TRANSLATION SHIFT OF GOOGLE TRANSLATE PROGRAM IN TRANSLATINGSPORT NEWS ON ON-LINE DAILY KOMPAS

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Abstrak

Penerjemahan berperan sangat penting dalam pengembangan ilmu pengetahuan dan teknologi di Indonesia.Hal ini disebabkan karena banyaknya sumber-sumber baik cetak maupun elektronik ditulis dalam bahasa asing seperti bahasa Inggris, Jerman, Spanyol, dan lain-lain.Dalam menerjemahkan sebuah dokumen, menurut teori Catford terjadi beberapa pergeseran (shift). Pergeseran tersebut terjadi disebabkan karena tidak adanya bahasa yang benar benar mirip di dunia ini. Tidak ada bahasa yang benar-benar sama di muka bumi ini, maka dalam penerjemahan dari bahasa sumber (SL) ke bahasa sasaran (TL) tidak bisa persis sama karena kedua bahasa tersebut sangat berbeda baik dalam struktur maupun latarbelakang budaya. Kajian ini mencoba menentukan jenis pergeseran (translation shift) terjemahan pada artikel olahraga yang diterjemahkan yang berasal dari Harian Kompas Online pada bulan Desember 2018. Data dianalisa melalui teori terjemahan Catford, yaitu structure sift, class shift, unit shift, dan intra-system shift dari bahasa Indonesia (sebagai bahasa sumber) ke dalam bahasa Inggris (sebagai bahasa sasaran). Kajian ini menggunakan metoda kualitatif deskriptif. Data diambil dari artikel yang diterjemahkan melalui Google translating machine. Metoda pengumpulan data dilakukan dengan cara dokumentasi, sementara itu metoda analisa datanya dilakukan dengan cara kategorisasi.

Kata Kunci: *Pergeseran Terjemahan, Bahasa Sumber, Bahasa Sasaran*

I. INTRODUCTION

Translation is, nowadays, a worldwide activity being conducted by everyone who endorses the competences to master more than one language. It is always identical with the use of two or more languages to transform the message from the source language to the target language done by the translator, Munday in (Yuwandani, 2016). Translation is a phenomenon that has a huge effect on everyday life." The first of these two senses relates to translation as a process, the second to the product. The first sense focuses on the role of the translator in taking the original or source text (ST) and turning it into a text in another language (the target text, TT). The second sense centers on the concrete translation the product produced by the translator (Munday, 2004). (Larson, 1998) stated that "translation is basically a change of form. In translation, the form of the source language is replaced by the form of receptor (target) language". From those definitions above, it can be concluded that translation is not only a process of transferring the meaning of the source language into the

target language also the product of translated materials.

The process of translation between two different written languages involves the translator changing an original written text (the source of the text or ST) in the original verbal language (the source language or SL) into a written text (the target text or TT) in a different verbal language (the target language or TL). In addition, a translator must also possess some skills cluster that will help to transfer the message carried by the SL to the TL, such as cultural understanding, information technology, making decision, communication, language and literacy, and project management (Samuelsson and Brown, 2004) in (Yuwandani, 2016).

Translating procedure is operational. It begins with choosing a method of approach. Secondly, when we are translating, we translate with four levels more or less consciously in mind: (1) the SL text level, the level of language, where we begin and which we continually (but not continuously) go back to; (2) the referential level, the level of objects and events, real or imaginary, which we progressively have to visualize and build up, and which is an essential part, first of the comprehension, then of the reproduction process; (3) the cohesive level, which is more general, and grammatical, which traces the train of thought, the feeling tone (positive or negative) and the various presuppositions of the SL text. This level encompasses both comprehension and reproduction: it presents an overall picture, to which we may have to adjust the language level; (4) the level of naturalness,

of common language appropriate to the writer or the speaker in a certain situation. Again, this is a generalized level, which constitutes a band within which the translator works, unless he is translating an authoritative text, in which case he sees the level of naturalness as a point of reference to determine the deviation - if any - between the author's level he is pursuing and the natural level. This level of naturalness is concerned only with reproduction. Finally, there is the revision procedure, which may be concentrated or staggered according to the situation. This procedure constitutes at least half of the complete process. (Newmark, 1988).

