

CHAPTER IV

FINDINGS AND DISCUSSION

This chapter explains data analysis and discussion of findings related to the statements of problem. Section 4.1 shows the types of translation shift of noun phrases that were found in the translation of “The Black Cat” into “*Kucing Hitam*”. Section 4.2 elaborates the change of meaning that were found in translation shift of noun phrases in the translation of “The Black Cat” into “*Kucing Hitam*”.

4.1 Types of Translation Shift of Noun Phrases in the Translation of “The Black Cat” into “*Kucing Hitam*”

All types of translation shift proposed by Catford (1965) were found. However, data analysis showed that the translation of a noun phrase not only consisted of *single translation shift* but also combination of the types proposed by Catford i.e. *double translation shift*.

When in a noun phrase there is only one type of translation shift, it is termed as *single translation shift*, for instance, *structure shift*, *class shift*, *unit shift*, and *intra system shift*. Meanwhile, when in a noun phrase there are two types of translation shift, it is named as *double translation shift* i.e. *structure and unit shift*, *structure and intra system shift*, and *unit and intra system shift*. The percentage of these types is displayed in Table 4.1.

Table 4.1 Types of Translation Shift of Noun Phrases in The Translation of “The Black Cat” into “*Kucing Hitam*”

No	Types	Frequency (F)	Percentages (%)
1	Single Translation Shift	146	91,25
	Structure shift	95	59
	Class shift	32	20
	Unit shift	13	8,1
	Intra system shift	6	4
2	Double Translation Shift	14	8,75
	Structure and unit shift	2	1,3
	Structure and intra system shift	11	7
	Unit and intra system shift	1	0,6
	Total	160	100

Table 4.1 shows translation shift were found in the translation of 160 noun phrases of “The Black Cat” into “*Kucing Hitam*”. The most frequent shift was *single translation shift* including *structure shift*, *class shift*, *unit shift*, and *intra system shift* that was existed in 146 data (91,25%). Next, the second was *double translation shift* including *structure and unit shift*, *structure and intra system shift*, and *unit and intra system shift* that was existed in 14 data (8,75%).

The most frequent type of translation shift which was found in the translation of “The Black Cat” into “*Kucing Hitam*” was *structure shift* in 95 data (59 %). Then, it was followed by *class shift* in 32 data (20 %). In the next position, *unit shift* followed as much as 8,1% in 13 data. The next rank is *structure and intra system shift* with the percentage 7 % in 11 data. In addition, *intra system shift* was found in 6 data (4%). Afterward, it was continued by *structure and unit shift* in 2 data (1,3%). The last types that was found at least was *unit and intra system shift* which was in 1 data (0,6%).

4.1.1 Single Translation Shift

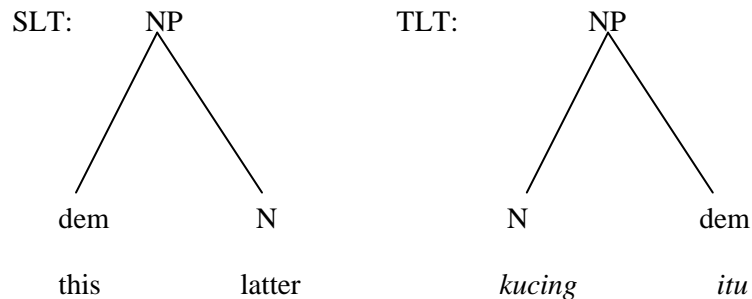
4.1.1.1 Structure Shift

Structure shifts were the most frequent type of translation shift in the translation of “The Black Cat” into “*Kucing Hitam*” which were found in 95 data (59%). The example of structure shift is presented in the example [a].

[a] SLT: **This latter** was a remarkably large and beautiful animal,
(para. 4, line 28)

TLT: **Kucing itu** bertubuh besar dan indah, (*adj*) (para. 4, line 49)

Tree structure:



Based on the tree structure above, example [a] consisted of dem (this) + + N (latter) which was translated into N (*kucing*) + dem (*itu*). The word order of SLT which was **dem + N** changed into **dem + N** in TLT. It means that in English, the position of *demonstrative* is before or at the left of *noun*, however, in Indonesian, the position of *demonstrative* is after or at the right of *noun*. The change of *word order* is applied to get the equivalence meaning, thus, the reader can understand the message of the TLT effortlessly.

