UNNES
UNIVERSITAS NEGERI SEMARANG

TRANSPOSITION IN THE DIRECT SPEECHES IN ENGLISH TO

INDONESIAN TRANSLATION OF SIR ARTHUR CONAN DOYLE'S

A SCANDAL IN BOHEMIA

a final project
submitted in partial fulfillment of the requirements
for the degree of *Sarjana Sastra*
in English

by
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ii

DECLARATION OF ORIGINALITY

I, Santika Nurcahyani, hereby declare that this final project entitled Transposition in the Direct Speeches in English to Indonesian Translation of Sir Arthur Conan Doyle's *A Scandal In Bohemia* is my own work and has not been submitted in any form for another degree or diploma at any university or other institutes. Information derived from the published and unpublished work of other has been acknowledged in the text and a list of references is also given.

Semarang, August   2019

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MOTTO AND DEDICATION

"Life is really simple, but we insist on making it complicated."

(Confucis)

"In the end, it's not the years in your life that count. It's the life in your years."

(Abraham Lincoln)

"BE KIND. For everyone you meet is fighting a battle you know nothing about."

(Anonym)

"Don't make permanent decision due to temporary feelings."

(Anonym)

To:

My beloved Mom and Dad

(Ibu Juliati and Bapak A. Pudjiono)

My beloved sisters and brother

(Dewi Pujiati, Nendra Kusuma and Osiana Putri Dewi)

My self

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Santika Nurcahyani

ABSTRACT

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Transposition is a technique to overcome the problems in translating in which there is difference of grammatical structure. The form of a sentence changes but the meaning stays the same. This study is aimed to investigate how transpositions occur in *Scandal in Bohemia* short story. The data are taken from the direct speeches and analyzed based on Catford's theory of transposition (1965). Qualitative method is used in the study. The methods of investigation contain the process of collecting, analyzing, and describing the data. The data are collected by reading, inventorying, and classifying them according to the types of transposition. At last, they are analyzed and some of them are presented with detail explanation.

There are 152 transpositions occur in this research which cover all types of transposition. The most frequent occurrence is structure-shift with 56 (36.84%) data found, it occurs by changing the sentence form and structure. The next is unit-shift which is translating the data into different unit with 48 (31.57%) data; level-shift which is changing grammatical item into lexical item with 32 (21.05%) data, class-shift which is translating the data into different rank with 14 (9.2%) data, and the last intra-system shift which changing plural noun into singular noun or vice versa with 2 (1.31%) data.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

Page

CHAPTER

I. INTRODUCTION

II. REVIEW OF THE RELATED LITERATURE

III. METHODS OF INVESTIGATION

IV. RESULTS OF THE STUDY

V. CONCLUSIONS AND SUGGESTIONS

LIST OF TABLES

LIST OF DIAGRAMS

LIST OF APPENDIX

CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

This chapter consists of several things that underlie this research. The writer presents background of the study, reasons for choosing the topic, research problems, objective of the study, and significance of the study which is elaborated into theoretical, pedagogical and practical significance.

1.1   Background of the Study

Language is important and essential for human being since then. According to Holmes (2001, p. 3), "Languages provide a variety of ways of saying something, addressing and greeting others, describing things, paying compliments", this can be interpreted that language is used to express the idea inside of human's mind, be it imagination or information. Thus, language is very necessary in human social life to communicate with each other, either to exchange information and important things related to life, or merely for the disclosure of ideas and imagination for entertainment needs like what Kreidler (1998) stated "Language is used to communicate and interact with each other in our daily life, whether in society, environment, educational institutions, recreational places, family, etc." (p. 19)

Over the course of time, the boundaries between each country in the world fade away because of globalization. Sharing knowledge, education, information, and entertainment are really easy since technology has been improved in such a way. The importance and needs to exchange information in order to improve

human's life quality arises, people start to share what information and idea they have to the whole world. In this case, the receptor country has to do something so that its citizen can fully understand the shared content from abroad. In order to accomplish that, translation is needed to convert the source language into receptor language (target language). Nida and Taber (1982) see translating as a process of reproducing in the receptor language the closest natural equivalent of the source language message, first in terms of meaning and secondly in terms of style. In other words, translation is a transfer of meaning, message, and style from one source text language (SLT) to the target text language (TLT). In the order of priority, style is put the last. Here the things to reproduce (transfer) is stated, message. The most important element that should be taken care of is the intended meaning of the author. (p. 12)

Another statement coming from an expert, Wilss (1982, p. 3), stated "Translation is a transfer process which aims at the transformation of a written source language text (SLT) into an optimally equivalent target language text (TLT), and which requires the syntactic, the semantic, and the pragmatic understanding and analytical processing of the source text. Syntactic understanding is related to style and meaning. Understanding of semantics is meaning related activity. Finally, pragmatic understanding is related to the message or implication of a sentence. This definition does not state what is transferred. Rather, it states the requirement of the process". This is explaining why translator needs more effort to translate from source language to target language, not just merely change the language, they also have to adjust the source

language (SL) to the target language (TL) so that the text can be in harmony without reducing the meaning of the source text. Translators need to understand the style, meaning, message and the implication of the sentences in both SL and TL. But in this process of translating, some problems appear, one of the problems is the difference of grammatical structure in both SL text and TL text. That is why translation has some techniques to overcome the problems. One of the techniques is transposition or shift translation. Transposition occurs when there is a shift in the form of a sentence.