The target of a translator in translating the source text (ST) to target text (TT) is accepted by TT reader naturally not forced. To gain this target naturally is not easy because it involves other sources such as informant from target language speaker. To get naturalness can be done by reading representative texts and talk with representative TL speakers (failing which, representative TV and radio) - and to get translator fearlessly corrected. Beware of books of idioms - they rarely distinguish between what is current (e.g, 'keep my head above water') and what is dead (Newmark, 1988). There is no absolutely same language in the world, so in translation from the source language (ST) into the target language (TL) cannot be exact equivalents as both languages are widely different in structure and cultural background. The understanding of the structure and the culture in both languages is required by the translator as it makes the translator capable of grasping the meaning in the text accurately

and allows him to transfer the same meaning. According to Catford in Herman (2017), a shift is the departure from formal correspondence in the process of going from the source language to the target one. It represents some changes occurring in a translation process. The element of the target language commensurate with the source language is always used by the translator in order to express the same message in the target text. Since every language has its own rules, differences in these rules will cause a shift. In shifting structure, there is a basic technique to solve the problem in shifting of the translation, that is translation shift, the replacement of one grammatical unit by another.

Based on the explanation above the researcher is interested to discuss translation shift done by translating machine "Google Translate" in translating online daily Kompas in Desember 2018.

1.1. Limitation of the Problems

The problems of this research are the problems that happen in translation translated by "Google Translate" in translating sport article from online daily Kompas.

1.2. Formulation of the Problems

1. What type of translation shift used by "Google Translate" in translating sport article from online daily Kompas?
2. What is formal correspondence used by "Google Translate" in translating sport article from online daily Kompas?

II.   THEORY OF TRANSLATION

Translation is a phenomenon that has a huge effect on everyday life. The first of these two senses relates to translation as a process, the second to the product. The first sense focuses on the role of the translator in taking the original or source text (ST) and turning it into a text in another language (the target text, TT). The second sense centers on the concrete translation the product produced by the translator (Munday, 2004). Machali (2000, p. 60) in noted that "translation as an operation performed on languages: a process of substituting a text in one language for a text in another". Larson (1998, p. 3) stated that "translation is basically a change of form. In translation, the form of the source language is replaced by the form of receptor (target) language". It can be concluded that translation is a process of transferring the meaning of the source language into the target language.

2.1. Type of Translation

Translation in (Larson, 1998) divided into two types, they are: 1. Literal translation. It is a form-based translation attempting to follow the form of the source language. 2. Idiomatic translation. It is a meaning-based translation that makes every effort to communicate the meaning of the source language text in the natural form of the receptor language. While other linguist Newmark stated two types of translation: 1. Communicative translation, it attempts to produce on its readers an effect as close as possible to that obtained on the readers of the original and 2. Semantic translation

attempts to render, as closely as the semantic and syntactic structures of the second language allow, the exact contextual meaning of the original (Newmark, 1988)

2.2. Translation Shift

The term of "translation shift" was first introduced by John C. Catford in 1965. The concept of this definition is the distinction between formal correspondence and textual equivalence: formal correspondence is a relationship that holds between two linguistic categories that occupy approximately the same place in the organization of their respective languages, while textual equivalence holds between two portions of text that are actual translations of each other. When a textual equivalent is not formally correspondent with its source, this is called a translation shift. Thus translation shift happens because there is no formal correspondence in the source language (SL) and target language (TL). There are two major types of translation shift. They are level shifts and category shifts (Catford J.C, 1974).

