

**THE ANALYSIS OF TRANSLATION-SHIFT OF THE ENGLISH NOUN PHRASE USED IN
THE GARFIELD "TAKES UP SPACE" COMIC**

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ABSTRACT

This study directs to analyze translation-shifts of the English noun phrase in the Garfield "Takes Up Space" Comic. The researcher used a descriptive qualitative method. Based on the data, 100 clauses which have 106 rank shifts of noun phrases found in the data. The first category is Phrase to Phrase Downward Rank Shift; there are 49 phrases or 46,2% in this type. The second category is Phrase to Phrase Upward Rank Shift; there are 28 phrases or 26,4% in this type. The third category is Phrase to Word Downward Rank Shift; there are 26 phrases or 24,5% in this type. The fourth category is Word to Phrase Upward Shift with 2 phrases or 1,9%. The last category is Phrase to Clause Upward Rank Shift; there is 1 phrase or 1% in this type. The researcher does not find any phrases in Clause to Phrase Downward Rank Shift.

Moreover, the researcher found the rank shift category based on Catford's frame work (1974: 8) used in bilingual comics "Garfield takes up space". By using the theory of shifts by Catford, it can be seen clearly that shifts occur in the translation of English Noun Phrase into Indonesian. Based on the data, the most dominant category is Structure Shift with 59 phrases with 55,7%; the second level is Unit Shift with 23 phrases or 21,7%, the third level is Intra System Shift with 16 phrases with 15,1%, furthermore the forth level is Class Shift with 8 phrases or 7%.

Keywords: Noun, Phrase, Shift.

Penelitian ini bertujuan ke menganalisis pergeseran penerjemahan dari frase nomina bahasa Inggris pdengan komik the Garfield "Takes Up Space"Peneliti menggunakan metode deskriptif kualitatif. Berdasarkan data, 100 klausa yang memiliki 106 peringkat pergeseran frase nomina yang ditemukan dalam data. Kategori pertama adalah Frase ke Frase Downward shift; dengan 49 frase atau 46,2% dalam jenis ini. Kategori kedua denganlah Frase ke Frase Upward shift; dengan 28 frase atau 26,4% dalam jenis ini. Kategori ketiga adalah Frase ke Kata Downward shift; dengan 26 frase atau 24,5% dalam jenis ini. Kategori keempat adalah Word ke Frase ke atas Shift dengan 2 frase atau 1,9%. Kategori terakhir adalah Frase Klausul Peringkat ke atas shift; dengan 1 kalimat atau 1% dalam jenis ini. Peneliti tidak menemukan frase dalam Pasal ke Frase Downward Shift.

INTRODUCTION

Translation is the process of changing speech or writing from one language (source language) into another language (target language) (Richard, 1985:299). Translation is an important phenomenon that has a huge effect on everyday life, that is why the desire to know and to understand information, namely science, technology, and knowledge, translating from source language and target language is needed. Translation is basically a change of form. When the form of language is spoken, it is referring to the actual words, phrases, clauses, sentences, paragraph, and so on, which are spoken or written. Translation is transferring an idea, knowledge or purpose from Source language (SL) to Target language (TL). In translation the form of the source language is replaced by the form of receptor target language. Translation must take into account constraints that include context, the rules of grammar of the two languages, their writing conventions, and their idioms. A common misconception is that there exists a simple word-for-word correspondence between any two languages, and that translation is a straight forward mechanical process.

Shifting is a major concept in sentence analysis in translation. The concept of Shifting helped us a lot to learn how a unit of different level can be brought down to create interesting structures. The concept of Rank Shifting does not exist in traditional grammar of English. Although, it exists in all modern grammars of English in their own particular way e.g. Phrase Structure Grammar labels a shifting clause as a sentence. Catford (1978: 73) states that by shift, we mean the departure is made of from formal correspondence in the process of going from the source language to the target language. Shifts occur when the source language text is translated into different grammatical or phonological form in the target language text. Catford (1965) states that there are two major types of shift: level shifts and category shifts.

Level shifts are upward rank shift and downward rank shift. On the other hand, category shift itself consists of structure shift, class shift, unit shift and

intrasystem shift. This study is concerned with the translation shift analysis of the English noun phrase into Bahasa Indonesia.

Translation-shift is the focus of analysis because the translator has shifted the forms to keep the meaning constant so that the messages can be communicative and natural. This study tries to find out the shifts in form and meaning in the Bahasa Indonesia translation of English noun phrase. This is because the core of equivalence and shifts are in the form and meaning. In equivalence and shifts, the meaning is more important than the form. Besides that, equivalence focuses on cases where the language describes the same situation by different structure. However, many people are still confused in differentiating the word order in head words of the English and Bahasa Indonesia noun phrases. It is because the English and Bahasa Indonesia head word are not the same. In Bahasa Indonesia noun phrases, the head word is head-initial position, while in English the head word is head-final position. Therefore, the core of the phrase is head word, which is used to determine the meaning and the word class. Based on that reason, this study is conducted to analyze translation-shifts of the English noun phrase in the Garfield "Takes Up Space" Comic.

