened in the translation work.

There are four types of rank-shift based on Simatupang’s theory, such as morpheme rank-shift, syntactical rank-shift, word rank-shift and semantic rank-shift. The researcher is interested to analyze translation shifts, especially syntactical rank-shift. In addition, The researcher wanted to analyze the syntactical rank-shift in translation from the comic *Star Wars* by Hong Jacga and its translation by Tim Pujangga. This research only focused on *Star Wars* Chapter 1 to 20.

As explained before, there are some concepts which might exist in one language but does not exist in another one. In *Star Wars* comic, the researcher found some samples of syntactical rank-shift in translation. For example, the SL in the form of phrase ‘*as a young boy*’ is translated into the TL in the form of clause ‘*saat aku masih kecil*’. Here, syntactical rank-shift occurred is phrase to clause. Eventhough they have different structure, but the meaning is similiar. The translator of TL gives more information by adding ‘*aku*’ or ‘*I*’ in order to make the target reader clearly understand the meaning of it. Then, syntactical rank-shift also occurs in another sample, like in the word ‘*night*’ into the phrase ‘*malam hari*’. This type of syntactical rank-shift occurred is word to phrase for there is a changing of word stucture from word (SL) to phrase (TL). Again it does not change the meaning at all though the translator from the TL adds word ‘*hari*’ there.

Moreover, it is an interesting study to be analyzed considering the researcher used *Star Wars* comic as the data in this study for it is adapted from the fenomenal *Star Wars* movie which each of series is in the box office. In addition, the researcher is challanged to conduct this research by analyzing syntactical rank-shift in every word, phrase, clause and sentence found in *Star Wars* by Hong Jacga and its translation by Tim Pujangga.

## **RESEARCH METHOD**

### **Data and Subject**

The data used in this research were taken from the comic entitled *Star Wars* Chapter 1 to 20 by Hong Jacga and its Indonesian version by Tim Pujangga. *Star Wars* is an ongoing digital *Star Wars* comic series written and drawn by a Korean writer Hong Jacga and originally published by Daumkakao (a South Korean internet company). The web comic was uploaded on April 10, 2015 while the English version was published by LINE Webtoon on October 1, 2015. It is adapted from the last-three episode of the movie before the new one, *Star Wars Episode VII*. The comic retells the story of the original trilogy in all-new way from the perspective of Luke Skywalker.

## Unit of Analysis

The researcher focused on the words, phrases, clauses in every utterance in the source language of *Star Wars* comic Chapter 1 to 20 by Hong Jacga and its translation by Tim Pujangga. The researcher analyzed the syntactical rank-shift in source and target text. The source text is English, and the target text is Indonesian as the data to be analyzed.

## Technique of Data Collection and Analysis

Firstly, searching the data from the internet. Secondly, choosing the data of *Star Wars* comic. The third is downloading the English comic from <http://getcomics.info/other-comics/star-wars-webcomic-chapters-1-28/> and Indonesian comic version on <http://www.pujanggawebtoon.com/2015/11/star-wars-by-line-webtoon-multilanguage.html> as data to be analyzed. Then, reading both version of the comics. The next is finding the words, phrases, clauses in every utterance belonging to the types of syntactical rank-shift in English and Indonesian version. After that, identifying the data in the form of words, phrases, clauses in every utterance found in the comic of *Star Wars* focused on Chapter 1 to 20 by Hong Jacga and its translation by Tim Pujangga. Next, classifying the words, phrases, clauses and sentences into the types of syntactical rank-shift in translation. Analyzing the types of syntactical rank-shift in translation found in the comics. The last one is drawing the conclusion from the analysis.

## FINDING AND DISCUSSION

### Finding

Table 4.1 Syntactical Rank-Shift in Translation used in *Star Wars* comic by Hong Jacga and Its Translation by Tim Pujangga

No	Types of Syntactical Rank-Shift	Type of Rank-Shift	Σ	%
1.	Word to Phrase	Upper Rank-Shift	102	45.7%
2.	Phrase to Clause		4	1.8%
3.	Phrase to Sentence		3	1.3%
4.	Clause to Sentence		3	1.3%
			<b>112</b>	<b>50.1%</b>
5.	Phrase to Word	Lower Rank-Shift	80	35.8%
6.	Clause to Phrase		2	0.9%
7.	Sentence to Word		7	3.2%
8.	Sentence to Phrase		11	5.0%
9.	Sentence to Clause		11	5.0%
			<b>111</b>	<b>49,9%</b>
<b>Total</b>			<b>223</b>	<b>100%</b>

