# SHIFTS OF NOUN PHRASES IN THE TRANSLATION OF 'GOSPEL' INTO 'KITAB INJIL'

## BY

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### *Abstrak*

*Terjemahan adalah mentransfer makna dari bahasa sumber ke bahasa target. Mencapai kesetaraan yang natural dalam segi makna dan ragam adalah bagian dari penerjemahan. Pergeseran terjadi untuk mencapai kesetaraan yang ideal dari segi bentuk dan makna antara bahasa sumber dan bahasa target. Tujuan dari studi yang berjudul "Shifts of Noun Phrases in the Translation of 'Gospel' into 'Kitab Injil" ini adalah menganalisis jenis pergeseran, kategori dan tingkat pergeseran, dan menganalisis korespondensi formal dan kesetaraan tekstual yang ditemukan dalam 'Gospel' dan terjemahannya dalam 'Kitab Injil' dan berfokus pada frase nomina. Metode yang digunakan dalam pengumpulan data adalah studi kepustakaan. Data yang terkumpul dianalisis melalui metode deskriptif kualitatif. Hasil analisis menunjukkan bahwa pergeseran yang terjadi dalam penelitian ini adalah pergeseran kategori dan pergeseran tingkat. Pergeseran kategori terdiri dari pergeseran struktur, pergeseran kelas, dan pergeseran dalam sistem. Pergeseran satuan yang juga merupakan bagian dari pergeseran kategori memiliki kesamaan dalam hal arti dan pemahaman dengan pergeseran tingkat. Oleh karena itu, dalam penelitian ini, pergeseran satuan dan pergeseran tingkat dianalisis bersamaan dalam pergeseran tingkat. Pergeseran tingkat terdiri dari dua jenis, pergeseran dari tingkat rendah ke tingkat yang lebih tinggi dan tingkat tinggi ke tingkat yang lebih rendah. Terjemahan kesetaraan juga ditemukan dalam penelitian ini. Terjemahan kesetaraan dibagi menjadi korespondensi formal dan kesetaraan tekstual. Dalam korespondensi formal, frase nomina bahasa Inggris dan frase nomina bahasa Indonesia memiliki struktur serupa yang tidak memenuhi aturan agar mudah dipahami oleh pembaca. Kesetaraan tekstual terjadi karena ada faktor-faktor lain seperti tekstual, budaya, dan situasi, yang harus dipertimbangkan dalam penerjemahan.*

*Kata kunci: terjemahan, pergeseran, frase nomina*

## 1. Background of the Study

Language has important function as an instrument used in linking people from different backgrounds to communicate. Translation plays the important roles in communication especially for those who speak different languages. Translation is

understood as transferring the meaning of Source language (SL) into the Target Language (TL). Language transferring is a broad matter; the translation covers the entire matter of the language operation in use. This study will only cover a small part of the language structure linguistically that concern with the transferring of English noun phrase. To achieve the ideal equivalence in terms of form and meaning between SL and TL, the occurrence of shift is unavoidable. It happens because the two languages are so far different in grammatical structure, the context of communication, and the culture of the source language and the target language. Therefore, the translator must be able to master both the source language and target language.

## 2. Problems of the Study

The problems of this study were formulated as follows:

1. What types of shifts found in 'Gospel' and its translation into 'Kitab Injil'?

2. What formal correspondence and textual equivalences implemented in the translation of English noun phrases into Indonesian with reference to 'Gospel'?

## 3. Aims of the Study

Based on the formulation of problems above, this study is investigated in order to meet the following purposes:

1. To analyze the types of shifts found in 'Gospel' and its translation into 'Kitab Injil'.

2. To analyze the formal correspondence and textual equivalences implemented in the translation of English noun phrases into Indonesian with reference to 'Gospel'.

## 4. Research Method

### 4.1 Data Source

The data gained from sources, English and Indonesian version. The English version taken from Gospel 'Lembaga Alkitab Indonesia, 2009, 281 pages" and the Indonesian Language version taken from Kitab Injil 'Lembaga Alkitab Indonesia, 2009, 281 pages". The reasons of choosing Gospel as the data source because the Gospel, that consist of four books, was delivered in different language style by each writer yet tells

the similar messages and good news and it is used for analyzing textual equivalence. In addition, it contains various kinds of noun phrases that were analyzed.

## 4.2 Method and Technique of Collecting Data

The data of this study was collected by library research and assisted by several techniques. The data of this study taken in some steps, such as: the data was collected by reading the SL and TL Gospel thoroughly in order to find out the noun phrases in SL and its translation in TL. Then, it followed by taking notes of important points relate to English and Indonesian noun phrases during the reading process of SL and TL. The next step was comparing the data found between SL and TL. Final step was conducted by listing and identifying the data in TL, in order to gain the equivalence and translation shift.