METHOD

Research Design

This research used a descriptive qualitative method to analyze the noun phrase constitution and then explain if there was any shift in translation occurred or even the loss and gain of information occurred in the translation of the data. This study used a descriptive qualitative method to study the problem, because this study concern with the meaning of the word in the data.

Data

The data of this research were taken from the utterances both in the source text (ST) and target text (TT) of the Garfield "Takes Up Space" Comic. The author of the Garfield "Takes Up Space" comic is Jim Davis and the publisher is Random

House (under Ballantine Books), Universal occasionally Andrews McMeel Publishing. Indonesian publishing by Nexx media Inc. in October 2012.

Unit Analysis

This study is focused on Translation-shifts of the English Noun Phrase used in the Garfield "Takes Up Space" Comic. The unit of analysis of the research took 100 noun phrases randomly of the utterances found in Garfield "Takes Up Space" comic. The Source Language is English, and the Target Language is Indonesian as the data to be analyzed.

Data Collection

The data were collected by using documentation in the form of Garfield "Takes Up Space" Comic, as: searching several comics in the several website and books shop; choosing the comic; reading the comic; and finding the noun phrase.

Data Analysis

In analyzing the data, the researcher used the following steps: comparing the noun phrases found in the source text (ST) with the translation in the target text (TT) to see if there are shifts taking place; Identifying the kinds of shifts; and analyzing the shifts and describing the reason for each shift

FINDING AND DISCUSSION

Table 1. Level of Rank Shifts in noun phrase of bilingual comic "Garfield takes up space"

No.	Level of Rank Shift	Shift Category	Σf	$\Sigma f\%$
1.	Downward Rank Shift	Clause to Phrase	0	0
		Phrase to Phrase	49	46,2%
2	Upward Rank Shift	Phrase to Word	28	26,4%
		Word to Phrase	2	1,9%
		Phrase to Phrase	26	24,5%
		Phrase to Clause	1	1%
Total			106	100

In this research, there are 100 clauses and 106 rank shifts of noun phrases found in the data. The first category is phrase to phrase downward rank shift; there are 49 phrases in this type. The second category is phrase to phrase

upward rank shift; there are 28 phrases in this type. The third category is phrase to word downward rank shift; there are 26 phrases in this type. The fourth category is word to phrase upward shift with 2 phrases. The last category is phrase to clause upward rank shift; there is 1 phrase in this type. The researcher does not find any phrases in clause to phrase downward rank shift.

Next, the researcher presents the rank shift category based on Catford's frame work (1974: 8) used in bilingual comics "Garfield takes up space". The most dominant category is structure shift; the second unit shift, the third level is intra system shift, furthermore the forth level is class shift. The table of frequency of distribution of each kind of shift category used in "Garfield takes up space" can be seen as follows:

Table 2. Category of Rank Shifts in noun phrase of bilingual comic "Garfield takes up space"

No.	Category of Rank Shift	Σf	$\Sigma f\%$
1.	Structure Shift	59	55,7
2.	Unit Shift	23	21,7
3.	Intra System Shift	16	15,1
4.	Class Shift	8	7,5
	Total	106	100

Downward Rank Shift

There are 75 phrases found as the downward rank shifts. Downward shifts take place when a source language unit is substituted by a lower-in-rank target language unit. Moreover downward rank shift is also divided into clause to phrase, phrase to phrase and phrase to word. They are explained below:

Excerpt 1:

Data 6

Page 4, Balloon 3

SL : These are the memories that last a life time.

TL : Peristiwa ini akan diingat seumur hidup.

The downward rank shift can be seen in noun phrase "a life time". Here, source language has constitution of definite pronoun (a) + noun phrase (life time). The determiner is not translated. The noun phrase 'life time' is then

constituted by adjective (life) + noun (time). In the target language, the noun phrase has constitution of only noun phrase (seumur hidup). Moreover, it can be concluded that the information of definite pronoun (a) because it is not translated into the target language. Here, the translator did not translate the definite pronoun because it is still understandable by the reader. In addition, the source language will be ambiguous, because the translation becomes "sebuah umur hidup". This rank shifts is called the structure shift. Although, the noun phrase in target language is also translated into the noun phrase in source language. This structure shift happens due to different linguistic system between English and Bahasa Indonesia. The definite pronoun can be translated into morpheme 'se-' in Bahasa Indonesia which has meaning 'satu'. The translator does shifting to make the target language is more natural and understandable by the reader. He uses structure and grammar of Bahasa Indonesia as adjustment toward the target language.

Excerpt 2:

Data 18

Page 16, Balloon 9

- SL** : An imagination is a powerful tool. It can tint memories of the past, shade perceptions of the present, or paint a future so vivid that it can entice... Or terrify, all depending upon how we conduct ourselves today..
- TL** : Imajinasi memang ampuh untuk menorehkan kenangan masa lampau, membentuk pikiran masa kini, ataupun melukiskan masa yang akan datang secara hebat ataupun mengerikan...tergantung bagaimana kita bersikap saat ini...