4.1.1.2 Class Shift

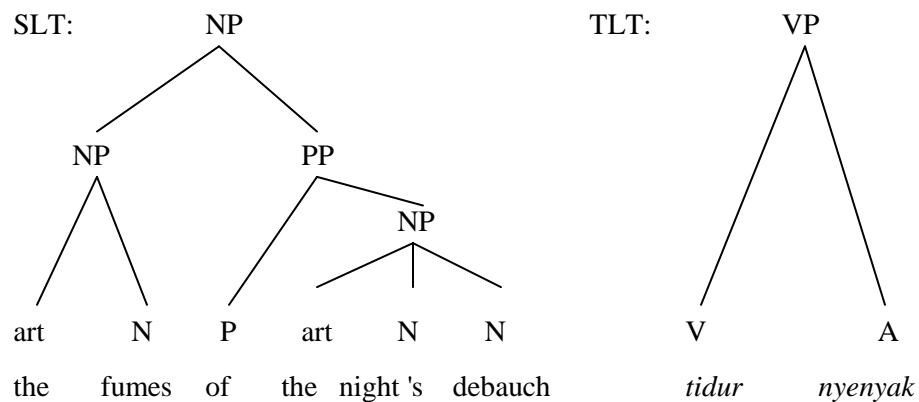
Class shifts were in the second position of the most frequent type of translation shift in the translation of “The Black Cat” into “*Kucing Hitam*” which were found in 32 data (20%). The example [f] shows the example of class shift.

[b] SLT: ...- when I had slept off the fumes of the night's debauch - ...

(para. 8, line 57)

TLT: ...- terbangun dari tidur nyenyak -...(para. 8, line 101)

The tree structure:



Based on example [b], the noun phrase “the fumes of the night's debauch” in the SLT is binominal noun phrase because it consisted of N1 (as modifier) + of + N1 (as head) (Keizer, 2007). The modifier (N1) “the fumes” is a noun phrase which is constructed of art “the” + N “fumes”. The head (N2) is also a noun phrase which consisted of pre-modifier (art “the” + N “night's”) + head (N “debauch”). Meanwhile, in the TLT, it was translated into verb phrase “*tidur nyenyak*”. According to the tree structure, verb phrase “*tidur nyenyak*” was constructed of V “*tidur*” + A “*nyenyak*”.

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Hence, we know that the *class shift* was found here in which the *noun phrase* in the SLT was translated into *verb phrase* in the TLT. The translator changed the *class* of the SLT from *noun phrase* into *verb phrase* in the TLT with the intention of the message of the SLT can be understood easily by the reader.

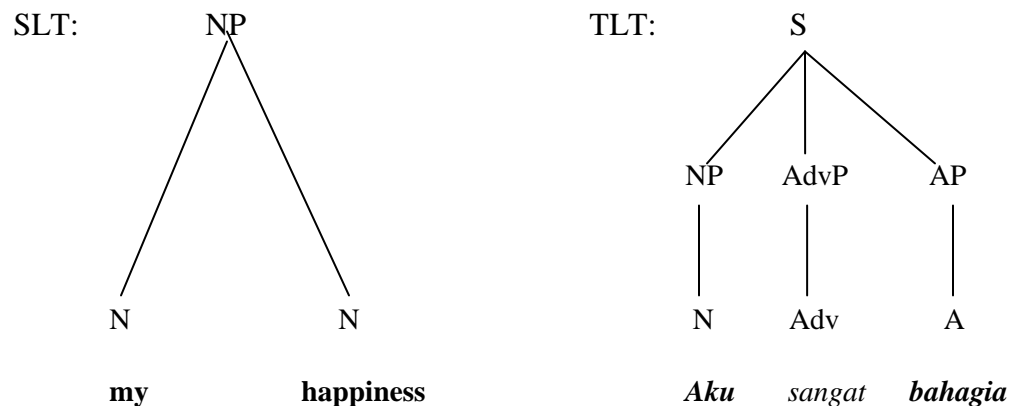
4.1.1.3 Unit Shift

Unit shifts were in the third position of the most frequent translation shifts that were found in translation of “The Black Cat” into “*Kucing Hitam*”. It were found in 13 data (8,1%). Example [c] displays the example of unit shift.

