UPPER RANK-SHIFT TRANSLATION ANALYSIS IN JULANDA TANTANI'S *THE STRANGE CASE OF Dr. JEKYLL & Mr. HYDE* NOVEL

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ABSTRACT

In this research, the researcher analyzed The Upper Rank-Shift Translation which found In Robert Louis Stevenson's The Strange Case of Dr. Jekyll and Mr. Hyde Novel into Julanda Tantani's The Strange Case of Dr. Jekyll and Mr. Hyde. There are two problems, what upper rank-shift translation are found in the novel The strange case of Dr. Jekyll & Mr. Hyde and what are the results of using upper rank-shift translation in the novel The strange case of Dr. Jekyll & Mr. Hyde. The researcher chose these data from chapter 1, 3, 4, 6, 7, and 9 from 10 chapters because in these chapters many upward rank-shifts. The researcher used Catford's Classification that focuses on analyzing class-shift. In this research, the researcher identifying the data, including words in the novel in English version and Indonesian version, classifying the words, analyzing Upper Rank-Shift which found in the novels in the Source Language (SL) "word" and Target language (TL) "phrase", and make the analysis. After analyzed the data, the researcher found 21 kinds of bound morpheme there are 7 prefixes and 14 suffixes. And the totals of Upper Rank-Shift in the Source Language (SL) "word" and Target language (TL) "phrase" are 137. The researcher found bound morpheme attached in word translated into phrase occurred in prefix mis–, in–, un–, dis–, ir–, fore–, re–, suffix –s, –ing, –ed, –est, –er, –ly, –less, –ness, –able, –ment, –ent, –tion, –ation, and –ity.

Key words*: Novel, Prefix, Suffix, Translation, Upper Rank-Shift.*

Di penelitian ini, peneliti menganalisis terjemahan upper rank-shift yang di temukan dari novel Robert Louis Stevenson The Strange Case of Dr. Jekyl & Mr. Hyde ke novel Julanda Tantani The Strange Case of Dr. Jekyll & Mr. Hyde. Ada dua masalah, terjemahan upper rank-shift apakah yang di temukan di novel The Strange Case of Dr. Jekyll & Mr. Hyde dan apa hasil dari menggunakan terjemahan upper rank-shift di novel The Strange Case of Dr. Jekyll & Mr. Hyde. Peneliti memilih bab 1, 3, 4, 6, 7, dan 9 dari 10 bab karena didalam bab ini banyak di temukan upper rank-shift. Peneliti menggunakan klasifikasi Catford yang berfokus pada analisis class-shift. Dalam penelitian ini, peneliti mengidentifikasi data, kata-kata dalam novel dalam versi bahasa Inggris dan versi bahasa Indonesia, mengklasifikasikan kata-kata, menganalisis upper rank-

shift yang ditemukan didalam novel dari sumber bahasa (SL) "kata" ke target bahasa (TL) "frase", dan membuat analisis. Setelah menganalisis data, peneliti menemukan 21 jenis morfem terdiri dari 7 prefiks dan 14 sufiks. Dan total Upper Rank-Shift di sumber bahasa (SL) "kata" dan target bahasa (TL) "frase" adalah 137. Peneliti menemukan morfem atau imbuhan kata yang diterjemahkan ke dalam frase pada awalan mis-, di-, un-, dis-, ir-, fore-, re-, akhiran -s, -ing, -ed, -est, -er, -ly, -less, -ness, -able, -ment, -ent, -tion, -ation, dan -ity.

Kata kunci: *Novel, Awalan, Akhiran, Terjemahan, Upper Rank-Shift.*

INTRODUCTION

Human beings cannot be separated from language, because we use language for conversation every day. Not only in oral, of course, the language also used in writing. Language is the activity of convey information which shaped written messages, visuals, signals, writing, or body language (gesture) that enables us to express our feelings, thoughts, ideas, and experiences.

There are two kinds of communication: 1.Verbal, 2.Non-verbal communication. Spoken words make up verbal communication. Verbal communication may take place face to face or through some media such as the telephone. Nonverbal communication is made up of tone of voice, body language, gestures, eye contact, and facial expression. These elements give deeper meaning and intention to your words. Written communication also includes in non-verbal communication because this communication uses written words. The examples of written communication are letters, telegraphs, postcards, instant message, e-mail, book, song, etc. Short story or novel usually is used by the writer to convey his feeling.