1) Level Shift

Catford (1965) in Hatim (2001) classified the translation shift into two major types of shift are identified: "Level Shift" and "Category shift". Level shifts means a SL item at one linguistic level has a TL translation equivalent at a different level. This shift commonly occurs with shift from grammar to lexis and vice versa. However, category shift means change from the formal correspondence in translation. Furthermore, it is divided into

structure shift, class shift, unit shift, and intra-system shift.

2) Category Shift

Category Shifts Category shifts refer to unbounded and rank-bounded translation. The first being approximately normal or free translation in which source language and target language equivalents are up at whatever rank is appropriate. It is clear that category shift is unbounded, which might be normal of free translation, depends on what rank is appropriate. It includes, structure, class, unit, and intra-system shifts.

3) Structure Shift

Structure-shifts, which involve a grammatical change between the structure MH (modifier + Head) into HM (Head + Modifier)

4) Class Shift

Class shift occurs when the translation equivalent of a source language (SL) item has a different class or part of speech in the Target language (TL).

5) Unit Shift

Unit-shifts, which involve changes in rank unit of translation from (SL) is a unit at different rank in the target language (TL). The unit of translation can be classified into morpheme, word, phrase, clause, sentence and paragraph. The changing of this unit of translation shall be categorized into unit shift.

6) **Intra-system Shift**

Intra-system shifts, which occur when SL and TL possess its own systems which approximately correspond formally as to their constitution, For instance, when the SL singular translated become a TL plural or vice-versa.

7) **Formal Correspondence**

Catford defined formal correspondence as items in the target text which fill in the same, as nearly as possible, functions of the source language texts items. He stated that formal correspondence is "any TL category which can be said to occupy, as nearly as possible, the 'same' place in the 'economy' of the TL as the given SL category occupies in the SL" Catford in Hijjo (2017). Further, Catford argued that formal correspondence is built between two languages since both languages texts function at the same grammatical until such as morpheme, word, group, clause, sentence.

III. SOURCE OF THE DATA

According to Creswell explained that the data source of qualitative research is words, expressions, and the rest is additional data such as documents and others. The primary data of this research are taken from translated Sport News from Online Kompas issued in December 2018

The secondary data of this research is supporting data. They are taken from both printed materials and electronic materials. The secondary data relate to the theories which will be the basis for the writer to analyze the data.

IV. DISCUSSION

4.1. Level Shift

Level shift is a shift in translation which happens because of changing the level in translation for example Structure is translated into lexis or vice versa. This can be seen from following discussion. Note ST: Source Text, it is Indonesian language and TT: Target Text, it is English language.

Data 1
ST: *Hendra/Ahsan* **tersingkir** *di fase grup setelah hanya bisa meraih satu kemenangan dan dua kekalahan* https://olahraga.kompas.com/read/2018/12/14/19330278/hendraahsan-legawa-gugur-di-fase-grup-bwf-world-tour-finals-2018.
TT: Hendra / Ahsan **was eliminated** in the group phase after only winning one victory and two defeats.

Data 2
ST: *Kami* **sudah** *berusaha*
TT: We **have tried**

Data 3
ST: *Kabar ini* **disampaikan** *Paulo Sergio lewat akun Instagram pribadinya*. (https://bola.kompas.com/read/2018/12/15/)
TT: This news **was conveyed** by Paulo Sergio via his personal Instagram account

Data 4
ST: *Paulo Sergio* **didatangkan** *Bali United untuk mengisi slot pemain asing yang kosong setelah melepas Nick van der Velden.*
TT: Paulo Sergio **was brought** in by Bali United to fill the empty foreign player slot after releasing Nick van der Velden.

Data 5
  ST: *Pembelian ini bisa **dikatakan** sangat gemilang jika melihat kontribusi Paulo Sergio selama dua musim bersama Bhayangkara FC.*
  TT: This purchase can be said to be very brilliant if you see the contribution of Paulo Sergio for two seasons with Bhayangkara FC.

