

**THE ANALYSIS OF TRANSLATION SHIFT IN *HARRY
POTTER AND THE CHAMBER OF SECRET* NOVEL AND
ITS TRANSLATION**



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THE ANALYSIS OF TRANSLATION SHIFT IN *HARRY POTTER AND THE CHAMBER OF SECRET* NOVEL AND ITS TRANSLATION

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ABSTRACT

This study concerns with translation shifts applied by translator in *Harry Potter And The Chamber of Secret* novel and its Indonesian translation. The research design of this study is descriptive qualitative by document analysis. The data analyzed in this research were taken from *Harry Potter And The Chamber of Secret* novel and its Indonesian translation *Harry Potter dan Kamar Rahasia*. Data collected in this study was in form of words, phrases, clauses and sentences that underwent translation shift. The result of the analysis shows that translator applied all types of shift; level shift and category as procedure of making equivalence in translating the novel from English to Indonesian. In total, there are 843 cases of shift found. Intra system shift was the dominant shift applied by translator in this translation, there are 476 cases or 56% of total shifts found. Structure shift is the second dominant shift to occur, there are 171 cases of shift or 20% of total shift. There are 122 of unit shift or 14% cases of all shift. Then, class shift, there are 48 cases of shift or 6% of all shift. The last, Level shift, was the least found in the translation, there are 47 or 6% cases of all shift. In this study, it was found that Intra system shift was the dominant shift applied by translator in translating novel *Harry Potter and The Chamber of Secret*. Systematic difference in language is unavoidable as that languages all over the world come from different language family which significantly influenced systematic variation including that in English and Indonesia. This difference leads translator to systematic shifting in translation process due to the necessities of making translation equivalence.

Keywords: Analysis, Translation Shift, Level Shift, Category Shift, Translation Equivalence.

1. INTRODUCTION

To translate a language is not an easy process, a translator has to know both source language and target language well, such as translation from English to Indonesian.

In case of literary translation such as in translation of poem, prose, short story, novel, drama etc. problem might appear since the translation of literature is different with non literary text such as say informative text type. This is because first, literary text contains rhetorical and aesthetic value. Second, in literary translation the form interlinks with the content. Therefore literary translator is expected to possess profound knowledge of both language and culture aspect of the source and target language. The process of literary translation often involves non literal reproducing to gain equivalence such as change of structure in target language.

Harry potter and the chamber of secret is one type of literary work originally written in English. This novel is chosen for its complexity as it narrates about magic, friendship, hope and process of overcoming adversity which emotions and images should all be rendered to the target text. This novel is the second series of total eight series of Harry Potter novel, therefore translator is expected to have knowledge not only about European culture but also about the previous series of the novel to have background knowledge for better understanding of the content. The characters in this series are approximately ten year old kids which later grown up as adults, translator should decides which age of audience he/she aims to based on the storyline this will affect the choice of dictions. Last, depiction of magic represented in spells, curses, and magical creatures which are creatively odd yet have meanings which come from non English language to stress magical impact where later this will also be the task of translator to choose how to translate it or to choose whether to maintain the original or to translate it.

Besides the complexity of the novel, the translator should deliver clear message or equivalent meaning to readers of target language since it is the main purpose of translating, however translator may sometimes find

difficulties in translating, for example in finding proper diction, also often translating using word for word or literal translation sometimes does not make accepted meaning equivalence to readers, therefore shift may necessarily occur in the translation process. Translation shift might be one effective solution to overcome this problem.

This research aims to describe patterns of translation shifts from English to Indonesian that might be exist and used by translator of this novel.

2. REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE

a. Translation

Translation defined by Catford as the replacement of textual material in one language (SL) by equivalent textual material in another language (TL)(Catford, 1965, p. 20).

b. Translation Shift

Translation shift is a translation procedure involving a change in the grammar from SL to TL (Newmark, 1988). Departure is change from what has happened before while formal correspondence is TL item which represents the closest equivalence of SL word or phrase. Furthermore Catford (1965) divides translation shift into two major categories; level shift and category shift.

a. Level shift

Level shift is when an SL item at one linguistic level has a TL translation equivalence at a different level (Catford, 1965, p. 73)

Example from Margono, 1999 as cited in Darmapati, 2014,

SL : I am working hard

TL: Saya sedang bekerja keras

b. Category shift

Category shift is departure from formal correspondence in translation. (Catford, 1965, p. 76). Furthermore Catford (1965) divided category shift into some types :

- Structure shift

A structure is an arrangement of elements (subject, predicator, object, complement, adjunct; a word or phrase such as an adverb or prepositional phrase, that provides added information about the meaning of a verb in sentence by expressing a relation of time, place, manner etc) (Catford, 1965, p. 6).

