

THE EQUIVALENCE AND SHIFT IN THE INDONESIAN TRANSLATION FROM ENGLISH NOMINAL COLLOCATION

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³THE EQUIVALENCE AND SHIFT IN THE INDONESIAN TRANSLATION FROM ENGLISH NOMINAL COLLOCATION

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³ABSTRACT

This is a documentary analysis focusing on the analysis of text. The writer uses qualitative research method because all of the data that are analyzed in this research are in the form of words and sentences. (Wilkinson, 2000:7). The problems of this research are: (1)How are English Nominal collocations translated into Indonesian? (2) How many types of equivalence are in the Indonesian translation from the English nominal collocation? (3) How many types of shift are in the Indonesian translation from the English nominal collocation? (4)Does shift happen more than equivalence?

The aims of this research are: (1) To compare the English nominal collocations with their Indonesian translation, (2)To describe the types of equivalence in the Indonesian translation of English nominal collocation, (3)To describe the types of shift in the Indonesian translation of English nominal collocation, (4)To describe the frequency of equivalence and shift.

The result of the research shows that Shift happens more in the translation of English into Indonesian with 69 (69%) of the whole data and Equivalence with 31 (31%) of the whole data.

Key words: collocation, nominal collocation, lexical collocation, equivalence, shift.

INTRODUCTION

The subject²¹ of this research is the translation of English nominal collocation into Indonesian Equivalence and Shift. In any translation Equivalence and Shift always occur.² In this research the writer wants to find out how English nominal collocations are translated into Indonesian and to find out⁴ shift and equivalence in the process of translation in Indonesian. The researcher wants to find out whether the shift happens more than equivalence or the opposite. The writer considers English nominal collocation as an interesting research because there are many collocations that have nouns in them. Equivalence happens in the TL (Target Language) or Indonesian translation. Equivalence is also interesting for the writer because one of the important things in translating English into Indonesian is how to replace English nominal collocation in SL (Source Language) by the appropriate equivalence in TL. Shift is more interesting because in translating, appropriate equivalence in TL has many kinds of shifts. Shift in TL usually has different word class comparing with shift of English nominal collocation in SL.

The researcher considers this research as interesting because in reading books, novels, newspapers, and magazines we can find many nominal collocations. Many students have a problem in translating English nominal collocations into Indonesian. For example: *He rides a bicycle* equivalents with *Ia naik sepeda*. Two sentences in the examples have the same word order namely Subject Predicate Object or SPO (www.Wikipedia.com). In other words, the Indonesian translation is equivalent with the English source.

This research is a study and a challenge for the researcher to make research in his subject. Nominal collocation is one of the most importance of the research. The

researcher would like to conduct this study because it can give information to and be useful for Indonesian students to solve their learning problem on English collocation. Hopefully, this study can help Indonesian people to understand about English nominal collocation and Indonesian equivalence and shift of English nominal collocation. It is important to carry out this research since the translation from English into Indonesian is selected by the researcher due to both languages are not from the same language family. Indonesian language belongs to the Austronesian language family while English language belongs to the Indo-European language family (www.wikipedia.com).

THEORETICAL REVIEW

Collocation

Larson (1984) stated that collocation is "how words go together, i.e. which words may occur in constructions with which other words" (p. 141). Benson, Benson and Ilson (1997) defined collocation as a lexical unit consisting of a cluster of two or three words from different parts of speech, www.englishclub.com defined that collocation is two or more words that often go together. In conclusion, collocation is the combinations of those words that just sound right to native English speakers but on the other hand, the combination is very difficult for non-English speaking people (Benson, Benson and Ilson: 1997). Nominal collocation is one of collocation rules which has noun words in it. The researcher only focuses his research on nominal collocation.

Equivalence

Nida and Taber (1982) stated that ¹⁷ there are two different types of equivalence, the first ^{one} is called formal and the other is dynamic (p.22). Equivalence is an expression which we can find lexical, grammatical, contextual, and sociocultural meaning.

The example of lexical meaning is **kucing** equivalents with **cat**. The examples of grammatical meaning are **meminjam** equivalents with **to borrow** and **meminjamkan** equivalents with **to lend**. The examples of contextual meaning are ⁵ *He shot a bear among the trees* and ⁵ *she can't bear children, since her womb was removed during cancer*. The word **bear** in *He shot a bear among the trees* equivalents with **beruang** while **bear** in *she can't bear children, since her womb was removed during cancer* equivalents with **melahirkan**. The examples of sociocultural meaning are *Ia duduk di kursi* and *Ia mendapat kursi empuk di perusahaan itu*. **Kursi empuk** is a sociocultural meaning for **kursi** (lexical meaning).

