STRUCTURE SHIFT IN THE INDONESIAN TRANSLATION OF *PRAGMATICS* TEXTBOOK WRITTEN BY GEORGE YULE

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Abstract

This study analyzed the structure shift that occurred in English-Indonesian translation. This study employed the descriptive qualitative approach. Data that were found in this research were sentences in the Indonesian translation version of *Pragmatics* written by George Yule. The textbooks were the source of the data, one as a source language which is English version, another as a target language in Indonesian version. The textbook entitled *Pragmatics* by George Yule was as a source language, and Its translation which entitle *Pragmatik* as a target language. The data were collected using document analysis, and data sheet that used to categorize the types of structure shift. There are 70 structure shifts found from the data that were collected and analyzed. There are three types of structure shift. The structure shift of addition appeared 13 times, Omission appeared 21 times, and the structure shift of Head Modifier to Modifier Head in phrase of the sentences in source language and target language appeared 36 times.

Key words: Translation, Structure shift, *Pragmatics* by George Yule

A. INTRODUCTION

Translation is an important thing nowadays. Not only in learning but also in daily activity involving translation (Machali Rochayah, 2000, p. 3). Translation is very important role in learning activities, especially for those who learn a lot of languages. In daily life, we cannot exceed from translation, for instance, when we reading a book with different languages, whether textbooks, novels, or short stories, we always do the translation. Different languages in society cause a

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misunderstanding meaning between one language and others. Therefore, shift in translation cannot be avoided. Catford (1965) divided translation shift into two types of shifts that is level shifts and category shifts.

Although understanding the text written in a native language is obviously easy rather than in a foreign language, translation makes its simple (Rosa, 2017). So, people do not have to see the dictionary or ask about what they read because of the translation of its text. In Indonesian, a lot of translated books in fiction and non-fiction books we encountered. Novel, short stories, folklores, fairy tales is example of fiction books. While, histories, biographies, journalism, essays, thesis are all considered nonfiction.

In analysis of structure shift, the researcher can analyse fiction or nonfiction book as the object of the research. Catford said that structure shift is the most common one to occur in translation. Although considered a classic concept, the translation shift theory introduces by Catford through his book, *a Linguistic Theory of Translation* (1965) is still frequently used in analysing translation research. Even though the theory is over a half century, his theory still survives and still use to date, because indeed, translation shift cannot avoid in every translation activity. Translation Shift is a translation procedure that involves changing grammatical forms from source language to target language. Shift makes some changes occur in the translation process, changes in the low level to the higher level. Catford (1965: 76) said that the meaning of shift is the departure from the linguistics form in the process of translation from the source language to the target language. The structure shifts occur because the structure of the target language and the structure of the source language are different, whether in word, phrase, clauses or sentence level. They occur in *phonological* and *graphological* translation as well as in total translation. As an example, Catford presents the translation of an English clause consisting of the elements subject, predicate, and complement, into a Gaelic clause that is composed of the elements predicate, subject, complement, and adjunct.

The study of structure shift was conducted by previous research with different object. Some studies analysed fiction as the object of research. For example, novel, Aryawibawa (2016) analysed the structural shift in "Gajah Selalu Ingat". The main focus of this research is to find the occurrence of the structure shift at phrase and clause level in the novel. Prihastanti (2014) analysed the occurrence of structure shifts in grammatical complexity and voice change in Frank Baum's The Marvelous Land Of Oz and its translated version. Next, Ruminda and Komariah (2018) analysed how the structure and the changing meaning of NP in English and Indonesian in The Adventures of Tom Sawyer's novel and its Indonesian translation.

Other studies analysed movie's subtitled, book's story, folklores as the object of research. Ismaweri (2020) focus on analysing the shift that occurred in the translation of the subtitles of San Andreas Movie. Ismaweri found the Structure shifts because of changes in grammatical order or word order in sentences of the subtitles. Akbari (2012) analysed structural shifts in translation of children's literature. He found the types of structural shifts in literary translation from English into Persian and their significant role in compensation and explicitation of meaning. Subagia and Mahayana (2018) focus on analysing structure shift in Indonesian-English translation folklores. They cover structure shift in phrase, clause, and sentence level.

