

THE STRATEGY OF CLASS SHIFTS ALONG WITH OTHER TRANSLATION DEVICES IS APPLIED IN TRANSFERRING THE MESSAGE FROM THE SOURCE TEXT TO TARGET TEXT IN INDIA PERSPECTIVES

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Abtrak

Peneliti, telah memilih *India Perspectives*, sebuah *majalah terkemuka* dengan sejumlah pembacanya di beberapa bagian dunia seperti : di Asia, Eropa, Timur Tengah, dan Rusia. Dalam penelitian ini, peneliti telah mengambil *Analisis Terjemahan Adjective Clauses* bersama dengan komponen kata dari bahasa Inggris ke bahasa Indonesia sebagai bahan penelitiannya, dan mencoba untuk mencari tahu kesulitan yang dihadapi oleh penerjemah selama proses penerjemahan dari bahasa Inggris ke bahasa Indonesia dengan menganalisis beberapa komponen kata kelas kata dalam klausa. Komponen klausa ini sering dibangun/ditulis dalam bentuk yang berbeda-beda Perbedaan bentuk ini sangat menarik minat peneliti untuk dianalisa. Tujuannya adalah untuk mengetahui *strategi & teori* yang digunakan oleh penerjemah ketika mentransfer pesan dari *teks* sumber ke dalam *teks sasaran*. Metode yang digunakan dalam melakukan penelitian ini adalah *deskriptif* dan *analitik* yang didukung oleh *strategi & teori* penerjemahan yang relevan. Hasil penelitian ini menunjukkan bahwa apa pun yang dikatakan dalam satu bahasa dapat dikatakan di bahasa lain. Bila diperlukan, bentuk bahasa target harus diubah agar makna bahasa sumber tidak terdistorsi, karena makna yang diungkapkan dalam bentuk tertentu suatu bahasa dapat dinyatakan dalam bentuk yang berbeda dalam bahasa lain, Inilah perlunya mengubah kelas kata ketika mentransfer pesan dari bahasa sumber kedalam bahasa sasaran.

Kata kata kunci: *India Perspectives*, *Majalah Terkemuka*, *Analisis Terjemahan* dari *Klausul Adjective*, *Strategi &Teori*,*Deskriptif* dan *Analitik*, *Kelas Kata*

1 Justification Of The Research.

There are several reasons why researcher has chosen research materials taken from one of the leading magazines. This magazine has a

number of readers in some parts of the world, in Asia, Europe, and the Middle East. For the Asian communities, the magazine is translated into Bahasa Indonesia, Tamil, Sinhala and Hindi. For the European communities, this magazine is translated into German, French, Italian, Portuguese, and Spanish. For the Middle East communities, this magazine is translated into Persian, Urdu, and Arabic. The readers in Russia also enjoy this magazine.

The researcher has chosen the translation from English into Bahasa Indonesia related to his study. In this study the researcher wants to find out the difficulties faced by the translator during the process of translation from English into Bahasa Indonesia by analyzing some sentences containing the adjective clauses along with their word components that pose difficulties for the researcher.

This area, namely descriptive and analytic translation from English into Bahasa Indonesia, is chosen to widen his experience in translation and to detect the difficulties emerging during the process of translation. The translation from English into Bahasa Indonesia is selected due to the familiarity of the language, Bahasa Indonesia, as his native language.

The researcher conducts his research on *INDIA PERSPECTIVES*, which frequently uses one of the language aspects in describing any item.

It seems necessary to carry out this research since the adjective clauses along with their word components in both languages give additional or significant information which seems to be one of the post modification aspects of describing the item in the languages..

Finally, the researcher wishes this research proves useful for anyone to carry out the research on descriptive and analytic studies such as in class for the learners and also for the translators in the general purposes.

2. Significance of the research.

It is hoped that the result of this study can be used as input data for students of translation and translators in the way of selecting scientific reasons to decide what book they choose for research on their own studies, of analyzing the word components existing in both texts, of detecting any source texts which frequently involve the post modification process, of finding out any translation strategy when transferring a message from the source text into the target text, and of determining a translation theory supporting their analysis along with the strategy undertaken in the research.

