TRANSLATION ANALYSIS ON PASSIVE VOICE IN NOVEL THE CHRONICLE OF NARNIA "THE SILVER CHAIR" BY C.S LEWIS AND ITS TRANSLATION

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ABSTRACT

The journal present Translation Analysis on Passive Voice In Novel The Chronicle of Narnia "The Silver Chair" By C.S Lewis And Its Translation The Chronicle of Narnia "Kursi Perak" By Donna Widjayanto. The aims of this research is to find out how the English passive voice translated into Indonesian passive voice and what shift happen the novel The Chronicle of Narnia "The Silver Chair" and its translation. Documentation method was used in collecting the data. The researcher followed some steps to collected the data, first was reading both version of the novel. The last was collecting and analyzing the passive voice. In doing the works, the translator translated English passive voice into Indonesian passive voice in several ways. There are 182 sentences found in novel The Chronicle Narnia "The Silver Chair" by C.S Lewis and its translation. They consist of 132 (72.53 %) passive sentences in SL that translated into Indonesian passive type one, 31 (17.03 %) passive sentences in SL translated into Indonesian passive type two, and 19 (10.44 %) passive sentences translated into Indonesian Active sentence. So the researcher concludes that in this novel the translator mostly translated passive sentences in SL into passive sentence type one in TL and total of the passive sentences in SL translated into passive sentences type one in TL is 132 (72.53 %). Level shift and category shift sometime occurs in process of translation. Level shift occurs when item in SL has different linguistic level. In here, level shift that always happen is grammatical to lexical. In category shift, class shift and structure shift mostly occurs in here.

Keywords: English passive voice, Indonesian passive voice, shift

Jurnal ini menyajikan Analisis Penerjemahan Kalimat Pasif pada Novel The Chronicle of Narnia "The Silver Chair" By C.S Lewis dan terjemahannya The Chronicle of Narnia "Kursi Perak" By Donna Widjayanto. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengetahui bagaimana penerjemahan kalimat pasif dalam bahasa Inggris diterjemahkan dalam bahasa Indonesia dan pergeseran makna apa yang terjadi pada novel The Chronicle of Narnia "The Silver Chair" dan terjemahannya. Dalam pengumpulan data, peneliti menggunakan metode dokumentasi, yaitu mengumpulkan data dengan cara membaca kedua versi novel tersebut dan menganalisanya. Dalam pengerjaannya penerjemah menggunakan beberapa cara. Ada 182 kalimat pasif yang ditemukan pada novel, dan terdiri dari 132 (72.53 %) kalimat pasif pada SL yang terjemahkan kedalam bahasa Indonesia tipe satu, 31 (17.03 %) kalimat pasif pada SL diterjemahkan kedalam

bahasa Indonesia tipe dua, dan 19 (10.44 %) kalimat pasif yang diterjemahkan kedalam kalimat aktif. Peneliti menyimpulkan bahwa pada novel ini penerjemah sebagian besar kalimat pasif pada SL diterjemahkan kedalam kalimat pasif tipe satu dengan jumlah 132 (72.53 %) kalimat pasif. Pergeseran makna pada level dan kategori sering terjadi saat proses pnerjemahan. Pergesaran pada level terjadi ketika terjadi perbedaan unsur linguistik pada SL dan TL, yang sering terjadi disini adalah antara grammar dan kata. Sedangkan pergeseran pada kategori yang banyak terjadi adalah pegeseran kelas kata dan struktur.

Kata kunci*: kalimat pasif bahasa Inggris, kalimat pasif bahasa Indonesia, pergeseran makna*

INTRODUCTION

Communication is an activity of conveying an information / message from one person to another, and the important thing of communication is language. In modern era, people need to learn about International language. As we know, English is used in many part of the world. People should master English well, learn effectively and understand it easily. By using English people can get information about science and technology from the other countries. But Indonesian people in which the mother tongue is not English sometimes have difficulties in transferring the message of it. Therefore, some efforts have made to help them understand and receive the information from written English source easily. Translation is one of the effective ways to help them understand it easily. Dealing with translation, it means that how to transfer the message from Source Language (SL) into Target Language (TL), which is understandable by the target reader without ever changing the original message. The needs of translated books become wider in order to support the development of science and technology in developing country such as Indonesia. The development of science and technology in Indonesia, automatically the more Indonesia's role is noticed in international world. Nowadays, translation is not only for scientific works, but also for literary works and others. Literary works are translated from foreign languages into Indonesian or vice versa especially into English such as poetry, short stories, novels, biographies, comics, etc. And many books that have been translated into Indonesian language spread everywhere, whether in book shop or book market. For instance, the translator translates not only the scientific, the technology books but also literary work. Those translation of technology, scientific and literary books prove that translation in Indonesia is growing more.