Shift

Catford (1965:p.73) ¹⁹ divides shifts into level shifts and category shifts. Level shifts occurs in lexis and grammar. For example: She is eating (s+to be+verb+ing)---Ia sedang makan. Present cont. tense (grammar) becomes sedang (lexis). Catford also defines category of shifts into four kinds, they are : ¹⁰ structure shifts, class shifts, unit shifts, and intra system shifts (P.75-82).

Structure shifts is a type of category shift which involves a transposition in grammatical structure between SL and TL. For example: Ali ate some peanuts which is translated into Ali makan kacang. In English, the phonological form of the verb eat

/iy/ is transposed into **ate** /ey/ while in Indonesian, the phonological one is not transposed. From the example mentioned above, **ate**, a past verb, is translated into **makan** and the grammatical structure, **ate**, of SL is different than that, **makan**, of TL.

⁷ **Class shifts** is a type of category shift which involves translating an SL item by means of a TL item belonging to a different grammatical class. For example: **a medical student** is translated into **seorang mahasiswa kedokteran**. **Medical** (A) in SL becomes **kedokteran** (N) in TL. ⁶ **Unit shifts** involves changes of rank-that is-departures from formal correspondence in which the translation equivalent of a unit at one rank in the SL is a unit at a different rank in the TL. **Unit shifts** occurs in translation of words into phrase and vice versa. Example: **Hospital** (word) is translated into **rumah sakit** (phrase). ¹ **Intra-system shifts** is a translation shift which occurred because of intra-system shift from **SL** into **TL**. For example: **victories** (plural noun) is translated into **kemenangan** (singular noun).

¹² Shifts are departures from formal correspondence in the process of going from the SL to the TL ²⁴ (<http://accurapid.com/journal/14equiv.htm>).

RESEARCH METHOD

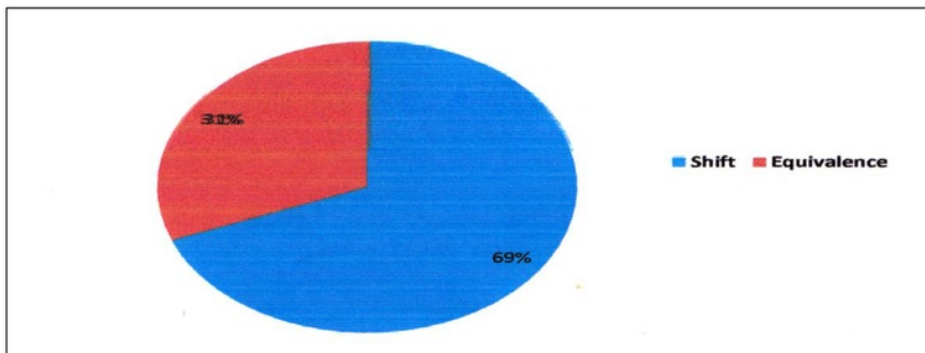
³ This is a documentary analysis focusing on the analysis of text. This research uses qualitative research method (Wilkinson, 2000:7). The sources of data for this research are ¹¹ Sidney Sheldon's *Tell Me Your Dreams*, The researcher takes ¹¹ its translation in Indonesian language entitled *Ceritakan Mimpi-Mimpimu*. The researcher also takes various articles, internet provider, dictionaries, books or texts related to English nominal collocations, lexical collocation, shift, and equivalence.

On research design, the researcher identifies lexical collocation from the SL. The researcher then compares ²² the translation of English nominal collocation into Indonesian. The TL, Indonesian novel, is read by the researcher sentence by sentence or paragraph by paragraph consecutively to identify Indonesian shift and equivalence. The researcher will identify the types of shift and equivalence in the TL. The data above will be analyzed in accordance with relevant theories.

The researcher identifies the 100 data having nominal collocation in lexical collocation then underline and number them. The researcher transfers the data into the corpus of the research. The corpus of the research are classified into four patterns, they are: Verb + Noun (L1 and L2), Noun + Noun (L3), ¹⁸ Adjective + Noun (L3), Noun + Verb (L4), Noun (unit) + of + Noun (L5). The corpus of the research in four patterns ,then, classified into two main categories and six subcategories, they are: Equivalence (which consists of : Formal Equivalence and Dynamic Equivalence) and Shift (which ¹ consists of : Structure Shift Class Shift Unit Shift Intra-System Shift). The corpus of the research is presented in a pie chart, a table and sequence of sentences as examples. The pie chart covers two main categories of the Indonesian translation from the English nominal collocation with its frequencies. Those two main categories and their subcategories are presented in a table including their data and frequencies. The result in the form of pie chart and table will be interpreted by giving more explanation under each list. Only some of the corpus of the research from each categories and subcategories are presented.