According to Catford (1965), transposition or *shift* is a procedure of translation which involves the changing of grammatical structure from SL to TL. This procedure is taken to solve the grammatical problems occur in the process of translation in order to transfer the meaning from the SL into TL in the appropriate form. Further, Catford (1978) stated that basically, in shift of translation, or transposition he said, it is only the form that is changed. In addition, he urged the translation shift is done to get the natural equivalent of the source text message into the target text (p. 76).

Recently, there are many entertainment contents which are translated from English to Indonesian, such as movie, drama, song, poetry, short story, novel, etc. In this study, the writer takes an example from the literary works that have been mentioned above. That is a short story by Sir Arthur Conan Doyle's *"The Adventures of Sherlock Holmes: A Scandal in Bohemia"* and its Indonesian translation *"Sherlock Holmes: Skandal Bohemia"* translated by Deta Ariani S and

Isti Pertiwi. In this translation, there are some changes of grammatical structure and it is interesting to be analyzed.

By doing this research, the writer wants to analyze what type of transposition and how transposition occurs during the translation process of the novel. The writer wants to describe how translator tried to change the textual micro units (sentences, clauses, phrases, words, or even morphemes) from English into Indonesian so that the Indonesian readers will get the actual meaning as the English readers, although the grammatical categories change and be adjusted to the Indonesian's grammatical structure.

1.2 Reason for Choosing the Topic

There are some reasons why the writer came up with the idea of choosing the topic transposition in the direct speeches in English to Indonesian Translation of Sir Arthur Conan Doyle's *The Adventures of Sherlock Holmes: A Scandal in Bohemia* to be analyzed in this study.

The first one is because transposition often occurs in translation but people tend to not paying attention behind the transpositions in a work, the reader rarely realize how shift translation is used to solve grammatical and lexical problems in the process of translation even though they know and understand that there are some changes occur when the source text is translated into the target text. So, the writer wants to show how transposition in English-Indonesian translation occurs in the direct speeches in Sir Arthur Conan Doyle's *The Adventures of Sherlock*

Holmes: A Scandal in Bohemia and the translation entitled *Sherlock Holmes: Skandal Bohemia.*

The second reason is because there are a lot of eloquent differences in grammatical and lexical structure between source language and target language, in this case, Indonesian language and English. The writer wants to know how the translator of Sir Arthur Conan Doyle's *The Adventures of Sherlock Holmes: A Scandal in Bohemia,* Deta Ariani S & Isti Pertiwi, overcame these problems in order to translate the text in the SL into the appropriate form in the TL using transposition, so that the Indonesian readers are able to read the novel in proper language style, yet do not lose the meaning of the context. And also, the study is aimed to find out what changes might occur in translating English text into Indonesian.

1.3   Research Questions

Based on the background of this study and the reason for choosing the topic, this study is aimed to find out the answers of the questions below:

1. What are the types of transposition of English-Indonesian translation in the direct speeches in Sir Arthur Conan Doyle's *The Adventures of Sherlock Holmes: A Scandal in Bohemia* and the translation entitled *Sherlock Holmes: Skandal Bohemia.*

2. How do transpositions of English-Indonesian translation occur in the direct speeches in Sir Arthur Conan Doyle's *The Adventures of*

Sherlock Holmes: A Scandal in Bohemia and the translation entitled *Sherlock Holmes: Skandal Bohemia*?

1.4   Purposes of the Study

The purposes of this study based on the research questions above are:

1. Describe what type of transpositions in English-Indonesian translation in the direct speeches of Sir Arthur Conan Doyle's *The Adventures of Sherlock Holmes: A Scandal in Bohemia* and the translation entitled *Sherlock Holmes: Skandal Bohemia* are.

2. Describe how transposition of English-Indonesian translation occurs in the direct speeches in Sir Arthur Conan Doyle's *The Adventures of Sherlock Holmes: A Scandal in Bohemia* and the translation entitled *Sherlock Holmes: Skandal Bohemia.*

1.5   Limitation of the Study

This study is limited to the discussion of the transposition that occurs in the dialogues or direct speeches in the English-Indonesian translation of *"The Adventures of Sherlock Holmes: A Scandal in Bohemia"*. According to Azar (1989: 73), direct speech or quoted speech refers to reproducing words exactly as they were originally spoken. Below is the example of direct speech in which transposition occurs:

SL: **"That's it."**

TL: **"Cukup."**

In the direct speech/dialogue above, the sentence ***that's it*** as stated in SL is translated into the word ***cukup*** in TL. Hereby, there is a change in the rank from a sentence in SL into a word in TL.