In addition, some studies analysed nonfiction as the object of research. Susana (2014) analysed structure shift in locative prepositional phrases in a character's biography. Supriyanto (2017) only focused on analysing the structure shift in thesis abstract. Those studies are related to this research in analysing structure shift using Catford theory, but those studies have not analysed the structure shift in detail. However, there are differences between previous studies and this research. Previous studies prefer to analyse fiction as the object research to find the occurrence of structure shift and focus on literary text. Their studies is limited in analysing structure shift at phrases, clause level, passive voice, locative prepositional phrases, grammatical complexity change. So, the writer wants to fill

this gap by analyse the structure shift in academic text and this study will be more detail in analyse the structure shift at sentence level and found the types of structure shift occurs. Therefore, this study focuses on analysing the structure shift in nonfiction book.

This research tried to find out what are the types of structure shift that found in the translation of *Pragmatics* by George Yule textbook. At the end, the writer know that the applied of structure shift is important by the translator in order to anticipate the loss of meaning when rendering a text, and to connect the information successfully, and to make the translations result acceptable for the target reader. The result will be whether the translation of Pragmatic by George Yule in Indonesian version got the closest natural equivalence with the original text book or not.

B. RESEARCH METHOD

This research used descriptive qualitative method. The data of this research were sentences found in the Indonesian translation version of *Pragmatics* written by George Yule. The textbooks were the source of data of this study, one as a source language which is English version, another as a target language in Indonesian version. The textbook entitled *Pragmatics* by George Yule as a source language and its translation which entitled *Pragmatik* as a target language. In this study, the researcher is *key research*, because herself as a main tool to collect the data, analyse, interpreted the data to complete this research. Another instrument is the writing tools such as writer's note that used to write the sentence that are categorized as structure shift and table sheet to categorize the types of structure shift.

C. RESULT AND DISCUSSION

1. Research Finding

After analyzed the data, the writer found types of structure shift that is Addition, Omission, and Changing in form of the phrase, From Head into Modifier, and from Modifier into Head in the phrase of the sentences in SL and TL. The

research finding of the types of structure shift in the sentences of TL and SL are present in the table below:

Table 1: Types of structure shift occur in sentences of the Indonesian translation of Pragmatics by George Yule textbook

No	Types of Structure Shift	Total
1.	Addition	13
2.	Omission	21
3.	HM to MH	36
Total		70

From the data above, there are three types of structure shift. The structure shift of addition appeared 13 times, Omission appeared 21 times, and the structure shift of Head Modifier to Modifier Head in phrase of the sentences in SL and TL appeared 36 times. The total of the data that contained structure shift in the sentence of SL and TL are 70 data.

There are the types of structure shift that is occurred from the sentences of the SL and TL:

A．Addition

Additions and omissions in translation shift are common phenomena translators have. It is an alternative to make an escape of the complex structure of lexical equivalents. The structure and lexical complexities a translator encounters in rendering a text, forces him/her to omit a culturally undesired part from the original text or to add another part to the text. Since no two languages are the same, either systematically or culturally, some alterations such as additions and omissions might be unavoidable (Khanmohammad and Aminzad, 2015). Here are examples of additions researcher found in Indonesian translation of Pragmatic Textbook by George Yule:

(1) SL: Deictic exspressions are also sometimes called indexicals. (p9)

TL: Ungkapan-ungkapan deiksis **itu** kadang kala juga disebut Indeksikal. (p13)

The translator adds a pronoun "itu" that refers to "ungkapan deiksis". Kamus Besar Bahasa Indonesia explains word "itu" into "kata penunjuk terhadap sesuatu yang letaknya tidak jauh dari pembicara". The purpose is to explain the specific word that called "deiksis" in the traget language. In the English term, it is called demonstrative pronoun. Demonstrative pronoun is the determiner of things to a particular noun or to the noun it replaces. If it is translated more general, the readers must be confuse which characters that means by the translator. So, it helps the readers understand the text with the particular pronoun attached.