Based on Simatupang's theory in the book *Pengantar Teori*, syntactical rank-shift in translation can be classified into five types, which are word to phrase, phrase to clause, phrase to sentence, clause to sentence, and sentence to passage. From Table 4.1, it shows that those types of syntactical rank-shift proposed by Simatupang are found in the data, except the syntactical rank-shift of sentence to passage which is not found. Meanwhile, the type found in the comics is word to phrase with the highest percentage or the most dominant of translation shift which reaches almost a half of the overall data that has been found, 102 data (45.7%). The others of syntactical rank-shift based on Simatupang's categorization are syntactical rank-shift of phrase to clause with 4 data (1.8%), syntactical rank-shift of phrase to sentence and clause to sentence with 3 data (1.3%).

In this research, the researcher also found the types of syntactical rank-shift which occur in translated version. From the table above, it can be seen that there are several types of syntactical rank-shift found by the researcher which are not included in Simatupang's theory, while those types are syntactical rank shift of phrase to word which is pretty much found with 80 data (35.8%), syntactical rank-shift of clause to phrase with 2 data (0.9%), syntactical rank-shift of sentence to word with 7 data (3.2%), syntactical rank-shift of sentence to phrase and sentence to clause has the equal number and percentage with 11 data (5.0%).

## Discussion

According to the findings above, the discussion shows the types of syntactical rank-shift in translation used in Star Wars comic by Hong Jacga and its translation by Tim Pujangga. The types are not all analyzed and discussed here as the researcher found a lot of data, so only some are presented.

### Word to Phrase

The syntactical rank-shift of word to phrase is a word in the source language which is translated into a phrase in the target language, and it belongs to upper rank-shift.

#### Excerpt 1

Source Language	Target Language
I told you that it's too dangerous to go out at <b>night</b> . (Ch. 1, P. 8)	Sudah kubilang, keluar pada <b>malam hari</b> itu sangat berbahaya. (Ch. 1, P. 8)

The syntactical rank-shift occurred is word to phrase, which has upper rank-shift. The source language word *night* is translated in the target language into a noun phrase *malam hari*. The word *night* can be literally translated that way into *malam* which has the same rank as the original word in the source language. Nevertheless, the translator prefers to translate the word *night* by adding a word *hari* or *day* in English becoming *malam hari*. Although it becomes a phrase, the meaning does not change at all. The translation *malam hari* is still acceptable and it makes the target readers easier to understand. The translator used the unit shift within the translation work, so the syntactical rank-shift of word to phrase occurred.

### **Phrase to Clause**

The syntactical rank-shift of phrase to clause is a phrase in the source language which is translated into a clause in the target language, and it belongs to upper rank-shift.

Excerpt 2

Source Language	Target Language
<b>Looking back</b> , (Ch. 2, P. 21)	<b>Jika kita ingat-ingat lagi</b> , (Ch. 2, P. 21)

As written above, a phrase *looking back* in the source language is translated into a clause *jika kita ingat-ingat lagi* in the target language. This, the syntactical rank-shift occurred is phrase to clause. The translator prefers to translate the phrase to the clause to emphasize the meaning. The phrase *looking back* can be translated into word for word becoming *melihat ke belakang*. Regarding this data, the translation of the phrase *looking back* needs to pay attention the situation or context occurred, in which the topic discussed in the story is talking about the past moment. Hence, the phrase *looking back* in the source language means to remember the past. And the translation in Indonesian *jika kita ingat-ingat lagi* is appropriate to be applied in the target language.

### **Phrase to Sentence**

The syntactical rank-shift of phrase to sentence is a phrase in the source language which is translated into a sentence in the target language, and it belongs to upper rank-shift.

Excerpt 3

Source Language	Target Language
<b>One more month . . .</b> (Ch. 5, P. 16)	<b>Kuberi waktu satu bulan . . . .</b> (Ch. 5, P. 16)

The syntactical rank-shift occurred is phrase to sentence, which has upper rank-shift. The source language phrase *one more month* is translated in the target language into a sentence *kuberi waktu satu bulan*. If it is translated literally by using the same rank, the translation in the target language will be *satu bulan lagi*. In this case, the translator prefers to use rank-shift in translating the phrase *one more month* into the sentence *kuberi waktu satu bulan*. The translator keeps holding the phrase *satu bulan*, and adds a pronoun *ku* (short of *aku*) or *I* as a subject, a verb word *beri* or *give*, and an additional word *waktu* or *time*. Then in the source language, the word *more* is wiped out in the target language, so the sentence *kuberi waktu satu bulan* is applied in the target language. From the reason stated above, the rank-shift occurred is upper rank-shift for it changed from phrase to sentence.