Examples by Margono, 1999, as cited in Darmapati, 2014;

SL: I wash myself. S V O
TL: Saya mandi S P

- Class Shift

Catford 1965, explained class shift as a shift that occurs when the translation equivalence of a SL item is a member of a different class of the original item, which means SL has different class with TL (Catford, 1965, p. 78)

A shift of class may happen from a noun into adverb, noun into adjectives, verbs into adjective and so on.

Examples of class shift by Sneddon, 1996, as cited in Darmapati, 2014:

SL: Mereka bekerja dengan lambat
TL: They are working slowly

- Intra-system shift

We use the term intra-system shift for those cases where the shift occurs internally, within a system; that is, for those cases where SL and TL possess systems which approximately correspond formally as to their constitution, but when translation involves selection of a non-corresponding term in the TL system (Catford, 1965, p. 80)

e.g: eyes > *mata-mata* > *mata*).

- Unit shift

.In unit shift, shift can happen freely up and down the linguistic rank, linguistic rank from biggest to smallest. 'Shift' move upward from phoneme to discourse and downward from discourse to phoneme.

- Discourses, Sentence, Clause, Phrase, Word, Morpheme, Phoneme.

Examples of unit shift:

SL/ English : <i>She speaks <u>well</u></i> (word).
TL/ Indonesia : Dia berbicara <u>dengan baik</u> (phrase)

Machali (Newmark, 1988) described some type of shifts as well, these can also be considered as reasons for shifting in translation;

- Automatic and obligatory shifting due to linguistic system of the languages. Such as in *a pair of trousers* > *sebuah celana*.
- Shifting is required when SL grammatical structure does not exist in the TL. *Structure shift*; *Buku itu harus kita bawa* > *We must bring the book*.
- Shifting happened where literal translation is possible but may not accord with natural usage in the TL. *Lending bank* > *bank yang memberikan pinjaman*.
- Replacement of a virtual lexical gap by grammatical structure. Certain transpositions appear go beyond linguistic difference and can be regarded as general options available for stylistic consideration. Thus a complex sentence can normally be converted to a co-ordinate sentence, or to two simple sentences.

"*Muggles do know more than we give them credit for, don't they?*" >

"Muggle benar-benar mampu melakukan lebih banyak daripada yang kita kira. Kita suka meremehkan mereka.

c. Novel

Novel is a fictitious prose narrative of book length, typically representing character and action with some degree of realism, (Oxford Advance English Dictionary, 2004).

3. RESEARCH METHOD

a. Research Design

This study belongs to descriptive qualitative. This research analyzed translation shift in the translation of novel *Harry Potter and The Chamber of Secret*, originally written in English and the Indonesian translation version of the novel entitled *Harry Potter dan Kamar Rahasia*. Data collected from both novels was analyzed based on Catford's theory of Translation shift, then, the data gathered was classified into which category of translation shift it belongs to.

b. Data Source

Data for this research was taken from a novel written by J.K Rowling entitled *Harry Potter and the Chamber of Secret*. It used both the English/ Original Version and the Indonesian translated version entitled *Harry Potter Dan Kamar Rahasia* translated by Listiana srisanti. Data taken from every first page of each chapter.

c. Data Collection

The sampling method was judgmental sampling. Data for this research was collected using documentation method wherein the data taken from Novels, data was in form of words, phrases and clauses that underwent shift. There were some specific steps to collect data as follows:

1. Read both the Original and translated version of the novel.
2. Raw data from both novels then was taken in form of sentences to be put side by side in a tabel to make better analysis.

d. Data Analysis Procedure

Descriptive analysis method was used to analyze the data, then, every data from the tables that has been collected was analyzed through the following steps:

1. Compare the source text with the target text to find whether or not source text experienced any change.
2. Identify part of the sentence or the sentence itself that undergo any change as caused by the translation process
3. Bold mark the object that has been identified to experienced translation shift.
4. Elaborate the process of shifting or transformation that the text experienced as effect of translation shift.
5. Explain which translation shift that the text belongs to based on its transformation from source to target text in accordance with Catford's theory of translation shift.