B. Omission

Omission here means deletion of a word or part of SL in TL. In other words, the word or part of the text is not translated. This is done whether the consideration that the word or passage is not very important to the entire text, difficult to translate, or deletion some structural element of the text. Instead of translating it and confusing the reader, it is better if the word or part of the text is omitted because the difference in meaning will not be significant and unacceptability in the Target language system. Here are examples of omission researcher found in Indonesian translation of Pragmatic Textbook by George Yule:

(2) SL: I **am** not here now. (p13)

TL: Sekarang saya tidak disini. (p20)

There word "am" is omitted by the translator. The example above shows an important difference, namely the language copula, in Bahasa Indonesia is not in the form of verbal, whether or not there is a necessity (oblig). Meanwhile in English am, is and are verbal and must be exists as a predicate in the sentence.

C. Head Modifier (HM) into Modifier Head (MH)

The following are examples of the structure shift of changing the phrase structure from head modifier to modifier head (HM into MH) and vice versa.

(3) SL: Over on **the semantics side of the table**, there would have been concerns. (p7)

TL: Sekali lagi, sudah ada perhatian terhadap **sisi meja semantik.** (p9)

Those sentences show that there is a shift from SL phrase to TL phrase. In source language, the phrase can be analyzed into *the* as the pre modifier from determiner article, *semantics* is the head of the phrase, *side of the table* is post modifier. While in Bahasa Indonesia it can be analyzed into *sisi* and *meja* as modifier, *semantik* as the head of the phrase. If the source language expression realized in the source language grammar, it will be *'sebuah semantik sisi dari sebuah meja*, the translator does shift. It becomes *sisi meja semantik*. By this shift, the audience can catch the message easily and the translation is more natural in the target language.

2. Discussion

The data which are collected are analysed into types of structure shift. The types of structure shift analysed are addition, omission, and changing the phrase structure. The structure shift of addition appeared 13 times, Omission appeared 21 times, and the structure shift of Head Modifier to Modifier Head in phrase of the sentences in SL and TL appeared 36 times. The total of the data that contained structure shift in the sentence of SL and TL are 70 data. Among those types of structure shift, the changing of the phrase structure is most frequently used by the translator. It is because the grammatical systems between the source language and the target language are different.

As the writer said before, previous research prefers non-literary works to be studied in structure shift studies. In their findings, many structure shifts emerged compared to this study. Structure shift mostly appear in studies that use literary text rather than academic text. The reason is the writing styles between these two literary and non-literary works are very different. The language used in literary works, such

as novels, has uniqueness. The uniqueness of this language is indicated by a variety of languages that are different from everyday life. The language used in the novel is created in a certain style. Style itself is a language element in the form of words, phrases, sentences, etc. This style can include syntax complexity (syntax), word choice (diction), and figures of speech. Therefore, the more styles that are used in a translation, the more structure shifts appear. In translating academic books, it seems that not many styles, idioms, metaphors are used. So, the appearance of the structure shift is reduced.

D. CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTIONS

The types of structure shift that occur in the Indonesian translation of *Pragmatics* by George Yule textbook are addition, omission, and changing the phrase structure. Additions and omissions in translation shift are common phenomena translators have. It is an alternative to make an escape of the complex structure of lexical equivalents. The additions researcher found in Indonesian translation of *Pragmatic* Textbook by George Yule are addition of categories which are addition of conjunction, pronoun, adverb, addition of linguistics element, and addition of words and phrases. While the omission researcher found in Indonesian translation of Pragmatic Textbook by George Yule are conjunction, copula verb, and demonstration pronoun. The next type of structure shift is changing the phrase structure. The shift of phrase that researcher found are changing the phrase structure from head modifier to modifier head (HM into MH) and vice versa.

This research analyzed structure shifts of sentence level and the type of structure shift in academic textbook. For other research students who want to conduct the study about structure shift, it is will be better to choose another type of text.

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