### Clause to Sentence

The syntactical rank-shift of clause to sentence is a clause in the source language which is translated into a sentence in the target language, and it belongs to upper rank-shift.

Excerpt 4

Source Language	Target Language
You know <b><i>that I will do anything to keep you and Luke safe.</i></b> Ch. 1, P. 27)	<b><i>Aku akan melakukan apa saja demi menjaga keselamatanmu dan Luke di Tatoonie.</i></b> Ch. 1, P. 27)

As written in the table above, the source language in the form of a clause is translated into a sentence in the target language. It is a noun clause *that I will do anything to keep you and Luke safe* translated into a sentence *aku akan melakukan apa saja demi menjaga keselamatanmu dan Luke di Tatoonie*. In translating a clause to sentence, the translator needs to omit some word in the source language, such as *you know* and *that*. Moreover, not only omitting some words, the translator also adds the word, which is *di Tatoonie* or *in Tatoonie* (an adverbial of place). The omission or addition in translation work is necessary to emphasize the meaning, and it keeps the meaning stay on the context. Hence, the syntactical rank-shift occurred for the source language clause is translated into a sentence in the target language and the type of rank-shift occurred is upper rank-shift.

### Phrase to Word

The syntactical rank-shift of phrase to word is a phrase in the source language which is translated into a word in the target language, and it belongs to lower rank-shift.

Excerpt 5

Source Language	Target Language
My father didn't <b><i>fight in the wars.</i></b> (Ch. 3, P. 39)	Ayahku tidak ikut <b><i>berperang.</i></b> (Ch. 3, P. 39)

As can be seen above, the table shows that the word in the target language is a translation from a phrase *fight in the wars* in the source language. Here, to translate it into only one single word, the translator needs to wipe out some elements or words in the source language to become the word that is appropriate in the target language. The way the translator interpreting some words in another meaning is also needed in the translation work. Furthermore, the translator is successful to apply the word *berperang* and emphasize it in the target language. So, the rank shift occurred is lower rank-shift as it has syntactical rank-shift from phrase to word.

### Clause to Phrase

The syntactical rank-shift of clause to phrase is a clause in the source language which is translated into a phrase in the target language, and it belongs to lower rank-shift.

Excerpt 6

Source Language	Target Language
Nobody can beat you <b><i>when it comes to killing womp rats on Tatooine.</i></b> (Ch. 2, P. 10)	Tak seorangpun bisa mengalahkan <b><i>jumlah buruan tikus womp-mu di Tatooine.</i></b> (Ch. 2, P. 10)

The syntactical rank-shift occurs in this data is clause to phrase. It is happened because a clause *when it comes to killing womp rats on Tatooine* is translated into a phrase *jumlah buruan tikus womp-mu di Tatooine*. The clause is a type of dependent clause which is categorized into noun clause or wh-clause that functions as a noun (that is, as an object) within a sentence and also known as a nominal clause. The translation of the clause that is applied in the target language is already suitable. It is easy to understand and more acceptable. As can be seen, the clause in the source language is well written but it is not really easy to get the meaning. So, the translator prefers to use unit shift in the translation work, but it does not make any difference in the meaning. The unit shift of translation that occurs is called syntactical rank-shift of clause to phrase.

### Sentence to Word

The syntactical rank-shift of sentence to word is a sentence in the source language which is translated into a word in the target language, and it belongs to lower rank-shift.

Excerpt 7

Source Language	Target Language
<b><i>What do you mean?</i></b> (Ch. 3, P. 1)	<b><i>Maksudmu?</i></b> (Ch. 3, P. 1)

From the data of the syntactical rank-shift of sentence to word above, it can be seen that the English sentence *what do you mean* is translated into Indonesian word *maksudmu*. The translator is able to make them have the same rank by translating the clause in the source language into the clause in the target language becoming *apa maksudmu*. Instead, the translator translates the clause into the word. Lowering of rank-shift occurred is very drastic since it changes from the high level, sentence, to the lowest level, word. Moreover, this translation is possibly occurred in another translation work. It is done to make the reader easy to comprehend the meaning.