It can be seen above that the English noun phrase is translated into a word in the target language. The noun phrase 'an imagination' has the constitution of determiner (a) + noun (imagination). Meanwhile in the target language text, it becomes a word (imajinasi). Therefore, it is known that the translation shift occurs in this data, because the noun phrase in the source language text is translated into a clause in the target language text. And based on the theory proposed by Catford, this type of shift is called a unit shift. There is no loss or gain of information in this translation.

Upward Rank Shift

There are 29 phrases can be found in the data. It is also divided into three levels; clause to phrase, phrase to phrase, phrase to word. The explanation can be seen follow:

Excerpt 3:

Data 39

Page 44, Balloon 6

SL : But, the greed just rips my heartstrings

TL : Namun keserakahan merobek relung hatiku

Here, the form of the source language is compound noun. It is formed from noun (heart) + noun (strings). However, it can be seen that the target language is translated becomes noun phrase. The word 'heartstring' is translated into 'relung hatiku'. The target language noun phrase constitutes into noun (relung) + noun (hatiku). So, it can be categorized as a unit shifts.

Excerpt 5:

Data 19

Page 23, Balloon 4

SL : Come on, Garfield. Dad's gonna take us into town to see the new stoplight.

TL : Ayo, Garfield. Ayah mengajak kita melihat lampu lalu lintas yang baru.

According to the theory of Catford, it can be concluded that structure shift occurs in the translation of 'the new stoplight' into 'lampu lalu lintas yang baru'. The noun phrase in the source language text has constitution of determiner (the) + noun (new stoplight). The noun phrase is also translated into noun phrase in the target language which is constituted out of noun phrase (lampu lalu lintas) + adjective phrase (yang baru). This translation shows that there is the occurrence of translation shift in this data in which 'new' in the source language text which is adjective is translated into 'yang baru' in the target language text which is adjective phrase. Such kind of shift namely structure shift according to the theory Catford. This shift in translation occurs because in Bahasa Indonesia as the target language, we cannot put the translation into 'baru' since the

linguistic system of Bahasa Indonesia noun phrase does not use the same system as in English language. The noun phrase in English and Bahasa Indonesia are have a different structure. In English, the noun phrase constitutes as determiner + noun phrase (adjective+noun), but in Bahasa Indonesia constitutes as noun phrase + adjective phrase.

Excerpt 6:

Data 10

Page 9, Balloon 1

SL : This is all part of the joy of having pets.

TL : Ini bagian dari kegembiraan memiliki hewan peliharaan.

The English noun phrase is translated into a clause in the target language. The noun phrase 'all part of the joy pets' has the constitution of determiner (all) + noun phrase (part of the joy of having pets). Then, the noun phrase is then constituted out of the noun (party) + noun phrase of (of the joy of having pets). The second noun phrase is constituted as determiner (the) + noun phrase (joy of having pets). The noun phrase itself consists of modifier (joy) + prepositional phrase (verb, of having) + noun (pets). Meanwhile in the target language text, it becomes a clause which has the constitution of verb (memiliki) + adverb (hewan peliharaan). Therefore, we know that the translation shift occurs in this data, because the noun phrase in the source language text is translated into a clause in the target language text. And based on the theory, this type of shift is called a class shift. Therefore, it can be said that there is an occurrence of translation shift in this data in which the noun phrase in the source language text is translated into verb phrase in the target language text. There is no loss or gain of information in this translation.

CONCLUSION

After analyzing the data related to the translation of English noun phrase into Indonesian as found in the bilingual comic Garfield: takes up space, there are some conclusions that can be formulated and presented as follows:

There are 100 clauses which have 106 rank shifts of noun phrases found in the data. The first category is Phrase Downward Rank Shift; there are 49 phrases or 46,2% in this type. The second category is Phrase Upward Rank Shift; there are 28 phrases or 26,4% in this type. The third category is Phrase to Word Downward Rank Shift; there are 26 phrases or 24,5% in this type. The fourth category is Word to Phrase Upward Shift with 2 phrases or 1,9%. The last category is Phrase to Clause Upward Rank Shift; there is 1 phrase or 1% in this type. The researcher does not find any phrases in Clause to Phrase Downward Rank Shift.

The researcher found the rank shift category based on Catford's framework (1974: 8) used in bilingual comics "Garfield takes up space". By using the theory of shifts by Catford, it can be seen clearly that shifts occur in the translation of English Noun Phrase into Indonesian. There are some shift in translation occurs in the English noun phrases which are also translated into noun phrases in Indonesian as the target language. From the data, the most dominant category is Structure Shift with 59 phrases or 55,7%; the second level is Unit Shift with 23 phrases or 21,7%, the third level is Intra System Shift or 16 phrases with 15,1%, furthermore the forth level is Class Shift with 8 phrases or 7%.

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