In this research, the researcher decided to choose *The Strange Case Of Dr. Jekyll & Mr. Hyde* novel by Robert Louis Stevenson and translated into Julanda Tantani's *The Strange Case Of Dr. Jekyll & Mr. Hyde*, because the novel contains of many class words which a certainly contains various kinds of class-shift especially word class-shift. Word class that mean here is upper rank-shift.

METHOD

This research is descriptive qualitative. According to Nunan (1993; 4-6) "Descriptive qualitative research is a research which the method of data collection is non-experimental or real-time recording that generates naturally occurring data". It describes and identifying rank-shift in the novel *The Strange Case of Dr. Jekyll and Mr. Hyde*.

The data are taken from two novels entitled *The Strange Case of Dr. Jekyll & Mr. Hyde*. The author of this novel is Robert Louis Stevenson and the translator is Julanda Tantani. This is a classic novel with the horror genre, and is a well-known

classic novel from some other novels that are still published. The researcher chose these novels because they contain the sufficient data for translation analysis. The data was in the form of words from the Source Language (SL) to Target Language (TL) phrase.

The unit of analysis in this research is word translated into phrase in the novel *The Strange Case of Dr. Jekyll & Mr. Hyde* by Robert Louis Stevenson and translated into T*he Strange Case of Dr. Jekyll & Mr. Hyde* novel by Julanda Tantani.

The data of this study was collected by selecting the novel and choose T*he Strange Case of Dr. Jekyll & Mr. Hyde* novel as the data. After choose the data, the novel was read and then choosing the data from the novel, after chosen the data from the novel the last finding the word from source language (SL) translated as phrase from target language (SL) included into the bound morpheme.

To process and analysis the data, the researcher analyzed the data with this following step: Identifying the data including words in the novel T*he Strange Case of Dr. Jekyll & Mr. Hyde* in English version & Indonesian version. Then, classifying the words into the bound morpheme of upper rank-shift in the Source Language (SL)"word" and Target language (TL) "phrase". Then, analyzing upper Rank-Shift which found in the novels T*he Strange Case of Dr. Jekyll & Mr. Hyde*. And the last, make the result from classifying the upper rank-shift translation from SL "word" and TL "phrase".

FINDINGS AND DISCUSSION
Upper rank-shift translation is the change of a bound morpheme in Source Language (SL) "word" into Target Language (TL) "phrase". In this research, after analyzing this data, the researcher found bound morpheme or word translated into phrase occurred *in prefix mis–, in–, un–, dis–, ir–, fore–, re–, suffix –s, –ing, –ed, –est, –er, –ly, –less, –ness, –able, –ment, –ent, –tion, –ation, and –ity.*

1. Upper rank-sift translation from word into phrase
occurred in prefix mis- :
Prefix *mis-* is a bound morpheme added to adjective and verb, it has meaning badly or wrongly.
Example:

SL: In my extreme distress of wind, I have a morbid fear of **misdirecting** you; (Page 58)
TL: Dalam kondisi otakku yang sangat tertekan seperti sekarang ini, aku khawatir sekali bahwa aku telah memberimu **petunjuk yang salah;** (Page 86)

The word *missdirecting* is an adjective which is derived from prefix *mis-* + adj. *direct* + suffix *-ing*. Lexically the equivalent of *direct* in Indonesian language

is "*langsung*". In this sentence, the word *direct* is attached with prefix *mis-* and suffix *-ing* and is translated as *petunjuk yang salah*. The translation of prefix mis- and suffix *–ing* stated about the badly or wrongly action. This can be said as upward rank-shift translation, because the Source Language in lower rank-shift of grammatical unit (bound morpheme) is translated into higher rank in Target Language (word to phrase).

2. Upper rank-sift translation from Word into Phrase
occurred in suffix -s:
Suffix –s is a bound morpheme added to noun and verb which is translate into *para*. It also can be translated by writting the word twice (*pengulangan kata*).
Example:

> SL: At friendly **meetings**, and when the wine was to his taste (Page 3)
> TL: Dalam **acara-acara pertemuan** yang santai, kalau minuman anggur yang di sajikan sesuai dengan sleranya, (Page 7)

The word *meeting* is a verb which is derived from noun *meet* + suffix *–ing* + suffix *–s*. Lexically the equivalent of *meet* in Indonesian language is " *pertandingan, berjumpa dengan, menjemput, bertemu dengan"*. Suffix *–s* to show the word is plural, Suffix *–ing* to show progressive word. In that sentence, the word *meetings* is translated into *acara-acara pertemuan*. This can be said as upward rank-shift translation, because the Source Language in lower rank-shift of grammatical unit (bound morpheme) is translated into higher rank in Target Language (word to phrase).