1.6   Significance of the Study

There are three significance of this study. They are theoretical, pedagogical and practical significances of the study. Here is the further explanation below.

In the theoretical significance of the study, it is hoped that this study can provide more information related to translation, especially transposition. So, this study can be used as a material to enrich the theories about translation and widen reader's knowledge about transposition.

From pedagogical significance of this study, the writer hopes that this study can be a reference and give a better understanding regarding shift translation for students, especially the students of English Department who are focusing the study in translation. This is also hoped to encourage English Department students to conduct more research about translation, since translation, especially transposition is very close to our daily life.

The last is from practical significance of this study, it is hoped that this study can be a reference for a translator in producing good translation text. Apart from being a reference, this study can also be used to provide solution to solve grammatical problems in translation, since transposition is one of the techniques in translation.

1.7   Outline of the Report

This final project is distributed into five chapters. Chapter I presents introduction which includes background of the study, reasons for choosing the topic, research problems, purpose of the study, limitation of the study, significance of the study, and outline of the study.

Chapter II comprises related literature which consists of three sub chapters. The first presents the review of previous studies, the second is about the review of related literature, and the last sub chapter is the theoretical framework of this study.

In Chapter III, the methods of the investigation are discussed in seven sub chapters covering research design, object of the study, role of the research, type of data, procedures of collecting data, procedures of analyzing data, and technique of reporting the results.

Chapter IV reports the result of the study from the general description, the result of the research, and the discussion of the research. It shows how the writer analyses the data and then obtains the result from the analysis.

At last, Chapter V presents the conclusion of the research based on the result of the study and some suggestions for the readers, particularly for those who are taking translation study.

CHAPTER II

REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE

This part will contain the description of some reviews of previous studies, theoretical background, and theoretical framework. Review of previous studies presents some studies that have been done before this, but with the same object as this study. Theoretical background consists of experts' opinions about the theories related to the topic chosen by the writer, such as definition of translation, grammatical problems of translation and translation shift. Meanwhile theoretical framework shows the summary of those two reviews above.

2.1 Review of Previous Studies

Four procedures of translation found in the English-Indonesian Garuda Magazine. According to Dewi and Sudipa (2017) in their research entitled Transposition in Garuda Magazine's: English-Indonesian Translation, four procedures which were found in the translation in the said magazine are: transposition, modulation, borrowing and literal translation. The result showed that method of transposition (17 data) was mostly applied in the article, due to the pursuit to achieve a closest natural equivalent. Therefore, such procedure cannot be avoided in translation. The difference of the study conducted by Dewi and Sudipa and this study is, this study focuses in the transposition occurs in the novel and the details such as the type of transpositions, how it occurs, and the percentage of each type of transpositions, meanwhile Dewi and Sudipa's study focused in what method that mostly applied in the Garuda Magazine.

Purnomo (2015), in conducting his research about transposition and modulation entitled Translation and Modulation to Translate Tourism Text from English to Indonesian, drew some conclusions based on the findings in his study, they are: (1) there are three types of transposition: (a) the change from singular to plural (and vice versa), or in the position of the adjective, (b) the change in grammatical structure from Source Language (SL) to Target Language (TL) because the SL grammatical structure does not exist in TL and (c) an alternative to when literal translation of SL text may not accord with natural usage in TL; (2) there are two types of modulation: (a) obligatory modulation and (b) free modulation; (3) the transposition used is generally accurate; and (4) the modulation used is generally less accurate. The findings imply that transposition and modulation might be fundamental for translation strategies, a distinction which has been taken for granted in translating activities.

Aloojaha, Nababan, & Djatmika (2018) found 15 types of translation techniques which were used in translating, namely, established equivalent, variation, addition, implicit, explicit, adaptation, modulation, pure borrowing, generalization, particularization, transposition, reduction, paraphrase, discursive creation, and naturalized borrowing. The topic of their research is The Impact of Translation Techniques on Shifting Meaning of Ordering Speech Act. The result indicates that the translation techniques that cause shifting meaning of ordering speech act are the addition, reduction, and discursive creation. The difference from this study is, Aloojaha, Nababan and Djatmika's study was aimed to find the translation techniques that cause shifting meaning of ordering speech act and from

the techniques mentioned above, transposition is not one of the one that cause shift meaning. This implies that transposition is not intended to change the meaning, but keeping the meaning, despite of the need to change the grammatical and lexical structures.