4. DISCUSSION

Types of translation shift found in the translation of novel "Harry Potter and The chamber of secret".

a. Level Shift

Level shift or shifts from grammar to lexis found in the novel are marked bold in these table bellow.

SL: When he'd found his scarlet... (Page 68).
TL: Setelah menemukan jubah... (Page 60).

From the data found above, grammatical item *had+verb 3* (pattern of past perfect) in the source language *he had found* translated into

lexis *setelah* in the target language. This occurs on all types of grammar marking like past, continues, or perfect marking, except for future time marking *will* (English) and *akan* (Indonesian), both Indonesian and English use lexis as marking. However there are various aspectual shifting found in the translation of this novel, can be seen furthermore bellow;

b. Category shift

All types of shifts that belongs to category shift was found in the translation of Harry Potter and the chamber of secret novel.

- Structure shift
 - a. Structure shift in word order

This is one most common structure shift in English translation to Indonesian. English use head word final for noun phrase while Bahasa Inonesia is head word initial as shown from the data found:

SL: The kitchen chair .(Page 27).
--

TL: Kursi dapur . (Page 22).

The data shows that *kitchen* is modifier in initial position form the head word *chair* which posits final position.

b. Element Omission

SL: but it was a close thing. (Page 8).
--

TL: tetapi nyaris saja. (Page 7).

In this data, element in the sentence that was omitted is the subject pronoun *it*, formal correspondent of *it* in Indonesian is *itu* or *hal itu*, therefore the translation could be read *tetapi itu nyaris saja*. However translator decided not to translate the word *it*. the omission results in

the clarity of meaning transferred into the target language and it does not interfere the message of the sentence.

c. Element addition

SL: snarled Uncle Vernon,(Page 1).
TL: kata Paman Vernon geram (Page 1).

There is element of sentence added in the translation, it was a verb *kata* which originally comes from source language *snarled* which in bahasa indonesai has it formal correspondent of *menggeram*. Therefore Based on the formal correspondent the translation should read *menggeram paman Vernon*. However this version sounds somehow peculiar compare to the one that experienced translation shift- as shown in the table- since *menggeram* resembles more to animal such as tiger. So the translator use human like word *kata* instead of *menggeram*.

- Class shift

- a. Shift of Adverb to Adjective

SL:said Harry irritably . (Page 1).
TL: kata Harry jengkel . (Page 1).

The data found shows that *irritably* in the source language belongs to adverb class and the word *jengkel* in the target language is an adjective. Therefore the translation equivalent of the adverb *irritably* in the source language is the adjective *jengkel* in the target language. Translation shift happened between adverb and adjective. The translation however, if the word class was preserved, would still be acceptable. The translation of *said Harry irritably* would read *kata Harry dengan jengkel*. Formal correspondence of adverb *irritably* is adjective phrase *dengan jengkel*.

- Intra-system shift

The shift occurs internally, within a system of language.

- a. Shift in Plural Marking System

SL: dark looks . (Page 1).
TL: pandang geram.(Page 1).

Plural form in Indonesian usually marked with a repetition of the word. From the data, the translation of *looks* has its formal correspondence of *pandangan-pandangan* in Indonesian. However in this data, Indonesian language system shifts it to a singular form *pandang* with omission of suffix *an*, not *bertukar pandangan* though it could be translated either way

b. Shift in Possesive Marking System

SL: Malfoy's shout (Page 92).
TL: teriakan-teriakan Malfoy ,. (Page 80).

Phrase **malfoy's shout** consist of noun+possesive marking 's+noun. Additional morpheme s' indicating possessive marking for the noun *shout* belongs to the noun *malfoy* here shift to omission of the morpheme -'s as possessive marking in the TL. Indonesia possessive system use only noun+noun as in phrase **teriakan-teriakan Malfoy** not embedding any morpheme to the noun such as -'s in English.

c. Omission of article *The*

SL: the frying pan (Page 1).
TL: di wajan , Manis (Page 1).