However, translating a text is not as easy as what people think and it cannot be done simply without good consideration. People who do not have the background or science which deals with translation will find many difficulties in translating the text. Recognizing and understanding the source language and the target language are not enough if we want to translate; knowledge is needed. A translator should have wide and good knowledge, whether knowledge of the source language or knowledge of the target language itself, and should also know

the cultural background of both languages. Translation is ultimately a human activity which enables human beings to exchange ideas and thoughts regardless of the different tongues used.

Most languages have a variety of mechanism for constructing agentless clauses. Language which has a category of voice do not always use the passive with the same frequency. The frequency of use of the passive in language which has a category of voice usually expresses a stylistic choice and, and in some register, may be a question of pure convention. Some languages use the passive sentences more frequently than English in everyday context. Rendering a passive structure by an active structure, or conversely an active structure by a passive structure in translation can affect the amount of information given in the clause. However, one must weigh this potential change in content and focus against the benefits of the rendering a smooth, natural translation in context where the use of the passive, for instance, would be statistically less acceptable than the use of the active or an alternative structure in the target language, their respective stylistic value in different text types, and the most important of all the functions of the passive and the similar structure in each language (Baker, 1991:103-109).

Data that is used in this research is novel The Chronicle of Narnia "The Silver Chair" by Clive Staples Lewis and its translation The Chronicle of Narnia "Kursi Perak" translated by Donna Widjajanto. The English version was published in 1953 and its translation was published in 2005. Actually this novel was made for children, but in fact not only children but also teenagers and adults like this fiction novel. It is because the novel has interesting story and always gives moral value in every part.

The reason why the researcher used this novel is because this novel is very popular especially for children and the researcher wants to show the structure and the shift in the translation, so it will make the reader realize with the wrong translation that happened in the novel.

At the first, in this research the researcher wants to analyze the structure of English passive voice in the novel The Chronicle of Narnia "The Silver Chair" by Clive Staples Lewis, and how the translation of Indonesian passive voices that are used in Indonesian version, "Kursi Perak" by Donna Widjajanto. The second is the researcher wants to know about the shift that happen in this research. Because sometimes that the translator could not avoid the occurrence of the translation shifts. The shift happens in level of word. The words are noun, verb, adjective, adverb and passive voice.

To limit the study, the writer's analyses only focuses on passive voice that is used in sentences. It will make the researcher easier to analyze the how the English passive voice translated into Indonesia and the shift that happened in the novel.

RESEARCH METHOD

Research Design

Bogdan and Biklen (1982:55) assert that research design is used in research to refer to the researcher's plan of how to proceed in undertaking the research. How a researcher proceeds is certainly based on literature review, concepts, as well as theoretical assumption in that meaning and process are crucial in collecting, understanding and analyzing descriptive data. Descriptive qualitative method is used in this thesis to analyze the problem. It is a research method to describe how the English passive voice translated into Indonesia also the shift in the novel The Chronicle of Narnia "The Silver Chair" and its translation The Chronicle of Narnia "Kursi Perak".

Unit of Analysis

The units of analysis of this research are sentences and utterances which contain passive voice in the novel The Chronicle of Narnia "The Silver Chair" and its translation The Chronicle of Narnia "Kursi Perak".

Source of Data

The data that is used in this research is novel The Chronicle of Narnia "The Silver Chair" by Clive Staples Lewis and its translation The Chronicle of Narnia "Kursi Perak" translated by Donna Widjajanto. The English version was published in New York in 1953 and has 243 pages and its translation was published in 2005 and has 316 pages.