The occurrence of structural shift affected the translator's awareness of structural differences between SL and TL. This was confirmed by Akbari (2012) in his study entitled *Structural Shifts in Translation of Children Literature*. In the research, he wanted to find what kind of structural shift were made, and what kinds of structural shift were used more frequently in literary translation. The result of the research showed that It was found that structural shift occurred by process of addition, omission, re-arrangement, shift of voice, and shift of tense. It was also concluded that the most frequent kind of structural shift in the novel was re-arrangement with its "grammatical elements order".

There were 388 data of transpositions occurred in the English-Indonesian translation of Oliver Twist by Charles Dickens. This data was confirmed as Puspitasari (2012) conducted a study entitled Transpositions in Direct Speeches in the English-Indonesian Translation of Oliver Twist. In the study, there were 388 transpositions from 305 data of qualified direct speeches in the book. Out of the 388 data from the novel, there were different types of transpositions as follow: 243 (62.63%) Unit shifts, 108 (27.84%) Structure shifts, 15 (3.87%) Class shifts, 12 (3.09%) Level shifts, and 10 (2.58%) Intra system shifts. From those data, in terms of meaning, there were 358 (92.27%) accurate data and 30 (7.73%) inaccurate data. They are 17 (4.38%) structure shifts and 13 (3.35%) unit shifts.

Based on the result, both level and category shift were occurred in various ways. Level shift occurred when English modals and auxiliaries were translated into words in Indonesian. Structure shift occurred in forms of the changing of sentence form, split of sentence and the changing of word order. Class shift occurred in forms of the shifts of adjective to noun, adjective to verb, adverb to adjective, noun to verb and noun to adjective. Unit shift occurred in forms of the shifts of sentence to phrase, clause to phrase, clause to word, phrase to sentence, phrase to clause, phrase to word, word to phrase and morpheme to word. And Intra system shift occurred in this research in forms of the changing from plural words into singular words and vice versa.

Based on those previous studies, transposition often occurs in translation in order to solve the different grammatical structure from SL into TL. This study also has the same topic of the previous study mentioned above. However, it employs different object of the study and procedure of collecting and analyzing data. In this research, the writer decided to analyze transposition that occurs in the novel of Sir Arthur Conan Doyle's *The Adventures of Sherlock Holmes: A Scandal in Bohemia* based on Catford's theory (1965). It also covers all types of transposition, both level-shift and category-shift, not only one particular type of transposition. The writer will see what kinds of transposition that translator used in translating the novel and also analyze how transposition occurred within the data.

2.2   Theoretical Studies

In this sub chapter, the writer presents some theories underlining the study. They are the definition of translation, grammatical problem in translation, transposition, direct speech, and Sir Arthur Conan Doyle's *The Adventures of Sherlock Holmes: A Scandal in Bohemia.*

2.2.1   Definition of Translation

In this era, exchanging thoughts and ideas is important to improve one's life. But sadly, everyone does not speak the same language. One of the reason why language barrier exists is people around the world are not coming from the same ancestors. That is why translation is needed to let each human understand about the ideas across the country they are living. Moreover, even if people come from the similar ancestor, similar tribe, similar country, similar province, even similar region, there is always a possibility that one cannot understand the others. As example, when someone is deaf or visually impaired, sign language and braille are provided for them. Upon this notion, Brislin (1976) stated that "Translation is a general term referring to the transfer of thoughts and ideas from one language to another, whether the language is in written or oral form, whether the languages have established orthographies or not; or whether one or both languages is based on signs, as with signs of the deaf." (p. 1)

Another theory of translations came from Baker (1992, p.4):

> Almost every aspect of life in general and in the interaction between speech communities in particular could be considered relevant to translation, a discipline which had to concern itself with how meaning was generated within and between various groups of people in various cultural settings. As a result, the area of translation studies was so broad to

scrutinize in one occasion. More importantly, therefore, there was a need to draw on the findings and theories of other related disciplines in order to develop and formalize the method of translation.

Larson (1984, p.1) stated that translation consists of studying the lexicon, grammatical structure, communication situation, and cultural context of the SL text, analyzing it in order to determine its meaning, then reconstructing the same meaning using the lexicon and grammatical structure which appropriate in the Receptor Language (RL) and its cultural context. He added that, translation as basically a change of form. What he meant by form is referring to the actual words, phrases, clauses, sentences, paragraphs, either spoken or written. This kind of form is called the surface structure of a language. In translation the form of source language is replaced by the form of the target language. He adds some explanation to the definition by saying that translation consists of transferring the meaning of the source language into the target language. This is done by going from the form of the first language to the form of the second language by way of semantic structure. It is meaning which is being transferred and must be held constant.

In Larson's point of view, there are some processes in doing translation, they are *studying* the lexicon, grammatical structure, communication situation, and cultural context of the source language text, *analyzing* it in order to determine its meaning, and then *restructuring* this same meaning using the lexicon and grammatical structure which are appropriate in the target language and its cultural context.