Data 6
  ST: *Paulo Sergio kemungkinan **tidak akan membutuhkan** adaptasi yang lama karena kehadiran Ilija Spasojevic.*
  TT: Paulo Sergio **will likely not need** a long adaptationdue to the presence of Ilija Spasojevic.

Data 7
  ST: *Bali United baru mendapatkan satu pemain dan **sudah melepas** total empat pemain,termasuk Nick van der Velden*
  TT: Until now, Bali United has only got one player and **has released** a total of four players, including Nick van der Velden decided to retire after **being stopped** by Joshua in a fight at Wembley last year

… etc

4.2. Structure Shift

Structure shift is a shift in translation which occurs because of Structure-shifts, which involve a grammatical change between the structure MH (modifier + Head) into HM (Head + Modifier) or in Indonesia DM (diterangkan + Menerangkan) change into MD in English.

Data 1
  ST:*Terbaru Hendra/Ahsan dikalahkan **wakil Taiwan** (Kompas.com - 15/12/2018, 09:00 WIB)*
  TT: Ahsan was defeated by **Taiwanese representative**

Data 2
  ST: *Hendra/Ahsan merasa hasil ini adalah yang terbaik dari **usaha keduanya***

  TT: Hendra / Ahsan felt this result was the best of **both efforts**

Data 3
  ST: *terutama pada **gim ketiga***
  TT: especially in the **third game**

Data 4
  ST: *Bali United sukses mendapatkan jasa **pemain terbaik** Liga 1 2017 dari Bhayangkara FC, Paulo Sergio, Jumat (14/12/2018).*
  (*https://bola.kompas.com/read/2018/12/15/*)
  TT: Bali United successfully obtained the services of 2017 League 1 **best players** from Bhayangkara FC, Paulo Sergio on Friday (12/14/2018).

Data 5
  ST: *Pembelian ini bisa dikatakan **sangat gemilang** jika melihat kontribusi Paulo Sergio selama dua musim bersama Bhayangkara FC.*
  TT: This purchase canbe saidto be **very brilliant** if you see the contribution of Paulo Sergio for two seasons with Bhayangkara FC.

Data 6
  ST: *Kabar ini disampaikan Paulo Sergio lewat akun **Instagram pribadinya**.*
  (*https://bola.kompas.com/read/2018/12/15/*)
  TT: This news was conveyed by Paulo Sergio via his **personal Instagram** account.

Data 7
  ST: *Senang dengan **tantangan baru** ini dalam karier saya.*
  TT: Happy with this **new challenge** in my career.

…. Etc

4.3. Class Shift

Class shift happens when Part of Speech of Source Text (ST) translated in different part of speech is Target Text (TT). This can be seen from the data below.

Data 1

ST: *Bali United **sukses** mendapatkan jasa pemain terbaik Liga 1 2017 dari Bhayangkara FC, Paulo Sergio , Jumat (14/12/2018).* (*https://bola.kompas.com/read/2018/12/15/*)

TT: Bali United **successfully** obtained the services of 2017 League 1 best players from Bhayangkara FC, Paulo Sergio on Friday (12/14/2018).

The word *"sukses"* in Indonesia is a verb. It is translated into English become successfully which has part of speech of adverb.

Data 2

ST: *Pemain asal Portugal itu menjadi pilar penting Bhayangkara FC **yang konsisten** berada di papan atas Liga 1 dalam dua musim.*

TT: The Portuguese player is an important pillar of Bhayangkara FC**, who is consistently** in the top flight of League 1 in two seasons.

The word *konsisten* is a verb in Indonesia Target Text. It is translated into consistently with adverb part of speech.