### **Sentence to Phrase**

The syntactical rank-shift of sentence to phrase is a sentence in the source language which is translated into a phrase in the target language, and it belongs to lower rank-shift.

Excerpt 8

Source Language	Target Language
<b><i>We are in the middle of the Jundland Wastes.</i></b> (Ch. 3, P. 16)	<b><i>Ke sana, di tengah-tengah Jundland Wastes.</i></b> (Ch. 3, P. 16)

In the data written above, the translator translates a sentence *we are in the middle of the Jundland Wastes* into a phrase *ke sana, di tengah-tengah Jundland Wastes*. Besides, the source language presents a simple sentence while the target language is an adverbial phrase. The sentence is simple, so it can be translated in the target language into a sentence as well, which is *kita berada di tengah-tengah Jundland Wastes*. As translated that way, the target language will present a sentence without having a rank-shift. In this case, the translator chooses a phrase *ke sana, di tengah-tengah Jundland Wastes* that is precise to be presented in the target language. From that reason, the syntactical rank-shift of sentence to phrase occurs.

### **Sentence to Clause**

The syntactical rank-shift of sentence to clause is a sentence in the source language which is translated into a clause in the target language, and it belongs to lower rank-shift.

Excerpt 9

Source Language	Target Language
I got some old bets <b><i>I've got to pay off with this stuff for Jabba the Hutt.</i></b> (Ch. 10, P. 11)	Aku punya hutang lama <b><i>yang harus kulunasi pada Jabba the Hutt.</i></b> (Ch. 10, P. 11)

From the table above, it indicates that a source language sentence *I got some old bets I've got to pay off with this stuff for Jabba the Hutt* is translated into a clause *aku punya hutang lama yang harus kulunasi pada Jabba the Hutt*. It can be done by the translator by omitting the subject *I* in *I've got to pay off* in the source language. The subject *I* is omitted for there is already another sentence *I got some old bets* with *I* as a subject. It would be better to use only one subject in a sentence to make it clear. Then, in the source language, *I've got to pay off* is translated into a different structure, which is *yang harus kulunasi*. The translator has done a correct translation in the translation work. The translator also keeps presenting the original meaning of the source language very well. Consequently, the rank shift occurred is lower rank-shift as it has syntactical rank-shift from sentence to clause.

## CONCLUSION

Based on the analysis and discussion that have been done, the researcher comes with the conclusion to answer the questions in the statement of problems. There are nine types of syntactical rank-shift in translation occurred in *Star Wars* comic by Hong Jacga and its Indonesian version by Tim Pujangga. The types of syntactical rank-shift found in the comic belonging to Simatupang's theory are syntactical rank-shift of word to phrase, syntactical rank-shift of phrase to clause, syntactical rank-shift of phrase to sentence, and syntactical rank-shift of clause to sentence.

Furthermore, the other five types of syntactical rank-shift used in the comic are found by the researcher, those are syntactical rank-shift of phrase to word, syntactical rank-shift of clause to phrase, syntactical rank-shift of sentence to word, syntactical rank-shift of sentence to phrase, and syntactical rank-shift of sentence to clause.

From the previous chapter, it can be seen that the researcher found nine types of syntactical rank-shift with the total number of 223 used in *Star Wars* comic and its translation by Tim Pujangga. As a result, the type of syntactical rank-shift that is mostly used by the translator is syntactical rank-shift of word to phrase. There are 102 numbers (45.7%) in total. Meanwhile, the fewest type of syntactical rank-shift is syntactical rank-shift of clause to phrase. There are only 2 (0.9%) syntactical rank-shift of clause to phrase.

In addition, those types of syntactical rank-shift are found in the comic since there is a different rank that occurs within the translation work between the SL and the TL. As described in the discussion of data analysis, the different rank occurs as there is a different cultural background between the SL and the TL that causes ambiguity for the target readers who do not comprehend the SL culture. Regarding this difference, the translator gets rid of the SL culture by adjusting the translation with the TL culture, but the meaning is still maintained.

Moreover, the other different rank occurs caused by the context of the story in the comic that is not clearly delivered from the SL to be translated then into the TL by adding some supporting elements to get more understandable of the readers. The last difference is caused by the use of affixes in the SL (e.g. -s, -ly, -er, im-), in which those affixes do not have any equivalence in the TL, so the translator should translated it by using rank-shift. Consequently, those different aspects between the SL and the TL occurred in the translation work are to make the meaning become more acceptable and readable for the target readers.

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