According to him, to do an effective translation the translator has to discover the meaning of the source language and use the target language forms which express this meaning in a natural way. He also stated that a good translation uses the normal language forms of the target language; communicates, as much as possible, to the target language speakers the same meaning that was understood by the speakers of the source language; and maintains the dynamics of the original source language text, meaning that the translation will evoke the same response as the source text attempted to evoke (Larson, 1984).

Based on Nida and Taber (1982), translation has two different systems. The first system consists in setting up a series of rules which are intended to be applied strictly in order and are designed to specify exactly what should be done with each item or combination of items in the source language so as to select the appropriate corresponding form in the target language. It means that in the translator's mind, there has been a setting to translate automatically the source language text into the appropriate and acceptable form in the target language.

The second system consists a more elaborate procedure. According to Nida and Taber (1982), there are three steps which occur in translating. The first step is *analysis*, in which the surface structure is analyzed in terms of the grammatical relationships and the meaning of word and combination of words. The second step is *transfer,* in which the analyzed material is transferred in the mind of translator from the source language into the target language. The last one

is *restructuring*, in which the transferred material is restructured in order to make the final message fully acceptable in the target language.

Catford (1965, p.20) described translation as the replacement of textual material in one language (SL) by equivalent textual material in another language (TL). It is similar to the aim of translation proposed by Bell. He stated that translation is to reproduce as accurately as possible all grammatical and lexical features of the source language by finding equivalents in the target language. At the same time, the information contained in the original text must be retained in the translation (Bell, 1991, p.3).

As a conclusion, translation is not only replacing the words from SL to TL, there are some aspects that must be considered. In the other words, translation is an activity of finding the equivalent form from SL into TL. In this process, some changes may occur in the form in order to make the translation grammatically acceptable in TL, but still keeping the natural and intended meaning by the author.

2.2.2 Grammatical Problems of Translation

Facing difficulties in translating SL to TL is undeniable because each language tends to have different form and structure in composing a sentence. The differences in grammatical and lexical structure are being the problems for translator in doing their job.

In 1992, Baker stated that, differences in the grammatical structures of the source and target languages often result in some changes in the information content of the message during the process of translation (p. 86). It has become a common problem that the translator faces difficulties in delivering the intended meaning by the author into the target language because of the difference in grammatical structure. The problem tends to happen when some grammatical categories do not exist in the target language, or vice versa.

Nida and Taber (1982) stated that it is allowed to change the grammatical structure of the text for the sake of the message. The translator may change the surface structure of the text into a different form but with the same message in order to make the message from the source language into the target language appropriately acceptable.

2.2.3 Transposition

Each language in the world has its own grammatical and lexical structures which are different from the others, which is why transposition is a common thing for translators, they use transposition to overcome this problem. There are some experts who contribute theory of transposition.

According to Newmark (1988, p. 86), there are four types of transposition. The first is the obligatory changing of form, such as from singular to plural and the change of position. The next is used when TL has no equal grammatical structure of SL which urges the translators to find the equivalence in TL. The third type occurs when the literal translation is grammatically possible, but may not

accord with natural usage in the TL, and the last one is the replacement of virtual lexical gap by a grammatical structure.

Catford (1965, p. 73) defined transposition (in his term, he called it as *"shift"*) as the departures from formal correspondence in the process of going from the SL to the TL. The term 'formal correspondent' means any grammatical category in the target language which can be said to occupy the same position in the system of the target language as the given source language category in the source language system (Machali, 1998, p. 13). According to Catford (1965, p. 73), there are two kinds of shift; they are level shift and category shift.

2.2.3.1 Level-shift

Level shift occurs when an item from SL at one linguistic level has a TL translation equivalent at a different level (Catford, 1965, p. 73). The range can be from grammar, phonology, graphology or lexis, but, the most common shift is the change from grammatical construction into lexical construction. For example:

(a) SL: **"I'*m going to* kill her**"

TL: **"*Akan* kubunuh dia."**

The example above indicates that there is level-shift occurring between grammatical construction ***am going to*** into lexical construction ***akan***.

2.2.3.2 Category-shift

Category shift is the departures from formal correspondence in translation. It is meaningless to talk about category-shift unless we assume some degree of formal

correspondence between SL and TL. It can be the changes of rank, structure, class, and term in system. Category shift is divided into four types, they are structure shifts, class shifts, unit shift, and intra-system shifts. Here is the explanation of each shift:

2.2.3.2.1 Structure-shifts

Based on Catford, structure-shift is the most frequent category-shifts at all ranks in translation. It occurs when there is a changing of words sequence in a sentence. Structure-shifts deal with changes of clause-structure (Subject, Predicate, Object, Complement, etc.) or group rank (head, modifier, qualifier, etc.). They occur in phonological and graphological translation as well as in total translation (Catford, 1965, p. 77). The examples of structure-shifts are cited from Mujiyanto (2003) who gives four types of grammatical changes related to the structure-shifts:

- *Changing the sentence form*

  Structure-shift occurs by changing one form of sentence (affirmative, interrogative, imperative) into other forms of sentences (affirmative, interrogative, imperative). For example:

  (b) SL : "**Could you please open the window?**"

      TL : "***Tolong* buka jendelanya.**"

  (c) SL : "**Walk slowly.**"

      TL : "***Bisakah* kamu berjalan lebih lambat?**"

  From example (b), SL text is in the form of interrogative sentence. But in the TL text, it is translated into imperative sentence. This shift is committed by

adding imperative word ***tolong*** in the initial position. Meanwhile in the example (c), the imperative sentence in the SL is changed into an interrogative form by adding an interrogative word ***bisakah***.