Data 3

ST: *Marcus Fernaldi Gideon/Kevin Sanjaya Sukamuljo, meraih kemenangan pada laga **perdana** Grup A BWF World Tour Finals 2018, Rabu (12/12/2018). https://olahraga.kompas.com/read/2018/12/12/18204768/bwf-world-tour-finals-marcuskevin-kalahkan-pasangan-denmark.*

TT: Marcus Fernaldi Gideon / Kevin Sanjaya Sukamuljo, won victory in the **inaugural** match of the Group A BWF World Tour Finals 2018

The word *perdana* in Indonesia has a noun part of speech. But it is translated into English Target Text inaugural with adjective part of speech.

Data 4

ST: *Joshua **ingin** sekalimenghadapi Deontay saat ini.https://olahraga.kompas.com/read/2018/12/14/23575908/klistchko-ingin-kembali-ke-ring-hadapi-joshua*

TT: Joshua is **eager** to face Deontay at this time**.**

The word *ingin* is a verb in Indonesia but translated into eager in English became adjective

Data 5

ST: *Pegolf Thailand Poom Saksansin mengaku dia hanya **beruntung** di lapangan golf… https://olahraga.kompas.com/read/2018/12/14/22494558/pegolf-thailand-poom-pimpin-bni-indonesian-masters.*

TT: Thai golfer Poom Saksansin claimed he **was only lucky** on the golf course

The word *beruntung* is a verb in Indonesian Source Text, but translated into lucky in English Target Text with adjective part of speech.

Data 6

ST: *Ia belum pernah **menjalani** turnamen dengan sistem round robin yang isinya pemain top semua. https://olahraga.kompas.com/read/2018/12/17/08355348/greysiaapriani-harus-berani-berubah.*

TT: He has never been **through** a tournament with a round robin system whose contents are all top players

The word *menjalani* in Indonesia is a verb, translated into English with the different part of speech namely Preposition.

Data 7

ST: *setidaknya enam bulan lagi baru bisa **ketahuan***

TT: at least six months later it can only be **discovered**

The word ketahuan is a noun because combination of prefix *ke* plus suffix *an* in Indonesia form a noun, but it is translated into discovered in English. It has verb part of speech.

4.4. Unit Shift

Unit shift happens when the unit of translation changes for example from lowest translation unit to higher one such as translating a word to phrase, sentence, or even paragraph. On the contrary downward unit shift

is translating higher translation unit to the lower one for example a sentence translated to phrase, word or even a morpheme. This can be seen from following data:

Data 1
ST: *Kami harus **semangat** lagi (Kompas.com - 15/12/2018, 09:00 WIB)*
TT: We have **to be enthusiastic** again.

Data 2
ST: *Paulo Sergio juga tidak lupa mengucapkan **terima kasih** kepada Bhayangkara FC yang menjadi tim pertamanya di Indonesia.*
TT: Paulo Sergio also did not forget to **thank** Bhayangkara FC who became his first team in Indonesia.

Data 3
ST: ***kejurnas** kali ini adalah ajang seleksi untuk Kejuaraan Junior Asia 2019 https://olahraga.kompas.com/read/2018/12/14/21081388/kejurnas-taekwondo-junior-untuk-cari-pelapis-senior.*
TT: **the National Championship** this time is a selection event for the 2019 Junior Asia Championship.

Data 4
ST: *untuk **menatap** laga berikutnya dalam penyisihan Grup A.https://olahraga.kompas.com/read/2018/12/12/18204768/bwf-world-tour-finals-marcuskevin-kalahkan-pasangan-denmark.*
TT: to **look at** the next match in Group A.

Data 5
ST: *Hanya dua pasangan teratas yang lolos dari fase grup **yang menggunakan** sistem round-robin.*
TT: Only the top two pairs escaped from the group phase **using** a round-robin system.