3. Data Analysis

ENGLISH SOURCE TEXT	DATA 1	INDONESIAN TARGET TEXT
<p>One of the ways to travel through the mountains is to take a deep safari from Manali to Leh, which helps in acclimatization and <i>prepares the trekkers to deal better with the changing altitude and climate.</i></p>		<p>Salah satu cara untuk menjelajahi daerah pegunungan adalah dengan bersafari Jeep dari Manali ke Leh .ini sekaligus dapat membantu untuk menyesuaikan diri dengan iklim setempat dan <i>mempersiapkan kita untuk menempuh trek trek yang lebih tinggi letaknya dengan yang berbeda beda.</i></p>

Analysis 1

The clause...*prepares the trekkers to deal better with the changing altitude and climate...*is translated into... *mempersiapkan kita untuk menempuh trek trek yang lebih tinggi letaknya dengan yang berbeda beda.* The verbal phrase...*to deal with...* may literally be translated into...*berhubungan, berkaitan dengan.* This translation does not show reflect accurately the meaning of source text. To show its accuracy, the translator translsted the phrase into...*untuk menempuh...*in the target text. The word...*trekkers*, which is categorized as a nominal in the source text, is translsted into...*kita...*which is categorized as a pronoun in the the target text.

Translation Strategy

- a. Class-shift. The word...*trekkers...*categorized as a nominal in the source text is transposed to personal pronoun...*kita...*in the target text. Tata Bahasa Baku Bahasa Indonesia (1988) states that,"Pronomina persona adalah pronominal yang dipakai untuk mengacu ke orang".(p.172)
- b. Stylistic appropriateness, the selection of appropriate lexical item. The word...*trekkers...* is translated into ...*kita...*in the target language, and the verbal phrase...*to deal with...*is translsted into...*untuk menempuh...*in the target text.

Theory of Translation

- a. Duff (1965) states that "Class-shift, then, occurs when the translation of a SL item is a member of a different class from the original item" (p.78).
- b. Duff's Principle of Translation: .a. *Meaning*

ENGLISH SOURCE TEXT	DATA 2	INDONESIAN TARGET TEXT
There are also short trek for two to three days <i>that are less taxing</i>		Juga terdapat trek-trek pendek untuk dua atau tiga hari penjelajahan <i>yang lebih ringan dan lebih santai</i>

Analysis 2

The clause...(short trek for two to three days) *that are less taxing*...might be literally translated into...*yang tidak berjalan keluar menuju landasan terbang*. This translation sounds awkward. To keep the meaning clear for a reader, the translator translated the clause into...*yang lebih ringan dan lebih santai*..., a non-idiomatic or plain prose translation in the target text to modify...*trek pendek untuk dua atau tiga hari perjalanan*...in the target text.

Translation Strategy

- a. Class-shift. The clause with a predicative adjective in the source text is transposed to the adjective phrase in the target text.

Theory of Translation

- a. Duff (1990) in his "Principles of Translation" said,"Idiomatic expression are notoriously untranslatable".

.....
If the expression cannot be directly translated, try the following
.....
-use a non-idiomatic or plain prose translation" (p.11).

- b. Larson (1984) mentioned that " Idiomatic translation use the natural form of the receptor language both in the grammatical construction and in the choice of lexical items. A truly idiomatic translation does not sound like a translation. It sounds like it was written originally in the receptor language" (p.16).

c. Change structure. Larson (1984) states:

Anything which can be said in one language can be said in another. It is possible to translate. The goal of the translator is to keep the *meaning* constant. Whenever necessary, the receptor language *form* should be changed in order that the source language *meaning* not be distorted. Since a *meaning* expressed by a particular *form* in another language may be *expressed* by quite different *form* in another *language*, it is often necessary *to change the form when translating*. (p.11)

ENGLISH SOURCE TEXT	DATA 3	INDONESIA TARGET TEXT
Sikkin is fascinating and famous for the Goechala Trek <i>that takes trekkers quite close to the base of the world's highest mountains.</i>		Sikkin sangat memikat dan terkenal akan Goechola Trek <i>yang membawa kita lebih dekat kepada salah satu pegunungan tertinggi di dunia.</i>

Analysis 3

The clause...*that takes trekkers quite close to the base of the world's highest mountains...* might be literally translated into...*yang membawa para pejalan kaki kepada salah satu pegunungan tertinggi di dunia.* The word...*trekkers...* which is equivalent with... *para pejalan kaki...* is translated into...*kita...* in the target text. Tata Bahasa Baku Bahasa Indonesia (1988) states that "...*kita* bersifat inklusif; artinya pronomina itu mencakup pembicara/penulis, pendengar/pembaca, dan mungkin pula pihak lain." (p.174)

Translation Strategy

a. Class-shift. The word...*trekkers...* in the source text, which is categorized as a nominal, is transposed to personal pronoun...*kita...* in the target text.