## 4.3 Method and Technique of Analyzing Data

The data analyzed through descriptive and qualitative method. The data analysis focused on the noun phrases that occur in the Gospel. The steps are formulated as follows: the analysis started by sorting and classifying the data which has been collected in order to identify the equivalence and shift of noun phrases which occur in the Gospel. The collected data from both sources, English and Indonesian were analyzed separately since English noun phrase as the source language and Indonesian noun phrase as the target language have different system. The data from source language and target language were analyzed to find out the shift by using theory of translation shift proposed by Catford (1965). Moreover, Catford's theory of translation equivalence was used to compare the data from English as the source language and Indonesian as the target language in terms of form and meaning for finding out the equivalence of the translation of English noun phrases into Indonesian.

## 5. Analysis of Shifts of Noun Phrases in the Translation of 'Gospel' into 'Kitab Injil'

## 5.1 Types of Shifts found in 'Gospel' and its Translation into Kitab Injil

**5.1.1 Category Shift**

1. Structure Shift

| No. | Source Language | Target Language |
|---|---|---|
| 1. | Confessing their sins, they were baptized by him in the ***Jordan River***. (Matthew 3:6) | Lalu sambil mengaku dosanya mereka dibaptis oleh Yohanes di ***sungai Yordan***. |

The NP, *sungai Yordan*, in TL was derived from Jordan River in SL. The SL has N (Modifier) + N (Head) structure, on the other hand; the structure in TL was N (Head) + N (Modifier). It means that the final-position NP of SL was shifted into initial-position NP in TL, therefore; these NPs belonged to structure shift. It can be seen in the table 5.1.

Table 5.1

| SL | Jordan | river |
|---|---|---|
| | Modifier | Head |
| TL | sungai | Yordan |
| | Head | Modifier |

2. Class Shift

| No. | Source Language | Target Language |
|---|---|---|
| 2. | and he then begins to beat his ***fellow servants*** and to eat and drink with drunkards. (Matthew 24:49) | Tuanku tidak datang-datang, lalu ia mulai memukul ***hamba-hamba lain***, dan makan minum bersama-sama pemabuk-pemabuk, |

The fellow servant is translate into *hamba-hamba lain.* the NP in SL has N (Modifier) + N (Head) structure, while the structure of the TL's NP is N (Head) + Adj (Modifier). Class shift occurred between these NPs, where the noun word class in SL changes into adjective word class in TL. It can be seen in the table 5.2.

Table 5.2

| SL | fellow | servants |
|---|---|---|
| | Modifier (N) | Head(N) |
| TL | hamba-hamba | lain |
| | Head(N) | Modifier(Adj) |

3. Intra-System Shift

| No. | Source Language | Target Language |
|---|---|---|
| 3. | because of the tender mercy of our God,      by which **the rising sun** will come to us from heaven (Luke 1:78) | oleh rahmat dan belas kasihan dari Allah kita, dengan mana Ia akan melawat kita, ***surya pagi*** dari tempat yang tinggi, |

The NP the rising sun from the data above is translated into *surya pagi*. The noun phrases in Indonesian as the target language usually does not have system of articles (a, an, or the) like the ones found in English. Intra system shift occurred in this translation because the English NP (SL) which have determiner is translated into Indonesian (TL) which does not have determiner. It can be seen in the table 5.3.

Table 5.3

| SL | the | rising | sun |
|---|---|---|---|
|  | Determiner | Modifier | Head |
| TL | - | surya | pagi |
|  |  | Head | Modifier |

## 5.1.2 Level Shift

1. From Lower Level to Higher Level

| No. | Source Language | Target Language |
|---|---|---|
| 4. | Then the detachment of soldiers with its commander and the **Jewish officials** arrested Jesus. They bound him (John 18:12) | Maka pasukan prajurit serta perwiranya dan ***penjaga-penjaga yang disuruh orang Yahudi*** itu menangkap Yesus dan membelenggu Dia. |

The *penjaga-penjaga yang disuruh orang Yahudi* derived from Jewish official. It can be seen in the table 5.4, shift occurred between the data in SL and TL where the data in SL is in NP form and it is shifted into clause form in TL.

Table 5.4

| SL | Jewish | Officials |
|---|---|---|
|  | Modifier | Head |
| TL | penjaga-penjaga | **yang** *disuruh orang Yahudi* |
|  | Head | Clause Modifier |

2. From Higher Level to Lower Level

| No. | Source Language | Target Language |
|---|---|---|
| 5. | where "'the **worms** that eat them do not die, and the fire is | di mana ***ulat-ulat bangkai*** tidak mati dan api tidak padam |

| | |
|---|---|
| not quenched.' (Mark 9:48) | |

The worms in SL is translated into *ulat-ulat bangkai* in TL. It can be seen from table 5.5, the word worms in SL is translated into NP in TL that has N (Head) + N (Modifier) structure with *ulat-ulat* as the head and modified by *bangkai*. Level shift occurs where worms that have lower level shifted into *ulat-ulat bangkai* that higher in level.