RESULT OF THE RESEARCH

Figure 1 The main categories of the Indonesia translation from English nominal collocation and frequencies.



The writer divides these 100 data into two main categories namely Equivalence and Shift. Then the writer ¹classifies Equivalence into two sub-categories namely Formal Equivalence ⁴and Dynamic Equivalence. The writer also classifies Shift into four sub-categories namely Structure Shift, Class Shift, Unit Shift, Intra-System Shift.

Figure 2 **Main Categories and Sub-Categories of the Indonesian Translation**
from the English Nominal Collocation.

NO	Main Categories and Sub-Categories of the Indonesian Translation from the English Nominal Collocation	Number of Data	%
1	Equivalence	31	31%
	Formal Equivalence	13	13%
	Dynamic Equivalence	18	18%
2	Shift	69	69%
	Structure Shift	49	49%
	Class Shift	6	6%
	Unit Shift	6	6%
	Intra- System Shift	8	8%
Total		100 Data	100%

Equivalence

Formal Equivalence

Data:

- (1) A slice of bread : Sehelai Roti
- (2) Fix breakfast : Menyiapkan sarapan
- (3) Found evidence : Menemukan Bukti
- (4) A piece of film : Sepotong Film
- (5) The faces of the jurors : Wajah-wajah para juri

Discussion :

Data (1),(2),(3),(4),and (5) show ⁴ that TL has the same word order and meaning with SL.

Dynamic Equivalence

Data:

- (6) Violent World : Dunia yang penuh kekejaman
- (7) Horrible crimes : Tindak pidana mengerikan
- (8) The moment of truth : Saatnya untuk mengatakan kebenaran
- (9) A leave of absence : Cuti di luar tanggungan
- (10) Power lunches : Makan siang yang mengesankan

Discussion:

(6) The data shows that SL does not have the same word order with TL but the meaning is correct.

(7)The data shows that SL does not have the same word order with TL but the meaning is correct. **Tindak pidana** is a paraphrase of **crimes**.

(8)The data shows that SL has the same word order with TL and the meaning is correct. **Saatnya untuk mengatakan** is a paraphrase of **the moment**.

(9) The data shows that SL does not have the same word order with TL but the meaning is correct. **Cuti di luar tanggungan** is a paraphrase of **A leave of absence**.

(10) The data shows that TL does not have the same word order with SL but the meaning is correct. **Yang mengesankan** is a paraphrase of **power**.

Shift

Structure Shift

Data:

- (11) Locked the doors : Mengunci pintu
- (12) Placed the dishes : Meletakkan sarapan
- (13) Examined the lock : Memeriksa kunci
- (14) Strong Lady : Wanita kuat
- (15) Bedroom Floor : Lantai Kamar

Discussion :

(11) The data shows that **locked**, a past verb, in SL is translated into **mengunci** in TL. The grammatical structure of **locked** in SL is different than that, **mengunci** of TL.

Locked is shifted into **mengunci**.

(12) The data shows that **placed**, a past verb, in SL is translated into **meletakkan** in TL. The grammatical structure of **placed** in SL is different than that, **meletakkan**, of TL.

Placed is shifted into **meletakkan**.

(13) The data shows that **examined**, a past verb, in SL is translated into **memeriksa** in TL. The grammatical structure of **examined** in SL is different than that, **memeriksa**, of TL. **Examined** is shifted into **memeriksa**.

(14) The data shows that SL and TL are Noun Phrases. The difference is The Adjective + Noun in SL becomes Noun + Adjective in TL.

(15) The data shows that SL and TL are Noun Phrases. The Adjective, bedroom, in SL is a compound word. The pattern of bedroom is Noun (bed)-Noun(room) Compound

and the form is closed form (bedroom). The difference is **The Adjective + Noun** in SL becomes **Noun + Adjective** in TL.

Class Shift

Data:

- | | |
|------------------------------|------------------------|
| (16) The garage was deserted | : garasi kosong |
| (17) Electric chair | : kursi listrik |
| (18) A computer crashed | : Komputer yang ngadat |
| (19) Rich man | : yang kaya |
| (20) Poor man | : yang miskin |

Discussion :

(16) The data shows that **was deserted**, passive verb, ²⁰ in SL is translated into **kosong**, the adjective, in TL. The class of **was deserted** is verb while **kosong** is adjective. **Was deserted**, which is a verb, is shifted into **kosong**, which is an adjective.