Phrase **the frying Pan** consist of definite article **the**+adjective phrase **frying pan**. Shifting occur where article **the** used as marking of specific noun was not translated to the target language or it was omitted, where it becomes only noun **wajan**. As opposed to English that use word **the**

preceding the noun as specification, Indonesian didn't use any marking, yet the noun remains specific to the speakers.

- Unit Shift

Unit shift is changes of rank between languages.

d. Shift of Morpheme to Word

SL: Greeted them cheerfully . (Page. 57).
TL: Menyambut mereka dengan ceria . (Page. 49).

Translation shift in morpheme found in prefixes and suffixes. In this data, suffix *-ly* is added to the base word *cheerful* (*cheerful+ly*). *-ly* is added to a word to form an adverb or an adjective, but in this case it is the adverb that will be discussed. words that have been combined with suffix *-ly* commonly become adverb of manner, which means 'in the way mentioned'. Here the word *cheerfully* means 'with cheerful feeling'.

In Indonesian grammar however, there is no similar suffix or other kinds of ound morpheme that can be combined with words, therefore to make equivalence meaning of suffix *-ly* here, the translator used word *dengan* which means translator shift from morpheme *-ly* in *cheerfully* to word *dengan* in *dengan senang*.

e. Shift of Phrase to Word

SL: fell off his chair (Page 2).
TL: terjatuh dari (Page 2).

The data shows unit shift moves downward from phrase to word; phrase *fell off* translated into word *jatuh* in Indonesian.

f. Shift of phrase to word

SL: **he roared across the table.**
(Page 1).

TL: **raungnya.** (Page 1).

The third unit shift also moves downward the rank from phrase *he roared across the table* into word *raungnya*.

g. Shift of Phrase to Sentence

TL:give them credit for, **don't they?"** (Page 43).

SL: ...daripada yang kita kira. **Kita suka meremehkan mereka.**
(Page 38).

This last table also shows that there is upward unit shift from source text **don't they?** which belongs to unit of phrase, shifted to target text *kita suka meremehkan mereka*, which belongs to unit of sentence.

h. Shift of clause to sentence

SL: When he'd found his scarlet team robes and pulled on his cloak for warmth, **Harry scribbled a note to Ron explaining where he'd gone** and went down the spiral staircase to the common room, his Nimbus Two Thousand on his shoulder. (Page 57).

TL: Setelah menemukan jubah merah tua seragam tim-nya dan memakainya di atas jubah biasanya supaya hangat, **Harry menulis pesan untuk Ron, menjelaskan ke mana dia pergi.** Ia menuruni tangga spiral ke ruang rekreasi dengan Nimbus Dua Ribu bertengger di bahunya. (Page 60).

Upward rank shift found in this data. The source text is a complete single sentence consists of five clauses (underlined); In

Indonesian they are translated into two separated sentences. The translator took the last two clauses; *went down the spiral staircase to the common room, his Nimbus Two Thousand on his shoulder*, from the source text and make it into a complete new sentence in the translation because of different writing style.

c . The Dominant Translation Shift Applied

In this study, Intra system shift was the dominant shift applied by translator in translating novel *Harry Potter and The Chamber of Secret*. There are 476 cases of shift or 56% of total shift found. This type of shift is usually obligatory for translator.

English and Indonesian is undoubtedly has lots of difference in terms of linguistic system. The language origins may contribute to this difference.

5. Conclusion

1. The study found that translator in translating the novel into Indonesian applied both type of shifts; Level shift and category. there are 843 cases of shift found. Intra system shift appear to be the dominant shift in this translation. There are 476 cases or 56% of total shift found. Structure shift is the second dominant shift to occur, there are 171 cases of shift or 20% of total shift. There are 122 of unit shift or 14% cases of all shift. Then, Class shift, there are 48 cases of shift or 6% of all shift. The last, Level shift, was the least found in the translation, there are 47 or 6% cases of all shift.
2. In this study, it was found that Intra system shift was the dominant shift applied by translator. Systematic difference in language is unavoidable, systematic difference will force translator to make systematic shifting in translation process due to the necessities of making translation equivalence. Therefore systematic shifting in this study is unavoidable and has become the most dominant shift applied by translator.

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