[c] SLT: **My happiness** was supreme! (para. 28, line 234)

TLT: **Aku** sangat **bahagia**! (para. 26, line 374)

Tree structure:



Based on the tree structure of example [c], the *noun phrase* in SLT consisted of N (a subclass of noun – the pronoun) (my) + N (happiness). However, in the TLT, it was translated into *sentence* (*aku bahagia*). *Unit shift* was found here because *noun phrase* in the SLT was translated into *sentence* in the TLT. The translator change pronoun (my) into N (*aku*) to show that “*aku/I*” as a subject feel happy. It indicates

that translator strengthened the feeling of “aku” as subject. Hence, the translator wanted to build the happier situation to the readers.

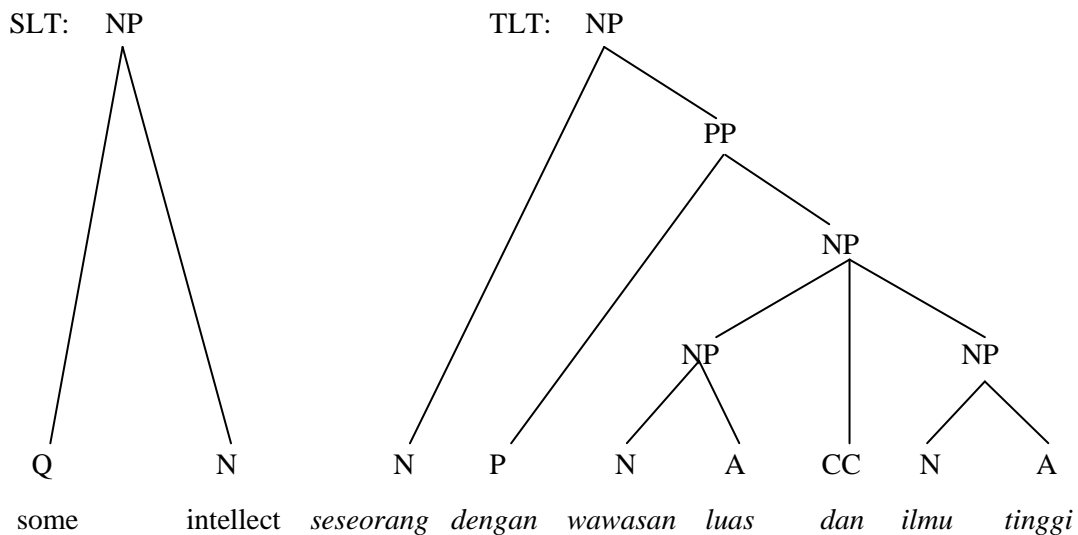
4.1.1.4 Intra System Shift

Intra-system shifts were found in 3 data (2,3%). The example [h] presents the example of intra system shift.

[d] SLT: Hereafter, perhaps, some intellect may be found which will reduce my phantasm to the common-place.... (para. 1, line 9)

TLT: *Mudah-mudahan setelah aku menceritakan perihal kejadian yang kualami, seseorang dengan wawasan luas dan ilmu tinggi akan mengatakan bahwa apa yang kualami tak lebih dari hal yang alami....* (para. 1, line 13)

The tree structure:



Example [d] above displays that the NP in the SLT “some intellect” has the constituent pre-modifier (Q “some”) + head (N “intellect”). In the TLT, it was rendered into NP “*seseorang dengan wawasan luas dan ilmu tinggi*” which consisted

of head (N “*seseorang*”) + post-modifier (PP “*dengan wawasan luas dan ilmu tinggi*”). The translation shift that was found in the example [m] was an *intra-system shift*. It was because the pre-modifier “some” which indicates plurality in the SLT was translated into “*seseorang*” which indicates singularity in the TLT. It shows that the translator wanted to refer the subject more explicitly. Therefore, the singularity can help the reader to focus on a subject (*seseorang*). Besides, the message of the TLT can be understood more easily by the reader.