- *Combination between two sentences or clauses*

  For the explanation of combination between two sentences or clauses, see these examples of (d) and (e) below:

    (d) SL : **"Put the glass. Pour the syrup."**

    TL : **"Letakkan gelasnya dan tuang sirupnya."**

    (e) SL : **"Show me the route."**

    TL : **"Tolong arahkan."**

  Example (d) represents two independent sentences in SL which is translated into one complex sentence in TL. The first sentence is considered as the main clause and the second sentence is replaced by adverbial clause. In example (e), it shows that a complex sentence in SL is translated into a single sentence in TL. The main clause *show me* and noun clause *the route* is translated into a single sentence *tolong arahkan.*

- *Split of sentence*

  Examples (f) and (g) below show how structure-shift occurs by splitting sentence.

    (f) SL : **"Open your book on page 56 and do the practices."**

    TL : **"Buka halaman 56. Lalu kerjakan soal latihannya."**

    (g) SL : **"You're the one who cleaned the house?"**

TL : **"Aku pikir kau yang membersihkan seisi rumah?"**

Example (f) shows that SL text which is in the form of compound sentence is translated into two sentences in TL. It is done by adding conjuction **lalu.** While in example (g), a single sentence in SL is translated into a complex sentence in TL. The addition **aku pikir** functions as a main clause.

- *Word order*

Word order shift occurs when SL rank scale sequence is translated into different rank scale sequence. The term sequence implies that the shift occurs in the level higher than word. For example:

(h) SL : **"Wide forehead."**

TL : **"Pipi bulat."**

In example (h), a noun phrase with adjective *wide* as the modifier and noun *forehead* as the head, forming M+H construction, is translated into the reversal construction in TL.

2.2.3.2.2 Class-shifts

Class shift occurs when the translation equivalent of a SL item is a member of a different class from the original item. It means that a word class in SL can be translated into different class in TL, as example a verb in SL which is translated into a noun in TL.

(i) SL : **"One *click* and the picture will be captured."**

TL : **"*Jepretlah* dan foto itu akan terambil."**

In the example (i) above, the word **click** in SL which functions as a noun is translated into **jepretlah** which functions as a verb in TL.

2.2.3.2.3 Unit-shifts

Unit-shift involves changes in rank that is departures from formal correspondence in which a translation equivalent of a unit at one rank in the SL is a unit at different rank in TL. For example, an SL group may have a TL clause as its translation equivalent. It can be simply described as the changing of unit (word, phrase, clause, and sentence) from SL to TL.

(j) SL : **"Alice is catching a running rabbit."**

TL : **"Alice menangkap kelinci yang sedang berlari."**

(k) SL : **"Be quiet!"**

TL : **"Diam!"**

We can see in the example (j) the SL text *running rabbit* which is in the form of noun phrase is translated into *kelinci yang sedang berlari* which is in the form of clause in TL. While in example (d), SL text in the form of verb phrase *Be quiet!* in SL is translated into word *Diam!* in TL.

2.2.3.2.4 Intra-system shifts

Intra-system shift occurs when both SL and TL possess systems which approximately correspond formally as to their constitution, but the translation involves selection of a non-corresponding term in the TL system, for example is when the SL singular becomes a TL plural or vice versa.

(l) SL : **"Her *cheeks* are like tomato."**

TL : **"*Pipinya* seperti tomat."**

In the example (l) above, the SL text *cheeks* which is in the form of plural are translated into singular form *pipinya* in TL.

2.2.4 Direct Speech

Azar (1989, p. 73) defined that direct speech or quoted speech refers to reproducing words exactly as they were originally spoken. It uses quotation mark ("…") or inverted commas to differentiate with indirect speech. Another definition of direct speeches is stated by Thompson and Martinet (1980, p. 258). They say, there are two ways of relating what a person has said: direct and indirect speeches. In direct speech, we repeat the original speaker's exact word. Remarks are placed between inverted commas or quotation marks. Direct speech is found in conversation in book, in plays, and in quotations.

From the descriptions stated by the experts above, we can draw a conclusion that direct speech is reproducing original speaker's words. In the written form, the direct speech is written between quotation marks ("…") or inverted commas.