Data 6
ST: *Marcus/Kevin harus membutuhkan **setidaknya** satu kemenangan lagi*
TT: Marcus / Kevin must need **at least** one more victory

Data 7
ST: *Mantan juara dunia tinju **kelas berat** Wladimir Klistchko… https://olahraga.kompas.com/read/2018/12/14/23575908/klistchko-ingin-kembali-ke-ring-hadapi-joshua*
TT: Former **heavyweight** world champion Wladimir Klistchko…

… etc

4.5. Intra-system

Intra-system shifts, which occur when SL and TL possess its own systems which approximately correspond formally as to their constitution, For instance, when the SL singular translated become a TL plural or vice-versa. This can be seen from the following data

Data 1
ST : *ada **430 atlet** junior taekwondo dari **34 provinsi** yang ikut ambil bagian https://olahraga.kompas.com/read/2018/12/14/21081388/kejurnas-taekwondo-junior-untuk-cari-pelapis-senior.*
TT: there were **430** taekwondo junior **athletes** from **34 provinces** who took part.
The bold typed of 430 *atlet* and 34 *provinsi* should be translated into plural form of athletes and provinces because forming plural in Source text of Indonesia if the noun is followed by cardinal number to form plural, the noun shall be back to singular.

Data 2
ST: ***Para atlet** berasal dari **Pusat Pendidikan dan Latihan Pelajar (PPLP)** berbagai provinsi dan dari **klub**.*
TT: **The athletes** come from various provincial Student Training and Education **Centers** (PPLP) and **clubs**.

Data 3
ST: *Kejuaraan terbagi menjadi **dua kategori** yakni kyorugi atau tarung dan poomsae atau **jurus.***
TT: The championship is divided into **two categories** namely Kyorugi or Tarung and Poomsae or **moves**.

Data 4

ST: *masih ada* **delapan pekan** *lagi* https://olahraga.kompas.com/read/2018/12/14/19525018/februari-2019-bakal-ada-kejutan-di-f1.

TT: there are still **eight more weeks.**

Data 5

ST:*Ferrari menyiapkan* **dua pebalapnya**

TT: Ferrari prepared **two riders.**

Data 6

ST: *Di grup ini, Marcus/Kevin dikepung* **dua pasangan China.**

TT: In this group, Marcus / Kevin is surrounded by **two Chinese couples**.

Data 7

ST: *menyisakan* **20 pemain** *yang harus menyelesaikan sisa hole pada pukul 06.20 Sabtu (15/12) pagi besok…*https://olahraga.kompas.com/read/2018/12/14/22494558/pegolf-thailand-poom-pimpin-bni-indonesian-masters.

TT: leaving **20 players** who had to finish the rest of the hole at 6:20 Saturday

… etc

V. CONCLUSION

After doing this research about the use of translation shift by Google translate for translating online sport articles in December 2018, can be concluded as follows; (1) Level Shift. Indonesia Source Text (ST) the word "*di + verb*" translated into English Target Text (TT) Passive Voice. Where the structure of basic passive in ST Indonesia "di + verb" is translated into structure with the basic formula of "be + participle". Indonesian Source Text (ST) the word *"sudah"* is translated into English TT (Target Text) into Present Perfect Tense with the basic formula Subject +have/has + Past Participle. The use of adjective in the beginning of Indonesian

sentence is translated into impersonal it. (2) Structure Shift. This shift is the most frequently used by Google translate. As the characteristic of Indonesia in forming noun phrase they consist of H (head) and followed by M (modifier) or in Indonesia known as D *(diterangkan)* and followed by M *(menerangkan)* translated into English TT(Target Text) with opposite structure namely MH (modifier Head) or in Indonesia DM (*Diterangkan Menerangkan*). (3) Class Shift. This shift happens because of the changing of part of speech from Source Text from Indonesia translated to English Target Text. The changing are verb changes to adverb, noun to adjective, verb to adverb and noun to verb. (4) Unit Shift. Downward unit shift is translating a sentence in source text to clause, phrase, word or even morpheme. On the contrary upward is translating a word in source text to become phrase, clause, sentence or even a paragraph. (5). Intra-system. Intra system in this research can be categorized into three. They are with plural determiner, Repetition and with number.

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