Technique of Data Collection

The method used in preparing the data related to the subject of this research is documentation method because the researcher used novel to collect the data. Arikunto (2002 : 206) says that documentation method is a method used to look for the data about things or variables which are in the form of notes, transcriptions, books, newspaper, magazines, leafs, etc. The technique data collections of this study were collected by using the following steps: the first is reading the novel, the researcher read the novel The Chronicle of Narnia "The Silver Chair" as the source data, and then compared it with its translation. Then collecting the data, the researcher collected the primary data by selecting the sentences which contain English passive voice in the novel The Chronicle of Narnia "The Silver Chair" and its translation. The last is analyzing data, the researcher analyzed the passive voice in the novel The Chronicle of Narnia "The Silver Chair" and its translation

Technique of Data Analysis

In analyzing the data, the researcher employed the steps as follows: the first is classifying the data. After collecting the data, the researcher will divide the data collection into each classification based on the type of sentences, type of passive in Indonesian and type of shift. Second is analyzing the translation techniques, after classifying the data based on the type of sentences, type of passive in Indonesian and type of shift, the researcher analyze the data based on

theory. Then tabling the data, the result of the analysis was put in tables, so that the readers will find it easier to get the information of the study. The last is drawing the conclusions, based on the data analysis and research finding, the researcher drew some conclusions and proposed recommendations.

FINDING AND DISCUSSION
Finding

This chapter tells about data analysis and its results. The analysis was based on the data taken from the novel entitled The Chronicle of Narnia "The Silver Chair" and its translation The Chronicle of Narnia "Kursi Perak". The results are the answers to the problems that arise in this research.

As we know that Indonesian passive voice is more frequently than English passive voice. So, sometime translator does not translate passive into passive and shift can happen in level and category (structure shift, class shift, unit shift, intra-system shift). In here the researcher analyzing the data based on how the translator translated source language, for example the structure, types of passive in Indonesian and shift that happen in target language.

Table 1 Passive Analysis

Type of Indonesian sentence	Total of Address Terms	Percentage
Indonesian Passive type 1	132	72.53 %
Indonesian Passive type 2	31	17.03 %
Indonesian Active sentence	19	10.44 %
Total	182	100 %

Table above shows that there are 182 sentences found in novel The Chronicle Narnia "The Silver Chair" by C.S Lewis translated into The Chronicle Narnia "Kursi Perak" by Donna Widjajanto. They consist of 132 (72.53 %) passive sentences in SL that translated into Indonesian passive type one, 31 (17.03 %) passive sentences in SL translated into Indonesian passive type two, and 19 (10.44 %) passive sentences translated into Indonesian Active sentence.

To know more details about passive analysis in novel The Chronicle Narnia "The Silver Chair" by C.S Lewis translated into The Chronicle Narnia "Kursi Perak" by Donna Widjajanto it can be seen in the following explanations.

Discussion

Passive Sentence Translated into Indonesian Passive Sentence Type One

Excerpt 1.

Source Language	Target Language
*"The girl's **called** Jill," said the Owl. (page 40 line 9)*	*"Anak perempuan itu **bernama** Jill," kata si burung hantu. (page 56 line 11)*

From the text above translator translated the SL passive voice *is called* translated into *bernama* in TL. The passive construction in SL is formed by auxiliary verb be + past participle (is + called). It can be seen the tense that used in SL is simple present, the characteristics of passive in simple present is be (am/is/are) + past participle. Translator translated SL into Indonesian passive type one that has characteristics subject (patient) + verb + agent (actor). Anak perempuan itu as subject (patient), bernama as verb and Jill as the agent (actor). Passive voice in Indonesia does not always using *di-* to express passive but they also use prefix *ber-*. In this sentence *ber-* has meaning "have" (memiliki nama). If the translator use *di-* to translated *is called* it will be *dipanggil* (person).

In here *is called* which is grammatically form by be + past participle (*is + called*) translated into lexicon *bernama* in Indonesia. So there is a level shift changing from grammar into lexical. Shift also happen in category, especially in class shift because the translator translated *called* which is as noun in TL into *bernama* which is as adverb in SL.

Excerpt 2.

Source Language	Target Language
"But mightn't it **have been built by** other giants?" said Jill. (page 85 line 7)	"Tapi mungkin jembatan itu **dibangun oleh** raksasa lain?" kata Jill. (page 115 line 9)

From the text above, the translator translated the SL passive voice *have been built by* into *dibangun oleh* in TL. The passive construction in SL is formed by auxiliary verb be + past participle (have been + built + by), and in TL is formed by prefix di- + verb base + kan (di + bangun). The tense that used in SL is present perfect tense, the characteristics of passive perfect tense is have/has + be + past participle. Translator translated SL into Indonesian passive type one that has characteristics subject (patient) + verb + agent (actor). jembatan as subject (patient), and *dibangun* as adverb.

Shift in this text happen in category, especially in class shift because the translator translated *have been built* which is as noun in TL into *dibangun* which is as adverb in SL.

Excerpt 3.