2.2.5 Sir Arthur Conan Doyle's *A Scandal in Bohemia*

The short story that is used to be analyzed by the researcher in this study is entitled *A Scandal in Bohemia,* written by Sir Arthur Conan Doyle. The short story was first published in 1891 in a magazine called *The Strand Magazine,* it was out in the July issue on June 25, 1891. Later, Doyle made a compilation of his short stories about Sherlock Holmes in a form of a book, it was *The Adventures of Sherlock Holmes.* The short story was published over and over again throughout

the years. In this study, the researcher used the book published by Wordsworth Classics entitled *The Adventures and Memoirs of Sherlock Holmes.* This book contains of the shorts stories published in both *The Adventures of Sherlock Holmes* and *The Memoirs of Sherlock Holmes* and it includes 510 pages with small font style. Meanwhile the Indonesian translation comes up in a book entitled *Sherlock Holmes: Skandal Bohemia.* This book contains of some short stories in Sherlock Holmes series as well, not only the Indonesian version of A Scandal in Bohemia. It includes 110 pages with small font style.

The story begins when Dr. Watson told about him paying a visit in Sherlock Holmes's house. In the same time, Holmes received a message telling him that he would have a guest, a masked man that really needed his help yet he was not allowed to tell anyone about this case. Turned out the guess was a king, he wanted Holmes to take the letters and photograph kept by Irene Adler. The picture was taken when the king still had an affair with Adler and the king did not want it to raise a scandal since he was about to marry a princess whose family had a strict principles, that was why he needed to take the photograph away from Adler. The king said, Adler would use it to ruin his marriage. Holmes suggested some ways to overcome the problem such as by saying that the letters were not written by the king, the seal was imitated, the notepaper was stolen, etc. But the main problem was with the photograph where both the king and Adler were there. The king had made five attempts to steal it but he got no result. Here where Holmes began to make some strategies to steal the photograph in such a way along with the help of Watson.

2.3   Theoretical Framework

Translation is being one of the important tools to widen people's knowledge in the development of education field since many books and other reliable source of education are written in other languages. It pushes the translators to put a lot of effort and give their best in translating project, yet some problems in doing translation are inevitable because of the difference of grammatical structure between both source language and target language. According to Larson (1984, p. 10), in translation, the same meaning may have to be expressed in another language by a very different form. In order to overcome this problem, translators should find the right procedures to restructure the form of the language without changing the meaning intended by the author in SL.

The procedure that is used as the basis of this study is the theory of transposition stated by Catford (1965). According to him, transposition is divided into two types, level-shift and category-shift. Level-shift is the changes from grammar to lexical or vice versa. Dissimilar to level-shift, category shift is divided into four categories, they are: structure-shift, class-shift, unit shift, and intra-system shift.
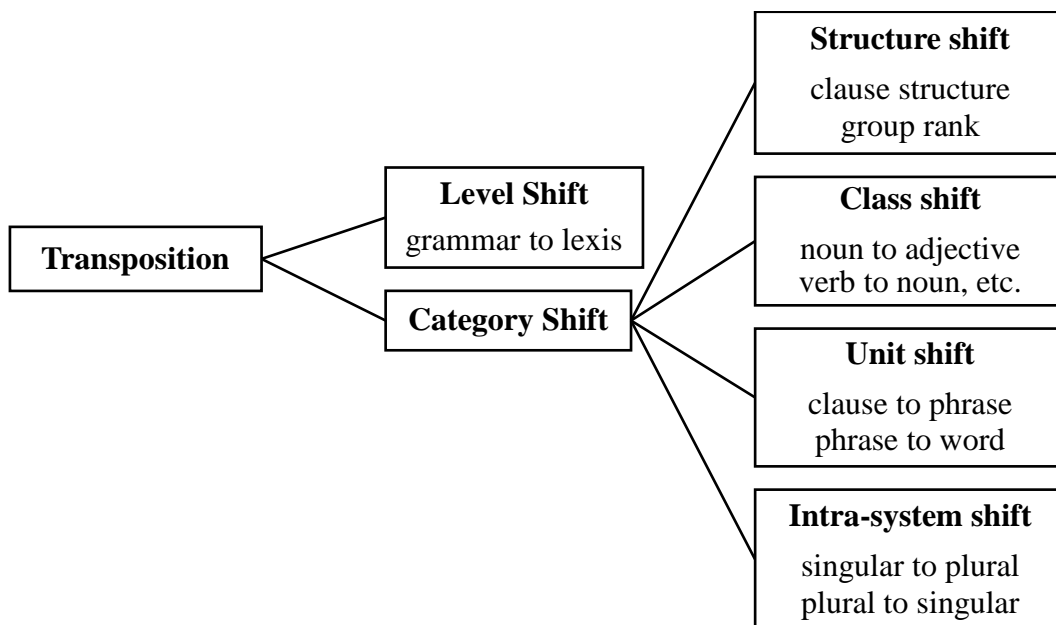
| | | Structure shift |
| clause structure |
| group rank |

| Level Shift |
| grammar to lexis |

| Transposition |

| Category Shift |

| Class shift |
| noun to adjective |
| verb to noun, etc. |

| Unit shift |
| clause to phrase |
| phrase to word |

| Intra-system shift |
| singular to plural |
| plural to singular |

Diagram 2.1 Types of Transposition Diagram

The writer uses the theory to describe transposition which occurs in the text from SL to TL. The first step to do is collecting and analyzing the data of transposition found in the short story. Later, the detail explanation is given to describe how each transposition occurs within the data