4.1.2 Double Translation Shift

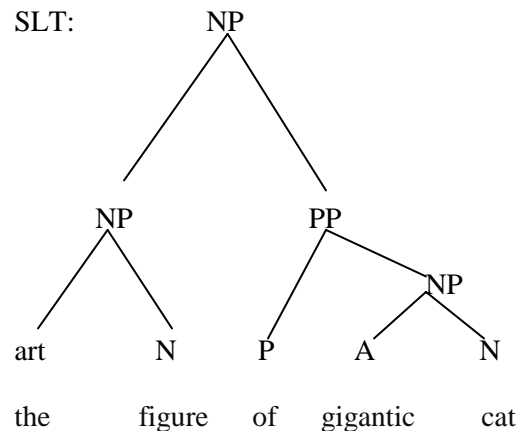
4.1.2.1 Structure and Unit Shift

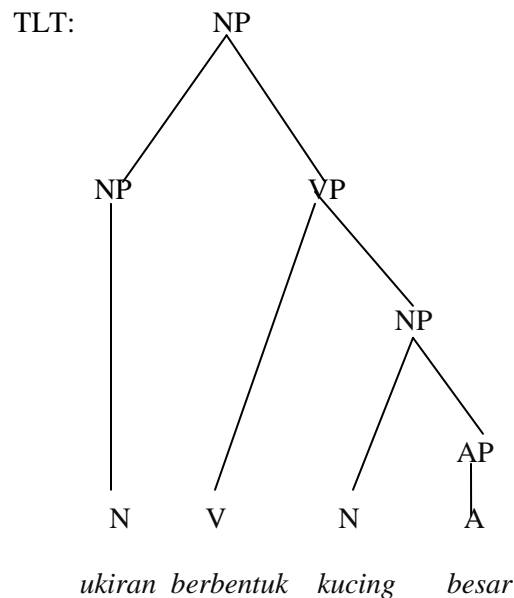
This part is the explanation of the *double translation shift* which is identified as *structure and unit shift*. *Structure and unit shifts* were found in 6 data (1,3%). It occupied the sixth rank in the most frequent translation shift. The example [e] exemplifies the example of *structure and unit shift*.

[e] SLT: ..., **the figure of gigantic cat**. (para. 11, line 100)

TLT: ...**ukiran berbentuk kucing besar**.... (para. 11, line 167)

The tree structure:





Based on example [e], the noun phrase “the figure of gigantic cat ” in the SLT is binominal noun phrase because it consisted of N1 (as modifier) + of + N1 (as head) (Keizer, 2007). The modifier (N1) “the figure” is a noun phrase which is constructed of art “the” + N “figure”. The head (N2) is also a noun phrase which consisted of pre-modifier (A “gigantic”) + head (N “cat”). Meanwhile, in the TLT, it was translated into sentence “*ukiran berbentuk kucing besar*”. According to the tree structure, sentence “*tidur nyenyak*” was constructed of NP “*ukiran*” + VP “*berbentuk kucing besar*”. Hence, we know that the *unit shift* was found here in which the *noun phrase* in the SLT was translated into *sentence* in the TLT. Meanwhile, *structure shift* occurred due to the omission of the translation of article “the” in the TLT. Additionally, there was word order in N2 “gigantic cat” which was translated into “*kucing besar*”. The translator shifted the *structure and unit* with the intention of the message of the SLT can be understood easily by the reader.