Source Language	Target Language
There were no hills to **be seen**. (page 29 line 13)	Sejauh **pandang** tidak ada bukit–bukit. (page 43 line 19)

From the text above, the translator translates the SL passive voice *be seen* into *pandang* in TL. The passive construction in SL is formed by auxiliary verb be + past participle (be + seen), and in TL is formed just verb base (pandang). The tense that used in SL is simple present, the characteristics of passive in simple present is be (am/is/are) + past participle. Translator translated SL into Indonesian

passive type one that has characteristics subject (patient) + verb + agent (actor). In here, the translator used verb based to translate the English passive voice it because verb base is one the way expressed Indonesian passive voice.

In this text, *be seen* which is grammatically form by be + past participle (be + seen) translated into lexicon *pandang* in Indonesia. So there is a level shift changing from grammar into lexical. Shift also happen in category, especially in class shift because the translator translated *be seen* which is as adverb in TL into *pandang* which is as verb in SL. Actually the word *pandang* in Indonesia usually combine with *sejauh mata memandang* or *pandangan.* The translator used *pandang* to represent the distance that eyes caught. But does not matter the translator used *pandang* as target language because the translator make more variatief.

Passive Sentence Translated into Indonesian Passive Sentence Type Two

Excerpt 1.

SOURCE LANGUAGE	TARGET LANGUAGE
For the moment, they did not feel it quite so badly as one might have expected; that was because they ***were so tired***. (page 139 line 16)	Saat itu mereka tidak merasa separah yang dipikirkan orang, itu karena mereka ***sangat lelah.*** (page 182 line 26)

From the text above, the translator translated the SL passive voice *were so tired* into *sangat lelah* in TL. The passive construction in SL is formed by auxiliary verb be + past participle (*were + tired*), and in TL is formed by verb base (*lelah*). In here, the translator used verb based to translate the English passive voice it because verb base is one the way expressed Indonesian passive voice. The tense that used in SL is past simple tense, the characteristic of passive in past simple tense is be (was/were) + past participle. The translator translated SL into Indonesian passive type two that has characteristic subject (patient) + agent (actor) + verb. *Mereka* as subject (patient), *orang* as agent (actor) and *dipikirkan*.

Level shift occurs in this text, *were so tired* which is grammatically form by be + past participle (*were tired*) translated into lexicon *lelah* in Indonesian. Class shift also happen in this text, translator translated *were so tired* as verb in SL into *lelah* as adverb in TL.

Excerpt 2.

SOURCE LANGUAGE	TARGET LANGUAGE
"That Witch has laid a train of magic spells so that whenever she ***was killed***, at that same moment her whole kingdom would fall to pieces." (page 189 line 24)	"Si penyihir telah menyebar mantra sehingga kapan pun dia ***terbunuh,*** disaat yang sama kerajaannya akan hancur berkeping-keping." (page 247 line 23)

From the text above, the translator translated the SL passive voice *was killed* into *terbunuh* in TL. The passive construction in SL is formed by auxiliary verb be + past participle (*was* + *killed*), and in TL is formed by prefix ter- + verb base (*terbunuh*). The tense that used in SL is past simple tense, the characteristic of passive in past simple tense is be (was/were) + past participle. The translator translated SL into Indonesian passive type two that has characteristic subject (patient) + agent (actor) + verb. Si penyihir as subject (patient), dia as agent (actor) and terbunuh. Passive voice in Indonesia does not always use *di-* to express passive but they also use prefix *ter-*. Some Indonesian sentences use *ter-* to express something happened accidentally.

Shift that happen in this text is level shift, *was killed* which is grammatically form by be + past participle (*was killed*) translated into lexicon *terbunuh* in Indonesian.

Excerpt 3.

SOURCE LANGUAGE	TARGET LANGUAGE
These people had the idea that boys and girls **should be allowed** to do what they liked. (page 3 line 10)	Para pengurus sekolah ini berpikir anak laki-laki dan perempuan **seharusnya diizinkan** melakukan apapun yang mereka sukai. (page 11 line 13)

From the text above, the translator translated the SL passive voice *should be allowed* into *seharusnya diizinkan* in TL. The passive construction in SL is formed by auxiliary verb be + past participle (should + be + allowed), and in TL is formed by prefix di- + verb base + kan (di + izin + kan). The tense that used in SL is conditional I, the characteristics of passive in conditional I is would + be + past participle. Translator translated SL into Indonesian passive type two that has characteristics subject (patient) + agent (actor) + verb. Para pengurus sekolah ini as subject (patient), seharusnya diizinkan as verb, and melakukan apapun yang mereka sukai as adverb.

