

**TRANSLATION SHIFT OF DIRECT SENTENCE IN *LOOKING FOR ALASKA* NOVEL INTO *MENCARI ALASKA***



**Compiled as one of the requirements for completing the Undergraduate Study Program at the English Education Department**

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**APPROVAL**

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**PUBLICATION ARTICLE**

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**Approved to be examined by consultant**

**Consultant,**

A handwritten signature in blue ink, appearing to be 'Dwi Haryanti', written over a vertical line.

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**NIK. 477**

ACCEPTANCE

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## TESTIMONY

Herewith, I testify that in publication article, there is no plagiarism of the previous literary work which has been raised to obtain bachelor degree of the university. Nor there are opinions or masterpieces which have been written or published by others, except those in literary review and bibliography.

Therefore, if it's proved that there are some untrue statements in this testimony, I will be fully responsible.

Surakarta, 26 Agustus 2020

The Researcher



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## **PERGESERAN TERJEMAHAN DALAM DIRECT SENTENCE PADA NOVEL *LOOKING FOR ALASKA* KE MENCARI ALASKA**

### **Abstrak**

Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk (1) mengklasifikasi jenis *direct sentence* dalam *Looking for Alaska novel Into Mencari Alaska* (2) mengklasifikasi pergeseran terjemahan dari *Looking for Alaska Novel Into Mencari Alaska*. Penelitian ini adalah penelitian kualitatif, dengan data yang diambil dari *direct sentence* pada novel *Looking for Alaska* dan terjemahannya. Penelitian ini menggunakan teknik dokumentasi untuk mengumpulkan data. Dalam menganalisis data dari *direct sentence* peneliti menggunakan teori dari *Types of Translation Shift* dari Catford (1965: 73) untuk menyajikan jenis pergeseran terjemahan. Batasan dari penelitian ini adalah *timeline before* pada novel *Looking for Alaska* dan terjemahannya. Hasil dari penelitian ini (1) dari temuan 993 sumber data peneliti mengklasifikasi sebanyak 815 *declarative sentence* yang diterjemahkan ke dalam *declarative sentence*, 118 *interrogative sentence* yang diterjemahkan ke dalam *interrogative sentence*, 45 *exclamatory sentence* yang diterjemahkan ke dalam *exclamatory sentence*, 15 *imperative sentence* yang diterjemahkan ke dalam *imperative sentence*. Tipe dominan dari *direct sentence* pada novel *Looking for Alaska* tersebut adalah *declarative sentence* yang diterjemahkan ke dalam *declarative sentence*. (2) Peneliti menemukan 92 temuan data *unit shift*, 46 pergeseran terjemahan dari *word* ke *phrase*, 27 pergeseran terjemahan dari *phrase* ke *word*, 9 pergeseran terjemahan dari *phrase* ke *sentence*, 2 pergeseran terjemahan dari *clause* ke *word*, 4 pergeseran dari *clause* ke *phrase*, 2 pergeseran terjemahan dari *sentence* ke *word*, dan 12 pergeseran terjemahan dari *sentence* ke *phrase*. Pergeseran terjemahan yang dominan adalah pergeseran dari *word* ke *phrase*. Selain itu peneliti menganalisis temuan pergeseran terjemahan lain berupa *structure shift*. Peneliti memberikan masing-masing dua contoh *structure shift* yang terdapat pada *phrase*, *clause* dan *sentence*.