Table 5.5

| SL | worms | **-** |
|---|---|---|
| | Head | Modifier |
| TL | ulat-ulat | bangkai |
| | Head | Modifier |

## 5.2 Formal Correspondence and Textual Equivalences that Implemented in the Translation of English Noun Phrases into Indonesian with Reference to 'Gospel'

### 5.2.1 Formal Correspondence

| No. | Source Language | Target Language |
|---|---|---|
| 6. | Now Peter was sitting out in the courtyard, and a ***servant girl*** came to him. "You also were with Jesus of Galilee," she said. (Matthew 26:69) | Sementara itu Petrus duduk di luar di halaman. Maka datanglah seorang ***hamba perempuan*** kepadanya, katanya: "Engkau juga selalu bersama-sama dengan Yesus, orang Galilea itu." |

The NP of the data above is servant girl. Although the NP in SL disobeys the Modifier + Head structure, servant girl with Head + Modifier is chosen in order to make it intelligible for the reader. As shown in table 5.6, the NP in SL has structure N (Head) + N (Modifier) which translated into TL in the similar structure in which N (Head) + N (Modifier).

Table 5.6

| SL | servant | girl |
|---|---|---|
| | Head | Modifier |
| TL | hamba | perempuan |
| | Head | Modifier |

**5.2.2 Textual Equivalence**

| No. | Source Language | Target Language |
|---|---|---|
| 7. | *The Shepherd* and His Flock (Title) | *Gembala yang baik* |
| 8. | The man who enters by the gate is *the shepherd* of his sheep. (John 10:2) | tetapi siapa yang masuk melalui pintu, ia adalah *gembala domba*. |

The two sentences in English with their translations as presented above contained the same noun phrases in the source language but they have different translation in the target language.

Table 5.7

| SL | the | Shepherd | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Determiner | Head | | |
| TL | - | Gembala | yang | baik |
| | | Head | Relative Pronoun | Modifier |

The Shepherd in the first data refers to Jesus. The Shepherd in the first data is translated into *Gembala yang baik* which refers to Jesus, thus the Shepherd is written by capital *S*. According to Dictionary and Thesaurus, Shepherd is guiding and directing someone. Jesus calls and describes Himself as a Good Shepherd because Jesus as the true Shepherd and the leader of His flocks which is different from the hired shepherds or false prophets. The true and good Shepherd is a Shepherd that guiding, directing and saving His flocks with love and humble. A shepherd has humble, propriety appearance, caring, and fighting for His flocks (human) even sacrifice for them. Therefore, the Shepherd is translated into *Gembala yang baik*.

Table 5.8

| SL | the | shepherd |
|---|---|---|
| | Determiner | Head |
| TL | gembala | domba |
| | Head | Modifier |

In the table 5.8, the shepherd is translated into *gembala domba* because it refers to the actual shepherd. According to Oxford Dictionary and Thesaurus, shepherd means a person who looks after sheep. The shepherd here is a person who go on tending his or someone else's flocks. Therefore, although in SL (English) it is written in the similar NP, the Shepherd and the shepherd, but they have different reference.

6.    **Conclusion**

Shift means departures from formal correspondence in the process of going from the source language to the target language.  Shift can be divided into category shift and level shift. Category shifts can be divided into structure shift, class shift, unit shift and intra-system shift. Structure shift occurred in the word order where SL head word final is translated into TL head word initial. Class shift found in this study are the changes of grammatical word class noun into adjective and adjective into noun. Intra system shift in this research dealt with SL phrase that may have determiner is translated into TL phrase which does not have determiner. Unit shift which is also part of category shift has similar in meaning and understanding to level shift. Therefore, in this study, unit shift and level shift is analyzed altogether in level shift. Level shift means that a source language item at one linguistic level has a target language translation equivalent at a different level. Level shift is divided into two types: from lower level to higher level and from higher level to lower level. Both category shift and level shift found in 'Gospel' and its translation into 'Kitab Injil'.

Translation equivalence was stated into formal correspondence and textual equivalence. In formal correspondence, the English NP and Indonesian NP have similar structure that disobeys the rules to make it readable for the reader.  On the other hand, textual equivalence occurs when any of TL text or portion of the text is observed on a particular occasion to be the equivalent of a given SL text or portion of text.

7.    **Bibliography**

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