In this text level shift happen, *should be allowed* which is grammatically form by be + past participle (*should be allowed*) translated into lexicon *diizinkan* in Indonesian. So there is a level shift changing from grammar into lexical. Shift in class shift does not occur in this text, because in SL and TL item has function as adverb.

Passive Sentence Translated into Active Passive Sentence

Excerpt 1.

SOURCE LANGUAGE	TARGET LANGUAGE
*"The girls **are all killed**! I don't believe a word of it." (page 40 line 11)*	*"Anak-anak perempuan suka **mengutil**? Aku sama sekali tidak percaya." (page 56 line 15)*

From the text above, the translator translates the SL passive voice *are all killed* into active sentence *mengutil* in TL. The passive construction in SL is formed by auxiliary verb be + past participle (are + all killed), and in TL is formed by prefix me- + verb base (me + ngutil). The translator translated passive sentence into active sentence and the meaning of *are all killed* should be *semua dibunuh* but the translator wanted to show the same sound between *mengutil* and *kill*. In here structure shift occurs but the translator transferred the message well, because in here actually there is conversation between Dwarf and Owl. When Dwarf said Jill, Owl heard that Dwarf said *killed* not *Jill*. It is because Owl is deaf. And the translator translated *killed* into *mengutil* because the translator wanted show the same sound between *killed* and *mengutil*.

Excerpt 2.

SOURCE LANGUAGE	TARGET LANGUAGE
The task of finding the lost prince which **had been laid** upon them. (page 45 line 29)	Tugas mereka untuk **menemukan** pangeran yang hilang. (page 63 line 16)

From the text above, the translator translated the SL passive voice *had been laid* into active sentence *menemukan* in TL. The passive construction in SL is formed by auxiliary verb be + past participle (*had + been + laid*), and in TL is formed by prefix me + verb base + kan (*me + temu + kan*). The tense that used in SL is past perfect tense, the characteristic of passive in past perfect tense is had + been + past participle. In here translator use active sentence to transferred passive voice in SL, so shift happen in structure shift that *had been laid* as the item of passive in SL translated in active item in TL.

Excerpt 3.

SOURCE LANGUAGE	TARGET LANGUAGE
*"Your honours," said Golg (and when they turned to look at him they could see nothing but blackness for a few minutes, their eyes **were so dazzled**). (page 205 line 10)*	*"Yang Mulia," kata Glog (dan ketika mereka berpaling untuk melihatnya, mereka tidak bisa melihat apapun kecuali kegelapan beberapa saat, mata mereka harus **membiasakan** diri). (page 267 line 21)*

From the text above, the translator translated the SL passive voice *were so dazzled* into active sentence *membiasakan* in TL. The passive construction in SL is formed by auxiliary verb be + past participle (were + so dazzled), and in TL is formed by prefix me- + verb base + suffix -kan (me + biasa + kan). In here shift happened in process and meaning in translation. The translator translated passive voice into active. So shift in structure occurs in here. In meaning, the translator should translated *were so dazzled* into *silau* not *membiasakan*.

CONCLUSION

Based on the data analysis above, it can be concluded that the passive analysis in novel The Chronicle Of Narnia "The Silver Chair" and its translation The Chronicle Narnia "Kursi Perak" by Donna Widjajanto classified into passive sentences in SL translated into passive sentence type one in TL, passive sentences in SL translated into passive sentence type two in TL, passive sentences in SL translated into active sentence in TL and shift that happen in level and category.

There are 182 sentences found in novel The Chronicle Narnia "The Silver Chair" by C.S Lewis translated into The Chronicle Narnia "Kursi Perak" by Donna Widjajanto. They consist of 132 (72.53 %) passive sentences in SL that translated into Indonesian passive type one, 31 (17.03 %) passive sentences in SL translated into Indonesian passive type two, and 19 (10.44 %) passive sentences translated into Indonesian Active sentence. So the researcher concludes that in this novel the translator mostly translated passive sentences in SL into passive sentence type one in TL and total of the passive sentences in SL translated into passive sentences type one in TL is 132 (72.53 %).

Level shift and category shift sometime occurs in process of translation. Level shift occurs when item in SL has different linguistic level. In here level shift that always happen is grammatical to lexical. In category shift, class shift and structure shift mostly occurs in here.

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