**Kata kunci:** translation shift, direct sentence.

### **Abstract**

The aims of this study are: (1) to classify the kind of direct sentence in *Looking for Alaska Novel Into Mencari Alaska* (2) to classify the translation shift of *Looking for Alaska Novel Into Mencari Alaska*. This research is qualitative research, with the data taken from a direct sentence in *Looking for Alaska* novel. This research used documentation to collect the data. In analyzed the data from direct sentences the researcher used the theory from *Types of Translation Shift* by Catford (1965: 73) to present a kind of translation shift. The limitation in this research is *timeline before* in *Looking for Alaska* novel into *Mencari Alaska*. As a result (1) from the 993 data source, the researcher analyzed 815 declarative sentences translated to declarative sentences, 118 interrogative sentences translated to interrogative sentence, 45 exclamatory sentences translated to exclamatory sentences, 15 imperative sentences translated to imperative sentences. Dominant type of direct sentence is a declarative sentence translated to

declarative sentences. (2) And in the data analysis the researcher found 92 data source, the research also found word translated to phrase in 46 data, phrase translated to word in 27 data, phrase translated to sentence in 9 data, clause translated to word in 2 data, clause translated to phrase in 4, sentence translated to word in 2 data, and sentence translated to phrase in 12 data. The dominant translation shift is word translated to phrase. In addition, researchers analyzed the findings of another translation shift in the form of structure shift. The researcher gives two examples of structure shifts in each of the phrases, clauses and sentences.

**Keywords:** Translation shift, direct sentence.

## 1. INTRODUCTION

Language is a human bridge to communicate with each other. Language makes all human possibilities distinguish them from other creatures. Each country has its own language to communicate in one area of the country. Because it is to expand relations with many countries there must be a connector between one language with another language, this connector is what we are familiar with translation. Translation can be interpreted broadly and according to Catford (1965:20), “Translation is the replacement of textual in one language by equivalent textual material in another language, the analysis, and description of the translation process must take considerable use of categories set up for the description of language.”

Nababan, (1999:24) says “The translation process can be defined as a set of activities performed by a translator when he turned the message of the source language (SL) to the target language (TL)”. However, what happens more often, is a change or shift in translation, because there is no formal correspondence in the two languages involved. These changes or shifts are called translation shifts, Machali (1998: 14). For instance, *she is reading the book*, and the translation is *Dia sedang membaca buku* the from “ing” as a bound morpheme into bahasa Indonesia by the free morpheme “sedang”. A unit shift, which involves a change in language rank, is a deviation from formal correspondence in which the translation undergoes an equivalent change from units at one rank in the source language (SL) to units at a different rank in the target language (TL).

In Indonesian, the sentence means a series or arrangement of words that can stand alone and the meaning is complete. Sentences are the smallest set of

languages intact both verbally and in writing. The sentence from someone's spoken quotation is exactly what he said. The utterances are given quotation marks ("...") which can be in the form of command sentences, news, or question sentences.

The English language has two ways to narrate the spoken words of a person. The first one is the direct sentence and the second one is an indirect sentence. As for Brown (1984) classified sentence based on the purpose. It divides sentence types into four categories, declarative sentences, interrogative sentences, exclamation sentences, and imperative sentences. Direct sentence, is a sentence that is spoken immediately (without changes) from a speaker which if written must be given quotation marks. The exact words (or actual words) of the speaker are included in Inverted Comma or Quotation Marks. In direct sentence writing, always include a comma or colon after the word that introduces the words spoken.

One kind of literary work is novel, there are many great novels from English literature. One of them is John Green, he is a *New York Times* bestselling author who has received numerous awards. John Green has written many amazing novels. *Looking for Alaska* became one of his very famous novels. Because of its popularity, *Looking for Alaska* novel has been translated into many languages including in Bahasa. Considering the phenomena above, the writer is interested in analyzing the translation shift in the direct sentence in *Looking for Alaska* novel. Therefore, the writer conducts about how far the shifting meaning in the original text and translation in Indonesian in the *Looking for Alaska* novel, by John Green.

## **2. METHOD**

This research type used the descriptive qualitative research. The objects of this research are the translation shift in the English direct sentence and their Indonesian translation in *Looking for Alaska* novel. The data in this research are the direct sentence and their translation found in timeline *before* in *Looking for Alaska* novel and their translation. And the data in this research are taken from the data source that contain unit shift and some of structure shift found in the direct sentence which are the in *Looking for Alaska* novel and their translation. In this research, the researcher uses the documentation method to collect the data. Based on the title validity uses triangulation. Triangulation of data and triangulation of

collecting data. Data analysis technique is comparing methods. In this case, compare the source language and the target language, especially direct sentences and translations. In analyzing the data from direct sentences the researcher used the theory from Types of Translation Shift by Catford (1965: 73) to present a kind of translation shift.