Theory of Translation

a. Duff (1965) states that "Class-shift, then, occurs when the translation of a SL item is a member of a different class from the original item" (p.78).

b. Tata Bahasa Baku Bahasa Indonesia (1988) paraphrases that:

Di samping pronominal pertama tunggal, bahasa Indonesia juga mengenal pronominal persona pertama jamak. Kita mengenal dua macam pronominal persona pertama jamak, yakni *kami* dan *kita*. Kami bersifat

eksklusif; artinya, pronominal itu mengacu pada pembicara/penulis dan orang lain di pihaknya, tetapi tidak mencakup orang lain di pihak pendengar/pembacanya. Sebaliknya, *kita* bersifat inklusif; artinya, pronomina itu mencakupi pembicara/penulis, pendengar/pembaca, dan mungkin pula pihak lain. (p.174)

ENGLISH SOURCE TEXT	DATA 4	INDONESIA TARGET TEXT
<p>...and increasing the capacity to meet the consequences of climate change <i>that has already taken place</i> and is likely to continue to take place</p>		<p>...dan meningkatkan kapasitas guna menghadapi consensus consensus perubahan iklim yang telah berlangsung dan kemungkinan akan terus berlanjut..</p>

Aanalysis 4

There are two clauses modifying the phrase...*the consequences of climate change...*, namely: (1) *that has already taken*, (2) *that is likely to continue to take place*. The first clause...*that has already taken place*... might be literally translated into... *yang telah terjadi*. This translation does not reflect accurately the meaning conveyed in the source text, the translator translated the clause into...*yang telah berlangsung*.. The second clause...(that) *is likely to continue to take place*...which is translated into...*kemungkinan akan terus berlangsung*...consists of seven word elements, one of which is categorized as an adverb...*likely*...is transposed to a 'nominal' in the target text. To keep the translation of those clauses simpler, the translator translated the clause into... *yang telah berlangsung dan kemungkinan akan terus berlangsung*. The nominal phrase... *the consequences of climate change*...is left out in both texts.

Translation Strategy

- a. Class-shift. The word...*likely*...in the source text, which is categorized as an adverb in the source text, is transposed to a nominal *kemungkinan*...in the target text.
- b. Stylistic appropriateness, the selection of appropriate lexical item. The adverb...*likely*... is translated into a nominal...*kemungkinan*...in the target language.

Theory of Translation

- a. Duff (1965) states that "Class-shift, then, occurs when the translation of a SL item is a member of a different class from the original item" (p.78).

SOURCE TEXT ENGLISH	DATA 5	TARGET TEXT INDONESIAN
The flow of funds under such a mechanism, would be in the nature of net transfer of funds i.e. grants, whose disbursement would be governed by a multilateral structure constituted by parties to the Convention itself.		Pengaliran dana-dana berdasarkan mekanisme serupa ini akan berbentuk net transfer of funds (not translated) yakni grants (not translated, yang pencairannya akan ditentukan oleh sebuah struktur multilateral yang dibentuk oleh para Pihak Konvensi itu sendiri.

Analysis 5

The clause... whose disbursement would be governed by a multilateral structure constituted by parties to the Convention itself...is translated into... yang pencairannya akan ditentukan oleh sebuah struktur multilateral yang dibentuk oleh para Pihak Konvensi itu sendiri. Although this translation proves natural, but there is a slight change in selecting any appropriate lexical item. One of the word elements in the clause...disbursement...which is equivalent with the words...pengeluaran, pembayaran...is translated into...pencairannya...in the target text. The relativizer, whose, that carries the same meaning as other possessive pronouns is translated into a personal pronoun -nya in the target text. Abdul Chaer (2009) paraphrases that " Kata ganti yang digunakan untuk menghubungkan kalimat yang satu dengan kalimat yang lain di dalam satu wacana adalah kata ganti orang ketiga, baik tunggal maupun jamak, yaitu kata dia, ia, nya, dan mereka."(226)

Translation Strategy

- a. Stylistic appropriateness, the selection of appropriate lexical item. One of the word elements in the clause...disbursement..in the source text is translated into ...pencairan ...in the target text.