CHAPTER V

CONCLUSIONS AND SUGGESTIONS

This chapter presents the conclusions and suggestions of the study. The conclusions are drawn based on the finding of the research that has been explained in details in the previous chapter. Several suggestions are also given to the readers, especially for those who are taking translation study.

5.1 Conclusions

According on the result of the study, the researcher comes to some conclusions which also answer the research questions that have been mentioned before in the Chapter 1. First of all, based on the theory stated by Catford, the researcher concludes that there are 152 transpositions occur in the English-Indonesian translation of *"Scandal in Bohemia"* short story. All of the findings cover all types of transposition; they are level-shift and category-shift, which is then elaborated into structure-shift, unit-shift, class-shift, and intra-system shift. The structure-shift is the most frequent types of transposition that occur in the short story, followed by unit-shift, level-shift, class-shift, and the last intra-system shift.

Second of all, it is concluded that transposition occurs in various way; they are level-shift and category-shift, which is then divided into four types: structure-shift, unit-shift, class-shift, and intra-system shift. It is as the effect of different

structure (grammatical and lexical) between two languages involved, English as Source Language and Indonesian as Target Language.

In the level-shift, English and Indonesian have different kind of grammatical rule. The modal *would* (grammatical item) in English has different equivalent translation in TL. It is translated into the word *menunggu* which is lexical item in Indonesian. It occurs because in TL there is no such grammatical rule which organize this kind of system. The other occurrence of level shift is the changing of modal or auxiliary verb (grammatical item) into lexical item.

Category-shift is elaborated into of structure-shift, unit-shift, class-shift, and intra-system shift. In structure-shift, the occurrence of transposition can be summarized into four category; (a) changing the sentence form, as example, changing the interrogative into affirmative sentence and from active into passive sentence or vice versa; (b) splitting the sentence, such as from one complex sentence is translated into one compound sentence and one complex sentence, so, in the end, there are two sentences; (c) combining sentences such as from two clauses in one sentence into one clause only, or two sentences become one sentence; and the last (d) the changes of word ordering such as the different ordering of Modifier and Head structure in noun phrase, and the different ordering of Subject and Predicate structure in a sentence.

In class-shift, there are the shifts of noun to adverb or vice versa, verb to noun or vice versa, adjective to noun, adverb to verb, verb to adjective or vice versa, and adjective to adverb.

According to this research findings, unit-shift occurs in both way, going lower and higher, the higher unit of language is translated into the lower one, such as sentence into clause, clause to phrase, clause to word, and phrase to word. In the other side, the result also shows that the lower rank of language unit can be translated into the higher unit of language, such as clause into sentence, phrase into sentence, phrase into clause, and word to phrase.

Finally, based on the result of this research, intra-system shift occurs when singular words in SL are translated into plural words in TL or vice versa

5.2 Suggestions

Several suggestions are directly presented to the readers, especially for those who are taking translation study.

First of all, for the other researchers, this study can be used as the reference for conducting the future research in translation study, especially transposition. It is also expected that the researchers can add this study in the review of previous studies sub-chapter in order to provide more detail information and reference to look up to. The writer also hopes that this study can be used as a material to give more understandings about how transposition occurs between two languages.

Second of all, the suggestion for those who are taking translation study, the writer hopes that the students will be more aware of the phenomenon of transposition in translation. It is essential since the occurrence of transposition between two languages is rarely noticed, whilst it takes an outstanding role toward the final result of a translation project. Finding absolute equivalence translation between SL and TL may sound impossible since every language has diverse codes

and rules regulating the grammatical structure, nevertheless, transposition can be the problem solving in facing this case. After studying this research, the writer hopes it will enrich the knowledge of how transposition occurs in order to produce a good translation where grammatically or lexically may change, but the meaning stay the same.

At last, the researcher also wants to give suggestion for instructors or trainers of translation study to familiarize the theory and the implementation of transposition in translation to the students. The instructors and trainers should explain to the students that in order to make a good and acceptable translation, some changes of grammatical or the lexical structure are allowed. It will help them in solving the same problem faced in the translation process. However, it should be emphasized that the meaning in target language must stand still and the readers in target language get the exactly similar information as the readers in source language.

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