3. Upper rank-sift translation from Word into Phrase
occurred in suffix -less:
Suffix *-less* is a bound morpheme added to noun. This bound morpheme means without. A noun which attached by suffix *–less* changes becomes an adjective.
Example:

> SL: 'If you choose to make capital out of this accident,' said he, 'I am naturally **helpless.** (Page 5)
> TL: Apabila kalian berniat untuk membesar-besarkan pristiwa ini, "katanya, sudah pasti aku **tidak berdaya.** (Page 13)

The word *helpless* is an adjective which is derived from noun *help* + suffix *-less*. Lexically the equivalent of *help* in Indonesian language is "*pertolongan, bantuan"*. In this sentence, the word *help* is attached with suffix *–less* and is translated as *tidak berdaya*. The translation of suffix *–less* stated to show negative word. This can be said as upward rank-shift translation, because the Source Language in lower rank-shift of grammatical unit (bound morpheme) is translated into higher rank in Target Language (word to phrase).

a. The types, translation, quantity and precentage of bound morpheme

No.	Types of Bound Morpheme	Translation of Bound Morphemes (meaning)	Quantity	Precentage
		In Prefix :		
1.	mis-	badly or wrongly	2	1,45%
2.	in-	*tidak,* reverses of the verb or antonym	2	1,45%
3.	un-	*tak, tidak, kurang, tanpa,* reverses of the verb or antonym	11	8,02%
4.	dis-	*tidak,* reverses of the verb or antonym	9	6,56%
5.	ir-	reverses of the verb	1	0,72%
6.	fore-	earlier or before	1	0,72%
7.	re-	again	1	0,72%
		In Suffix :		
8.	-s	plural, (para or using total) reduplication	32	23,3%
9.	-ing	progressive aspect	7	5,10%
10.	-ed	past tense	23	16,7%
11.	-est	superlative degree	2	1,45%
12.	-ly	manner *(dengan, sambil, secara)*	12	8,75%
13.	-er	agent who does whatever the verb indicates	6	4,37%
14.	-less	without	2	1,45%
15.	-ness	quality, state or condition	12	8,75%
16.	-able	bisa, dapat, benar-benar	5	3,64%
17.	-ment	result or product doing the action indicated by the verb	2	1,45%
18.	-ent	person who verb -s	1	0,72%
19.	-tion	action / instance of verb – ing	2	1,45%
20.	-ation	action / instance of verb – ing	2	1,45%
21.	-ity	condition	2	1,45%
Total			**137**	**100 %**

Table 4.2 above contains 137 Upper Rank-Sift in the Source Language (SL) "word" and Target language (TL) "phrase" which are found in the novel *"The strange case of Dr. Jekyll & Mr. Hyde"* chapter 1, 3, 4, 6, 7 and 9 from 10 chapters. The researcher found 21 types of bound morpheme there are consist of 7 prefix and 14 sufffix.

CONCLUSION

In this research, after analyzing this data, the researcher found bound morpheme or word translated into phrase occurred in *prefix mis–, in–, un–, dis–, ir–, fore–, re–, suffix –s, –ing, –ed, –est, –er, –ly, –less, –ness, –able, –ment, –ent, –tion, –ation, and –ity.* Shift from bound morpheme into phrase is the change of a bound morpheme in Source Language (SL) into Target Language (TL) phrase. The researcher found 21 kinds of bound morpheme there are 7 prefixes and 14 suffixes. And the totals of Upper Rank-Sift in the Source Language (SL) "word" and Target language (TL) "phrase" are 137. Suffix –s is the most found because it to show the word is plural. The data was taken from T*he Strange Case of Dr. Jekyll & Mr. Hyde* novel by Robert Louis Stevenson and translated by Julanda Tantani. The researcher analyzed the book from chapter 1, 3, 4, 6, 7 and 9 from 10 chapters. There are many upward rank-shifts founded in those chapters.

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