4.1.2.2 Structure and Intra System Shift

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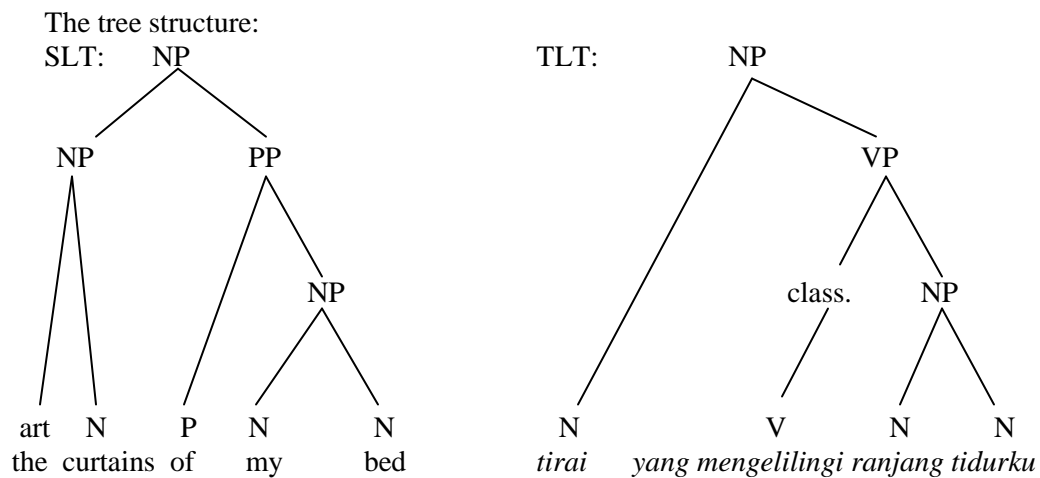
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Structure and intra system shifts occupies the fourth rank of the most frequent of translation shift that were found in the translation of “The Black Cat” into “*Kucing Hitam*”. *Structure and intra system shifts* were found in 11 data (7%). The example of *structure and intra system shift* can be seen in the examples [f].

[f] SLT: the curtains of my bed (para. 10, line 86)

TLT: tirai yang mengelilingi ranjang tidurku (para. 10, line 143)



The translation shift which exists in the example [f] is *double translation shift* including *structure and intra system shift*. First, *structure shift* was found because the position of the pre-modifier “my” of the head “bed” changed. In the SLT, the pre-modifier “my” was placed before the head “bed”, while in the TLT, “my” which was translated into clitic “-ku” was placed at the right edge or after the head “ranjang

tidur”. The second shift was *intra system shift*. It was because the word “curtains” which is plural was translated into “*tirai*” which is singular. “Curtains” was not translated into “*tirai-tirai*” which is reduplication in Indonesian for marking the plural form. The translator applied *structure and intra system shift* aimed to the TLT can be understood easily by the reader. Besides, the using of singular form of “*tirai*” can sufficiently directs the reader to imagine “curtains”. In addition, the singular form of “*tirai*” does not change totally the meaning in the TLT.

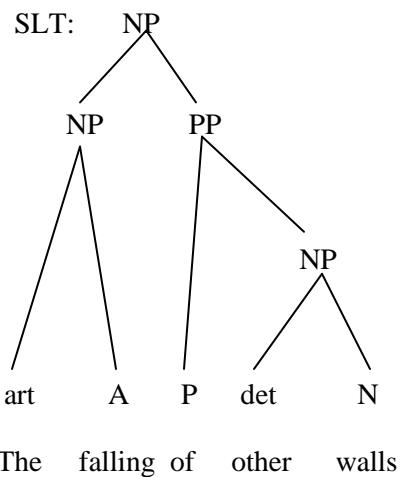
4.1.2.3 Unit and Intra System Shift

The last *double translation shift* type is *unit and intra system shift*. The percentage of occurrence *unit and intra system shift* is 0,6 % in 1 data. The example of *unit and intra system shift* is exemplified in [g].

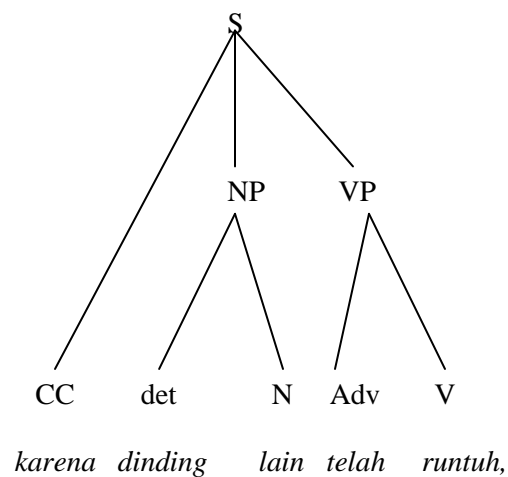
[g] SLT: **The falling of other walls** had compressed the victim of my cruelty into the substance of the freshly-spread plaster; (para. 13, line 109)

TLT: *Lalu, **karena dinding lain telah runtuh**, maka bangkai kucing itu melekat di dinding yang lapisan plasternya masih baru;* (para. 12, line 183)

The tree structure:



TLT:



In the example [g], there was *double translation shifts* which are *unit shift and intra system shift*. *Unit shift* was identified since the *noun phrase* “the falling of other walls” was translated into “*karena dinding lain telah runtuh*” which is a *clause*. Additionally, the second shift is *intra system shift*. It can be shown in the word “walls” which is plural form was translated into “*dinding*” which is singular form. Literally, “the falling of the other walls” can be translated into “*dinding-dinding lain yang runtuh*”. However, the translator added *conjunction* “because” and omitted reduplication of “*dinding-dinding*”. The clause “*karena dinding lain telah runtuh*” is considered better than “*dinding-dinding lain yang runtuh*”. “The translator applied *unit shift and intra system shift* in translating example [g] aimed to facilitate the readers in understanding the message of the TLT.

4.2 The Changes of Meaning that were Found in Translation Shift of Noun Phrases in Translation of “The Black Cat” into “*Kucing Hitam*”

This section elaborates the meaning changes of the noun phrase translations of “The Black Cat” into “*Kucing Hitam*”. This study found that there are four types of meaning changes that are found according to data analysis. The first is *explicitation* which means that when a SL unit with a more general meaning is replaced by a TL unit with a more specific meaning (Klaudy, 1998). The second is *implication* when a SL unit with a specific meaning is replaced by a TL unit with a more general meaning (Klaudy and Karoly, 2005). The third is *substitution* which means item in the SL that is translated by no means unusual in the TL (Akbari, 2012). The fourth is

null change which there is no change of meaning between SL and TL. Table 4.2 presented the occurrences and the percentages of meaning changes of the translations of noun phrase of “The Black Cat” into “*Kucing Hitam*”.

Table 4.2 Types of Meaning Change that were Found in Translation Shift of Noun Phrases in The Translation of “The Black Cat” into “*Kucing Hitam*”

No	Types	Frequency (F)	Percentages (%)
1	Explicitation	31	19,4
2	Implicitation	55	34,4
3	Substitution	25	15,6
4	Null Change	49	30,6
Total		160	100

According to the table 4.3, we can see that *implicitation* was found at most in 55 data (34,4%). Then, the second type of change of meaning was *null change* in 49 data (30,6%). The third, *explicitation* was found in 31 data (19,4%). The last was *substitution* that was found in 25 data (15,6%).

The first type of meaning change is *implicitation*. The example [h] and [i] present the example of *implicitation*.

[h] SLT: ... gold fish, **a fine dog**, rabbits, a small monkey, and a cat.

(para. 3, line 27)

TLT: ... ikan koki, **anjing**, kelinci, seekor kera kecil, dan seekor kucing.

(para. 3, line 47)

[i] SLT: **The officers** bade me accompany them in their search. (para. 29, line 240)

TLT: **Mereka** menolak ketika aku mengajukan diri untuk membantu pencarian mereka. (para. 27, line 386)

According to the example [h] above, a *noun phrase* “a fine dog” was translated into “*anjing*”. There is implicitation in that translation shift because “fine” was not translated. Hence, the meaning of SLT had more general meaning.

Example [i] denotes that the *noun phrase* in the SLT is “the officers” then it was translated into pronoun “*mereka*” in the TLT. The meaning changed from specific into general. “The officers” has specific meaning which refers to “policeman”. However, pronoun “*mereka*” has general meaning which can refer to “a group of people which is not clearly described”. Actually, in the previous sentence in the SLT, “the officers” has mentioned as the synonym of “a party of the police” which is translated into “*sekelompok petugas kepolisian*”. To compare the differences between the SLT and the TLT, it can be seen in Table 4.3.

4.3 The Examples of Implicitation

Line/ Paragraph	SLT	Line/ Paragraph	TLT
237/29	Upon the fourth day of the assassination, a party of the police came, very unexpectedly, into the house, and proceeded again to make rigorous investigation of the premises.	381/27	<i>Di hari keempat menyusul perbuatanku terhadap istriku, mendadak sekelompok petugas kepolisian datang berkunjung ke rumah untuk memeriksa seisi bangunan.</i>

240/29	The officers bade me accompany them in their search.	386/27	Mereka menolak ketika aku mengajukan diri untuk membantu pencarian mereka.
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According to Table 4.3, the translator tends to use pronoun “*mereka*” than use literal translation “*para petugas kepolisian*” that aimed to avoid repetition as in the previous sentence “*sekelompok petugas kepolisian*”. In fact, repetition can make the readers bored.