### **3. FINDING AND DISCUSSION**

#### **3.1 Finding**

There are two points of this analysis. First, the English direct sentence type and their translation. Second, the type of translation shift in the direct sentence in *Looking for Alaska* novel. The Type of English Direct Sentence And Their Translation in *Looking for Alaska* novel. Declarative to Declarative, Declarative sentence are sentence statement that relay information. The declarative sentence states the facts or an opinion about the reader something specific.

0001/LFA/D

Source Language: *"Good. We did Jesus Christ Superstar. I helped with the sets. Marie did lights,"* said Will.

Target Language: *"Menyenangkan. Kami mementaskan Jesus Christ Superstar. Aku membantu dekorasi panggung, Marie mengerjakan pencahayaannya,"* jawab Will.

In the English sentence type the source language *"Good. We did Jesus Christ Superstar. I helped with the sets. Marie did lights,"* included to the type of declarative sentence. The characters in the form of the fact that it makes the reader to know about the information conveyed to other actors in a conversation. In Indonesia sentence type, the target language is *"Menyenangkan. Kami mementaskan Jesus Christ Superstar. Aku membantu dekorasi panggung, Marie mengerjakan pencahayaannya,"* included in the declarative sentence. The sentence contains the information, in the declarative sentence delivered of the information is one of the characteristics of the direct sentence. The source language and the target language has the same meaning. Interrogative to Interrogative, An interrogative sentence is a type of sentence that asks a question from the speaker to the interlocutor, the sentence must include the type of question sentence and at the end of the sentence a question mark must be included.



0003/LFA/I

Source Language: *"How was your summer?" Will asked.*

Target Language: *"Bagaimana musim panas mu?" tanya Will.*

In the English sentence type the source language *"How was your summer?"* included to the interrogative sentence. The character in the interrogative sentence has the question mark (?) at the end of the sentence and the beginning of the sentence using the word "how" that asks for what is done in the language of conversation. In Indonesia sentence type, the target language *"Bagaimana musim panas mu?"* included to the interrogative sentence. The translation used *Bagaimana* as a question and in the end of the sentence used a question mark which is the character of the interrogative sentence. The source language and the target language has the same meaning. Exclamatory to Exclamatory, An exclamatory sentences are the sentences that express a strong emotion, which could be anger, excitement, surprise, etc. The emotional zeal in the sentences is represented by the exclamation mark (!)

0079/LFA/E

Source Language: *I didn't. He knocked once, loudly. Through the door, a voice screamed, "Oh my God come in you short little man because I have the best story!"*

Target Language: *Ia mengetuk pintu satu kali, keras-keras. Dari balik pintu terdengar pekikan, "Ya Tuhan, kemari kau lelaki pendek, aku punya cerita hebat!"*

In the English sentence type the source language *"Oh my God come in you short little man because I have the best story!"* included to the exclamatory sentence. Because the sentence represents an expression of joy when meeting someone and at the end of the sentence used an exclamation mark. In Indonesia sentence type, the target language is *"Ya Tuhan, kemari kau lelaki pendek, aku punya cerita hebat!"* included to the exclamatory sentence. Because the sentence indicates expression of excitement and great degree of emotion. At the end of the sentence has an exclamation mark. The source and target language when interpreted it will have something in common. Imperative to Imperative, An imperative sentence is a command sentence intended to make a wish, express a wish or give an order or even a warning addressed to another person. The

imperative sentence can also be a ban. in this sentence at the end of the sentence must include an exclamation mark.