(17) The data shows that **electric**, Adjective, ² in SL is translated into **listrik**, Noun, in TL. The class of **electric** is adjective while **listrik** is noun. **Electric**, which is an adjective, is shifted into **listrik**, which is a noun.

(18) The data shows that **crashed**, a past verb, ² in SL is translated into **ngadat**, adjective, in TL. The class of **crashed** is verb while **ngadat** is adjective. **Crashed**, which is a verb, is shifted into **ngadat**, which is an adjective.

(19) The data shows that **man**, noun, ¹ in SL is translated into **yang**, an article, in TL. The class of **man** is noun while **yang** is article. **Man**, which is a noun, is shifted into **yang**, which is an article.

(20) The data shows that **man**, noun, ¹in SL is translated into **yang**, an article, in TL. The class **of man is** noun while **yang** is article. **Man**, which is a noun, is shifted into **yang**, which is an article.

Unit Shift

Data:

- (21) Slim figure : langsung
- (22) Make an appointment : mendaftar
- (23) Smallest slights : kalau ada yang meremehkannya sedikit saja
- (24) Guard post : gardu
- (25) Beggar man : gelandangan

Discussion:

(21) **Slim figures** in SL is a phrase but it ¹is translated into **langsing**, a word, in TL. The unit **of slim figures is** a phrase while **langsing** is a word. **Slim figures** which is a phrase, is shifted into **langsing**, which is a word.

(22) **Make an appointment** is a phrase but it ¹is translated into **mendaftar**, a word, in TL. The unit **of make an appointment** is a phrase while **mendaftar** is a word. **Make an appointment**, which is a phrase, is shifted into **mendaftar** which is a word.

(23) **Smallest slights** is a phrase but it is translated into **kalau ada yang meremehkannya sedikit saja**, a dependent clause, in TL. The unit of **smallest slights** is a phrase while **kalau ada yang meremehkannya sedikit saja** is a dependent clause. **Smallest slights**, which is a phrase, is shifted into **kalau ada yang meremehkannya sedikit saja**, which is a dependent clause.

(24) **Guard post** is a phrase but it ¹ is translated into **gardu**, a word, in TL. The unit of **guard post** is a phrase while **gardu** is a word. **Guard post**, which is a phrase, is shifted into **gardu**, which is a word.

(25) **Beggar man** is a phrase but it ¹ is translated into **gelandangan**, a word, in TL. The unit of **beggar man** is a phrase while **gelandangan** is a word. **Beggar man**, which is a phrase, is shifted into **gelandangan**, which is a word.

Intra-System Shift

Data:

(26) Anxious brown eyes : Mata coklat yang memancarkan kecemasan

(27) New witnesses : Saksi Baru

(28) Charitable activities : Kegiatan Amal

(29) Senior members : Anggota Senior

(30) Biggest Contributors : Kontribusi Terbesar

Discussion:

(26) The data shows that **eyes**, plural noun, ² in SL is translated into **mata**, singular noun, in TL. **Eyes**, which is plural noun, is shifted into **mata**, which is singular noun.

(27) The data shows that **witnesses**, plural noun, ² in SL is translated into **saksi**, singular noun, in TL. **Witnesses**, which is plural noun, is shifted into **saksi**, which is singular noun.

(28) The data shows that **activities**, plural noun, ² in SL is translated into **kegiatan**, singular noun, in TL. **Activities**, which is plural noun, is shifted into **kegiatan**, which is singular noun.

(29) The data shows that **members**, plural noun, ² in SL is translated into **anggota**, singular noun, in TL. **Members**, which is plural noun, is shifted into **anggota**, which is singular noun.

(30) The data shows that **contributors**, plural noun, ² in SL is translated into **kontributor**, singular noun, in TL. **Contributors**, which is plural noun, is shifted into **kontributor**, which is singular noun.

CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTIONS

Conclusion

These problems of the research are: how are English Nominal collocations translated into Indonesian?, how many types of equivalence in the Indonesian from the English nominal collocation?, how many types of ³ shift in the Indonesian from the English nominal collocation?, and which one happens more ¹ in the translation of English into Indonesian, shift or equivalence?. The subjects of the analysis are English nominal collocation and Indonesian equivalence and shift. The data are ¹ taken from Sidney Sheldon's *Tell Me Your Dreams* and its translation in Indonesian language entitled *Ceritakan Mimpi-Mimpimu*. The researcher also takes various articles, internet provider, dictionaries, books or texts related to English nominal collocations, lexical collocation, shift, and equivalence.

