



STRUCTURE SHIFT ANALYSIS OF PASSIVE VOICE OF SHELDON'S "THE BEST LAIN PLANES" TRANSLATED INTO SETYADI'S "RENCANA PALING SEMPURNA"

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Abstract

In translating source language text (English) into target language test (Indonesian) will find some problems because of the different grammatical rules between them. One of the problems occur when translating English passive voice into Indonesia passive voice. This research focused on structure shifts. The object of research was the novel "The Best Lain Plain by Shidey Sheldon as the Source Language Text (SLT) and its translation one "Rencana Paling Setia by Setyadi as the Target langue Text (TLT). The research was done by qualitative method. The results of analysis were described not in number but in form of narration qualitatively. The results showed that the structure shifts occurred in translating passive voice of English as SL to Indonesian as TL.

Keywords: *Passive voice; translation shifts; structure shifts*

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INTRODUCTION

According to Pontillas, M. S. D. (2020) communicating is one of the 4Cs in Learning Skills under 21st Century Skills. There are many languages in the world such as English, Chinese, Japanese, Indonesian etc.. Alwasilah (1992) stated that one point of a language has abound of structure e.g. grammatical structure, morphological structure, etc. which has different structure in different society. From this point, we can summarize that different society many have radically different characteristics of its own language, This distinction will be felt significantly when we do a translation of two different language or even when we just compare the examples of translation of English into Indonesian.

Larson (1998) states “ Translation means transferring the meaning of the source language into receptor language”. It means translation is done by transferring the meaning or message into the source language text into receptor language text, from English text into Indonesia text. According to Maretha, C.,

Wahyuningsih, Y., & Alrajafi, G. (2022) translation is a linguistic media which has role to bridge of source language and target language but function to reveal the text meaning. Larson continued that in translating, the meaning is transferred by changing the form of source language to the form of receptor or target language. The form here can be word, phrase, clause or sentence. One of the sentences that will be translated is passive voice.

To produce a good translation, a translator should be able to adjust either in meaning or structure to keep the meaning constant. One of the possible way is by making shift. Catford (2000) says that shift is needed to produce natural translation and establish translation equivalence between source language and target language which usually occurs in the unit of grammar. class, structure and system.

The researcher believe that in translating passive voice in Source Language Text (SL Text) will cause some shifts in the Target Language Text (TL Text) . For example, SL Text : The door was opened by Leslie is translated into TL Text : Seorang gadi sebaya Leie membuka pintu.. