TRANSLATION SHIFT IN JOSTEIN GAARDER'S *SOPHIE'S WORLD*

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Abstract

The study deals with Translation Shift in Jostein Gaarder's Sophie's World. The objectives of the study were to find out the types of category shift that found in *Sophie's world*. It also aims to describe the translation shift that affects the reader perception in the novel of *Sophie's world*. The research method of this study used qualitative research. The sources data from both novel of source language and target language in *Sophie's World* novel and also interviewed five informants who known about translation shift. The data were analyzed by using Catford's theory. The findings of the study show that there were 4 types of category shift. Each types of category shift namely: (1) structure shift, (2) class shift, (3) unit shift, (4) intra system shift. Those category shifts occur because the grammatical systems of the Source Language and Target Language are different, that is why the translator is dictated by the target language. It also affects reader reception that cost of lack understanding base on expressing the real meaning.

Keywords: *Translation Shift, Category Shift, Reader Reception, Sophie's World.*

INTRODUCTION

Translation is one of the communication tools to help people to understand others languages by translating it from the source language to target language without changing the real meaning.

Hatim and Munday (2004) said that translation is a phenomenon that has a huge effect on everyday life. It means Translation plays an important role between the different cultures, religions, and custom since Translations between English and Indonesia are different in words, phrases and vocabularies, translation has become one of developed communication tools, in translating books or other printed materials on a novel.

One of the techniques when translating text is translation shift. Translation shift can find out the mistakes that occur in the meaning of expressing how the message between English into Indonesia language. Shift firstly introduced by Catford in Herman (2017) stated that shift is departures from formal correspondence in the process of going from the source language to the target language. It means the translation shift will occur if the target language has different message or text in expressing the real meaning.

This research focuses on analyzing the Translation Shift on Jostein Gaarder's Sophie's World. Translation shifts cannot be avoided because there is no language which is identical. The translation shift occurred is because both grammatically obligated and stylistically considered to be taken in the process of translation. Catford (1965) theory of shift, there are 2 major types of shifts are namely: level shift and category shift that illustrated into four sections there are structure shift, class shift, unit shift, and intra-system shift.

Translation shift is the method that helps to resolves the shifted meaning or messages that occur in the sentence in doing the activity of translation from TL into SL. Catford in Hatim (2004:15) classified the translation shift into two major types of shift are identified: Level Shift and Category shift by analyzing it, the researcher will find out the reason why the category shift occurred in the novel of Sophie's World. The researcher will also interview five informants that read Sophie's World novel by giving their opinionabout the effect of translation shift to a reader. Jauss (1982) stated that reception theory from a historical point of view, suggesting that the aesthetic value of a text is passed on through time, and the aesthetic dimension comes from the first reading of the text that involves a comparison of

text to others. It means that the point of aesthetic value and aesthetic dimension involve a comparison of source text to a target text through time.And from the interview this study will find the findings.

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

This study given an illustration about the translation shift from English into Indonesian language by using qualitative research. Cresswel (2013: 43) stated that qualitative research were a situated activity that locates the observer in the world that consists of a set of interpretive, material practices that make the world visible. The writer described the different meaning or message that caused by the occurrence of category shifts in transferring the messages between English and Indonesian of the story itself. The methods of qualitative study using theory by Catford in Hatim about translation shift by identify the shift meaning that occur in the story.

The data of this study were taken from novel of *Sophie's world* in English that translated into Indonesian by identifying the novel of source language and the novel of target language of sentence, phrase, clause and word that contain category shift and also the reader as the informant of reception.

FINDINGS

1. The Occurrence of Category Shifts

Refer to the theory of Catford in Hatim (2004:28), Category shift are departures from formal correspondence in translation. The category shift is illustrated into four sections there were structure-shifts, class-shifts, unit-shifts (rank changes), and intra-system-shifts. The result of the analysis can be assumed in table. The table was formulated to make the reader easy getting information about the result of the research. The data were presented in table below.

No.	Types of Category Shifts	Frequency	Percentage
1.	Structure Shift	45	41,66%
2.	Class Shift	20	18,51%

3.	Unit Shift	14	12,96%
4.	Intra-System Shift	29	26,85%
	Total	108	100

Based on the table, it shows that structure shifts occurs in the highest frequency, there are 45 sentences that about 41,66% out of the total 108. It happens because the grammatical structure of English and Indonesia language is different from each other. The lowest frequency of category shift is unit shift, it is 14 sentences about 12,96% .While intra-system shift occurs 29 sentences about 26,85 % and class shift occurs 20 sentences about 18,51%.

a. **Structure shifts**

Structure shift was descriptive units of the grammar of any language were arranged into meaningful stretches or patterns. In this analysis structure shifts were found in Sophie's world novel of English language and Indonesia language attempt to occur in form of sentence, clause, and group or phrase ranks. The following examples of the structure shift in a sentence.

1) SL: The <u>philosophy teacher</u> had probably reached the lake now. (p.90)
   TL: *Guru filsafat itu mungkin telah sampai di danau sekarang.*(p.106)

The example of first analysis was structure shift that includes phrase rank. The source language of structure was noun phrase in Modifier is *philosophy* and meanwhile for the Headword is *teacher,* whereas the target language structure of noun phrase for Headword was *filsafat* and for Modifier was *guru*. The example for this analysis indicated that there is phrase rank in this structure shift. The structure shift for this example it was dictated by the structure of the target language. However the translator cannot maintain the structure shift of Modifier+Headword in the target language, because the expression of *filsafat guru* was not natural in Indonesia language.

b. **Class shifts**

Class shift attempted to occurs when the translation equivalent of a source language word that is a member of a different class from the original word. There only limited cases of class shift found in the *Sophie's world* novel. Example:

1) SL: All though the interminable day. (p.22)

TL: *Sepanjang hari yang rasanya tak berkesudahan.* (p.54)

The example of first analysis shows that the expression in source language as realization of *all though* that is belongs to a preposition with the headword through (as the preposition). However the equivalent that express into target language is as *sepanjang*, which is belong to an adverb. It means that there is a class shift from source language (preposition) to target language (adverb). If it literally translated into target language can be expressed as *semua panjang* which is also adverb. This shift seems optional, because there is actually an equivalent expression in target language. However, if the translator considers changing the context of the sentence into an adverb word that express as *sepanjang hari*.

c. **Unit shifts**

A unit shift mean shift of rank that is occurred when the translation equivalent of a unit at one rank in the source language is a member of a different rank in the target language. The researcher found unit shift in this research that includes shifts from a lower into a higher rank and from higher into a lower rank. It includes shift from morpheme to a word, word to phrase, clause to sentence, and vice versa. The followings are the examples of unit shift found in the *Sophie's World* novel.

1) SL: Sophie put the glasses on. (p.313)

TL: *Sophie memakainya.* (p.504)

In the second example of this analysis occurred when the source language as a higher level (clause) that sentence as *Sophie put the glasses on.* Meanwhile in target languagewrite down as a group of lower level (word) that translated into a word *Sophie memakainya*. If it literally translated can be expressed as *Sophie memakai kacamata* if the translator was willing to keep the original form of phrase. However, the translator writes down the word in novel as *memakainya* (word) and actually is quite acceptable to express the intended message, although the meaning is not complete.

d. Intra-system shifts

Intra-system shift was examined within the system of a language. It can illustrate when the source language become a plural. Meanwhile, in target language become into singular, this change occurs because of the differences of grammatical rule or system between the source language and target language. The example below occurs when the source language plural is changed into target language singular.

1) SL: <u>Birds</u> were chirping everywhere in the trees and in the air. (p.87)

TL: <u>*Burung*</u> *berkicau dimana-mana di pepohonandan di udara.*(p.161)

The fourth analysis of this example of intra-system in source language is plural as *birds*. In the target language which translated into Indonesia language become *burung* in singular form. Therefore there is intra system shift occurred it should be written with words *burung-burung* in translated novel to avoid misunderstanding of reader perception.

2. Readers reception on the target language novel

For the second analysis the researcher found that the informant answers by interviewing the informant base on the reader reception on the target language. There were reader answers of informant reception toward the novel on target language. According to Indah answer that one of the informant of my reader, she said that she couldn't understand the word of "*pendobrak pintu*" because in context or situation I don't get it why the translator write '*pendobrak pintu'* or is there any others word that suitable for the situation in the novel because *pendobrak* should had relation with colonization.

In the other hand, according to Witri that also one of my informant in reader reception on target language of *Dunia Sophie* novel, she said what is the meaning of *panji-panji* in target language because in source language was banner why the translator used old language when the translator can literally translate it become *spanduk* that easy to understand by the reader of target language.

Base on the answer of 2 informants on target language showed that there were lack of understanding the meaning that translator trying to express the message because the translator in Indonesia language is difference from the source language of using the vocabulary that old enough that made the reader hard to catch the story on this research of *Dunia Sophie* novel

that is why the researcher is to clarify the meaning in order that the message is easy to understand by the readers.

DISCUSSION

In this discussion, the researcher explained the reason for the finding about to answers to the research problems. The first research problem focused on the type of category shift on *Sophie's world* novel.

The researcher found differences with an article that also discuss almost the same discussion, that is "Category Shifts in the English Translation of Harry Potter and the Philosopher's Stone Movie Subtitle into Indonesia (An Applied Linguistics Study)" written by Herman. Something that makes the research can be the comparison to this research because it on the movie subtitle not in novel. The differences of subtitle on movie and novel are determine the way the translator translates because it base on context or situation. The researcher found that the dominant category shifts used in the subtitle of Harry Potter and the Philosopher's stone movie subtitle is Unit Shift. It can be seen by the researcher in counting the shifts from the subtitle of Indonesia.

Meanwhile, in this research the most dominant category shift was structure shift that has the highest frequency of occurrence of category shifts in English language and Indonesia language novel of *Sophie's world*. Structure shift occurs when the structure of the target language is different from the structure of the source language.

Therefore, the structure shifts analysis occurred in the data that reveals the differences expressions in grammatical rule between the source language and the target language. The differences pushed the translator to do structure shift in order to make the result of translation was acceptable and natural in target language.

The second type of category was class shift. Class shift occurred when the translation of a source language word is a member of a different class from the original word. Class shift has the lower frequency in English language and Indonesia language of *Sophie's world novel*. Because the class shift shows that there only limited cases for this category shift in *Sophie's world* novel where the certain class expression in English has to be changed into different class in Indonesia language, because both languages have similar parts of speech in the

language rule or system. Moreover, the translator tries his/her best to maintain the class of expression in the source language.

The third type of category shift that found in this research was unit shift. Unit shift appeared when the translation equivalent of a unit at one rank in the source language that was a member of different rank in the target language. For examples, words become phrases, words become clauses, phrases become clauses (upward shift) or clauses become phrases, clauses become words, and phrases become words (downward shift). The frequency of this shift was the lowest of these occurrences of category shifts.

The fourth type of category shift that found in this research was intra-system shift. Intra-system shift was appeared within the system of a language. It can illustrate when the source language become a plural meanwhile, in target language become into singular, because of the use of that indicating the determiners of plural in the noun-phrase patterns. The frequency of this shift was the higher of this occurrence of category shifts.

Those category shifts showed that there were few differences of grammatical system between English language and Indonesia language from this research on *Sophie's world* novel that is why the translator is dictated by the target language.

For the second problem the researcher found that the informant answers by interviewing the informant base on the question of how the translation shift affects the reader by reading *Sophie's world* novel. There were reader answer of informant reception toward the novel, it were lack of understanding, made the reader confused on understanding the story, translation shift affect the reader of understanding the story because there's different on expressing real meaning that translated into target language, and the informant opinion also tricky and hard to understand the story because the different meaning from original novel itself

Base on the answer of five informants showed that there were lack of understanding the meaning that translator trying to express the message because grammatical system between English language and Indonesia language is difference on this research of Sophie's *world* novel that is why the translator is to clarify the meaning in order that the message is easy to understand by the readers.

CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTION

Conclusion

The research shows that according to findings and discussions in previous chapter, the researcher concludes that there are 4 kinds of category shift in *Sophie's world* novel, they are: (1) structure shift, (2) class shift, (3) unit shift, and (4) intra system shift. Each of the category shifts that were found on *Sophie's world* novel has different expression. The differences have given different interpretation. However, the most dominant category shift was structure shift that has the highest occurrence which 45 frequency or 41,66 % *in Sophie's world* novel.

Next, the researchers also conclude that the reader reception in *Sophie's world* novel found in translation shift of the original novel that translated into Indonesia language. Each of the reader affects that were found in *Sophie's world* novel has different expression. The differences have given different reception.

Suggestion

The research has shown the analysis is important for translators to comprehend more about translation shifts, especially category shifts, as one of the kinds of translation techniques. Meanwhile, for language learners shift as one of the translation techniques should be one of the main concerns to improve their translation knowledge. And for other researchers, there are a lot of aspects of translation, especially in translation shift, which are interesting to be analyzed, such as deletion in meaning shift.

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