The second type of the change of meaning in translation shift was null change. According to the data analysis, the null change was at the second rank of the most frequent of the meaning change. The example [j] displays the example of *null change*.

[j] SLT: —as the monks of the middle ages are recorded to have walled up **their victims**. (para. 25, line 205)

TLT: — seperti yang dilakukan para biarawan abad pertengahan untuk mengubur **korban-korban mereka**. (para. 23, line 334)

As can be seen in example [j], the noun phrase in the SLT is “their victims” then it was rendered into “*korban-korban mereka*”. Actually, each word was translated literally. *Possessive pronoun* “their” is translated into “*mereka*” and *noun* “victims” is translated into “*korban-korban*”. There was a *structure shift* due to the word order between *possessive pronoun* and *noun*. However, the meaning of those two noun phrases did not change. In structure shift, the translator tends to translate the SLT literally into the TLT. Besides, the change was only in the position of each word class not in the meaning.

The third type of change of meaning in the translation shift is explicitation. The example [k] presents the example of *explicitation* in class shift.

[k] SLT: I continued **my caresses**, (para. 17, line 133)

TLT: Aku terus mengelus kucing itu, (para. 15, line 219)

The *noun phrase* “my caresses” in example [k] was translated into *verb phrase* “*mengelus kucing itu*”. The translator applied *explicitation* in rendering this *noun phrase* since “my caresses” which has more general meaning was translated into “*mengelus kucing itu*” which has more specific meaning. More specific meaning of “*mengelus kucing itu*” is shown by addition of *noun phrase* “*kucing itu*” as the object. By applying *explicitation*, the readers can understand the TLT easily. Hence, *explicitation* help the readers to comprehend the message of the text with no trouble.

The next type of change of meaning in translation shift is substitution. The example [l] and [m] shows the examples of *substitution*.

[l] SLT: ... gold fish, a fine dog, rabbits, a small monkey, and a cat.

(para. 3, line 27)

TLT: ... *ikan koki, anjing, kelinci, seekor kera kecil, dan seekor kucing.*

(para. 3, line 47)

[m] SLT: ..., this garden had been immediately filled by the crowd —

(para. 13, line 106)

TLT: ..., taman itu *dipenuhi tetangga yang datang untuk menonton....*

(para. 12, line 177)

The example [l] denotes that there was *substitution* since “monkey” which means “*monyet*” was translated into “*kera*” which means “ape”. Actually, “monkey” and “ape” are different. According to <http://www.diffen.com/>, the prominent dissimilarities between “monkey” and “ape” are based on the physical characteristic and the habitat. Physically, most monkeys have tail, conversely, no apes do. Moreover, monkeys only live in the trees, but apes can live in the trees and on the ground.

There are two possibilities why the translator substituted “monkey” into “ape”. First, based on the characteristics that have explained in the previous paragraph, a monkey lives in the tree, whereas an ape lives both in the tree and on the ground. It shows that “ape” is more suitable to be said as pet than “monkey” since the “ape” can live on the ground same as the other pets that have mentioned in the SLT such as dog, rabbit, and cat. However, “monkey” should live in the trees and it is difficult for human to adapt with the animals which do not live on the ground.

Second, based on the social factor. For Indonesian people, word “*monyet*” has two meanings namely denotation and connotation. As denotation word, “*monyet*” is categorized as primate which has a long tail and climbs trees. However, as connotation word, the meaning of “*monyet*” has changed into more negative sense. Commonly, the word “*monyet*” is used to mock someone who is stinker.

Consequently, the translator tended to use “*kera*” than “*monyet*” aimed to make the translation can be accepted by the readers. The acceptance of a term in the readers’ mind are based on the logical factor and the politeness.

From example [m], it can be compared the difference between *noun phrase* in the SLT which is “this garden” and the *noun phrase* in TLT which is “*taman itu*”. The change of meaning that was found in example [m] is *substitution*. Literally, *demonstrative* “this” is translated into “*ini*” which refers to something near. However, in the TLT, translator substituted “this” by “*that/itu*” which refers to something far. There was a change of meaning in example [m] denoting to the different distance.