- b. Syntactic strategy: Shifting the word-class. . The relativizer, whose, that carries the same meaning as other possessive pronouns is translated into a personal pronoun –nya in the target text.

Theory of Translation

- a. Duff’s Principle of Translation: .a. Meaning
 b. Duff (1965) states that ”Class-shift, then, occurs when the translation of a SL item is a member of a different class from the original item” (p.78).

SOURCE TEXT ENGLISH	DATA 6	TARGET TEXT INDONESIAN
The Nano, <i>which literally means small</i> , is a dream come true for septuagenarian Tata, the Chairman of the global conglomerate Tatas.		Mobil Nano, <i>yang secara harfiah berarti kecil</i> , adalah sebuah mimpi yang menjadi kenyataan bagi Tata yang berusia tujuh puluhan, Ketua perusahaan global conglomerate Tata.

Analysis 6

The clause... *which literally means small* ...is translated into.... *yang secara harfiah berarti kecil*, The word...*literally*...which is classified as an adverb in the source text, was translated into...*secara harfiah*...which is classified as a prepositional phrase in the target text. Thus, the word...*literally*... classified as an adverb in the source text is shifted to a prepositional phrase in the target text.

Translation Strategy

- a. Class-shift. The word...*naturally*...categorized as an adverb in the source text is transposed to a prepositional phrase ...*secara harfiah*...in the target text. Tata Bahasa Baku Bahasa Indonesia (1988) states that, ”Keterangan cara dapat juga dibentuk dengan preposisi atau klitika tertentu yang dihubungkan dengan kata tertentu pula. Berikut adalah preposisi dan beberapa contoh kata tersebut. Preposisi: *dengan, secara, tanpa, demi*”.
 Contoh: Marilah kita selesaikan masalah ini *secara jantan* (p.301)

Theory of Translation

- a. Duff’s Principle of Translation: .a. *Meaning*

SOURCE TEXT ENGLISH	DATA 7	TARGET TEXT INDONESIAN
Visiting a museum with priceless artifacts in a sanitized setting is one experience; walking down a street <i>where every house is a studio</i> and <i>whose every resident is an artist</i> is another.		Dimana mengunjungi sebuah museum yang menyimpan artefek-artefek yang amat berharga cukup mengasyikkan; menelusuri sebuah jalan <i>dimana setiap rumah adalah sebuah studio</i> dan <i>masing-masing penghuninya adalah seorang seniman</i> .

Analysis 7

The clause... *whose every resident is an artist is another*...was translated into... *masing-masing penghuninya adalah seorang seniman*. One of the word elements in the clause and is classified as a relativizer in the source text, was translated into...*nya* ...which is classified as a possessive pronoun in the target text. Thus, the relativizer...*whose*... in the source text is shifted to a possessive pronoun...*nya*... in the target text.

Translation Strategy

- a. Class-shift. The relativizer...*whose*...in the source text is transposed to a possessive pronoun... *nya*...in the target text.

Theory of Translation

- a. Duff (1965) states that "Class-shift, then, occurs when the translation of a SL item is a member of a different class from the original item" (p.78).
- b. Duff's Principle of Translation: .a. *Meaning*

4. Conclusion

The word component of adjective clauses found in the translation of *India Perspectives*, categorized as *a nominal* in the source text is transposed to *personal pronoun*, the clause with *a predicative adjective* in the source text is transposed to the *adjective phrase* in the target text, the word...*likely*... which is categorized as *an adverb* in the source text, is transposed to *a nominal kemungkinan*...in the target text, *the relativizer, whose*, that carries the same meaning as other possessive pronouns is translated into *a personal pronoun* –*nya* in the target text. the word...*naturally*...categorized as *an adverb* in the source text is transposed to a *prepositional phrase*, and the

relativizer...whose...in the source text is transposed to a possessive pronoun... nya...in the target text.

Based on the result of this research, it is possible to translate anything which can be said in one language can be said in another. Whenever necessary, the target language *form* should be changed in order that the source language *meaning* not be distorted. Since a *meaning* expressed by a particular *form* in another language may be *expressed* by quite different *form* in another *language*, it is often necessary *to change the word class when transferring a message* .