The result of the research are as follows: after finding 100 data, the data are classified into two main categories namely Equivalence and Shift. Then the writer ¹ classifies Equivalence into two sub-categories namely Formal Equivalence and Dynamic Equivalence. The writer also classifies Shift into four sub-categories namely

¹

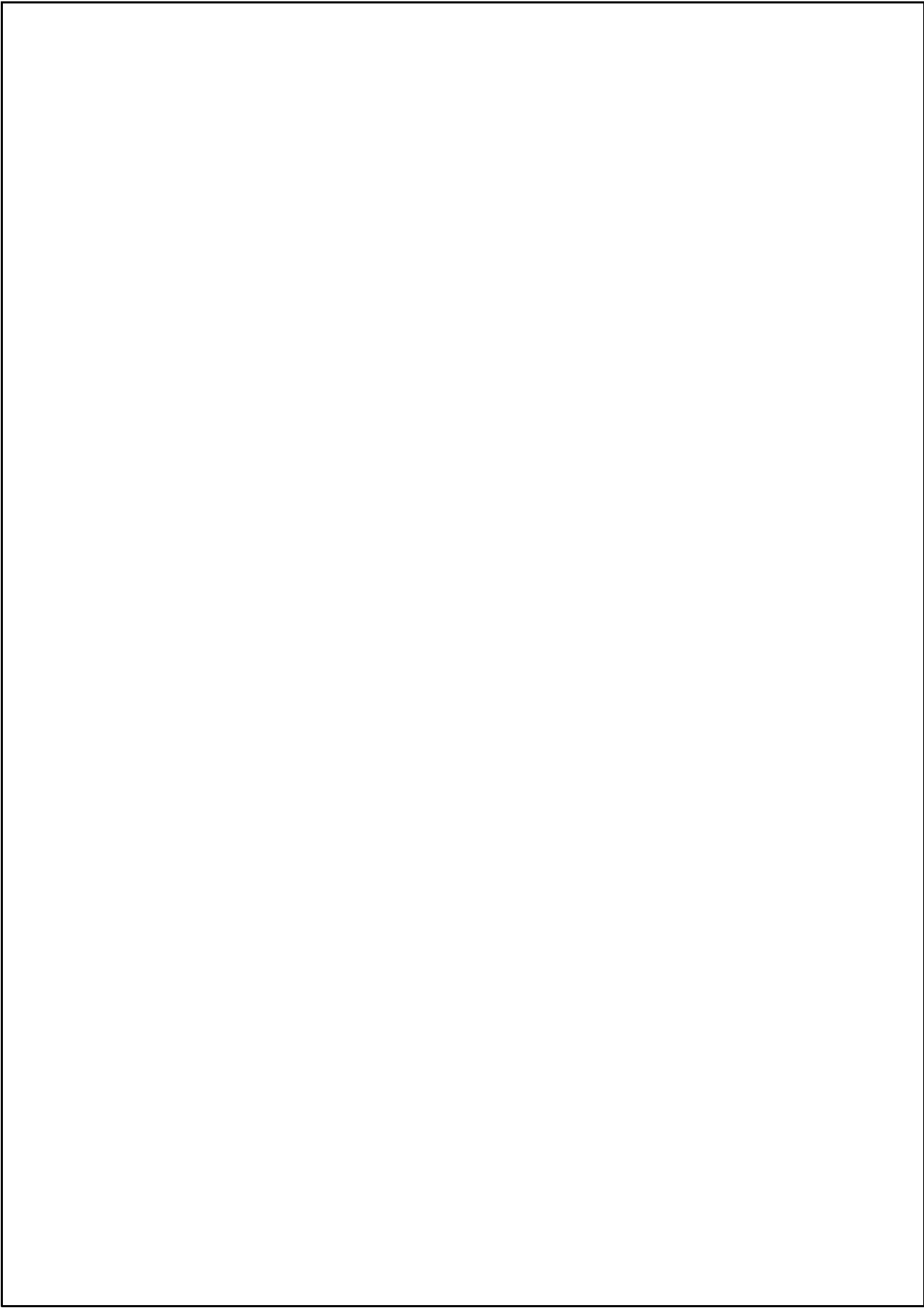
Structure Shift, Class Shift, Unit Shift, Intra-System Shift. Shift happens more in the translation of English into Indonesian with 69 (69%) of the whole data.

Suggestion

This research has analyzed only one hundred data out of two novels. The writer would like to suggest the next researcher to analyze another part of nominal collocation namely adjectival collocation because adjectival collocation has never been researched before. The ⁸ result of this study can be used as input data by students of translation.

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