0205/LFA/Im

Source Language: *Interesting. I also learned that after the events of the previous night, I was far too tired to care about myths or anything else, so I slept on top of the covers for most of the afternoon, until I woke to Alaska singing, "WAKE UP, LITTLE PUHHHHHDGIE!"*

Target Language: *Menarik. Aku juga belajar bahwa setelah peristiwa kemarin malam, aku terlalu capek untuk peduli tentang mitos atau apa pun, jadi aku tertidur sepanjang siang, hingga akhirnya dibangunkan Alaska yang bernyanyi, "AYO BANGUN, PUHDGIIIEEEE KECIIIIIL!"*

In the English sentence type the source language "WAKE UP, LITTLE PUHHHHHDGIE!" included to the imperative sentence. Because it has a punctuation mark in the end of the sentence and the sentence expresses commands to the interlocutor. In the Indonesia sentence type, the target language is "AYO BANGUN, PUHDGIIIEEEE KECIIIIIL!" included to the imperative sentence. Because this is an expression of order from one person to the other. And at the end of the sentence has a punctuation mark, which is one of the requirements to indicate the imperative sentence. The meaning of the source language and the target language when interpreted will have similarity.

### **3.2 Discussion**

Based on the data analysis that the researcher found, the researcher found 96 unit level shift data and 6 sample structure shifts from 1101 direct sentences that had been analyzed based on their type. There are 90 data on unit shift and 6 types of structural shifts in John Green's Looking for Alaska. All data from the novel were analyzed and classified into four types of sentences based on their use.

Based on the analysis of the types of direct sentences contained in the data, there are 815 declarative sentences translated to declarative sentences, 188 interrogative sentences translated to interrogative sentences, 54 exclamatory sentences translated to exclamatory sentences, and 15 imperative sentences translated to imperative sentences. Other than the data contained 25 conversations that contain declarative and interrogative, 2 conversation that interrogative and

exclamatory and 1 declarative and exclamatory in one conversation. In the source language of the original novel and the targeted language of the novel that has been translated into Indonesian does not find a change from the type of direct sentence.

Based on result of this study, this study is different with Herman (2014) analysis category shift on harry potter's movie, in this study, a lot of data that includes all of kinds in category shift, but in this study, the researcher just found out Structure Shifts, because in this object on Looking for Alaska novel and their translation. The results of the analysis show that what has been done shows that the shift in the level of the translation unit occurs in all categories of shifts contained in the subtitles from English to Indonesian, they are unit shift, structure, class, and intra-system. Moreover, the last differences get positioned in the problem statement, Herman's research only has one problem statement is, what are the category of shifts found in subtitle films.

#### **4. CONCLUSION**

Based on the analysis that has been made, the researcher can draw the following conclusions. The conclusion from the analysis that has been made has answered the questions in the formulation of this research problem. The researcher takes the data from the original novel and the novel that have been translated into Indonesia. The researcher used a direct sentence from the novel for analysis data. The reason of researcher takes this object (direct sentence Looking for Alaska novel) because the story of the novel is very interesting, a novel with a storyline from two timelines to tell the Cimmerian story of the death of Alaska as the main character who has a great tragedy that has changed the way to live and live life. From the point of view of the other main character (Miles Halter) who witnessed how Alaskan life must end, with new life experience at a new boarding school named Culver Creek Miles (Pudge) has provided a very interesting story for the reader, and gave writers inspiration to explore more deeply about the novel from the point of view of language.

The researcher focuses on translation shift, type of unit shift and structure shift in the direct sentence *Looking for Alaska* novel. The result of the research, the dominant unit shift on Looking for Alaska novel is a word to the phrase. The

researcher also finds a kind of direct sentence in Looking for Alaska novel and the dominant direct sentence on *Looking for Alaska* novel is a declarative sentence. On the analysis of unit shift, the research use of the J. C. Catford, Nida and Taber and the result of the unit shift, not all direct sentences use unit shift as a method of translating, from all data only 8.2% translators use the unit shift in translating direct sentences in Looking for Alaska novel.

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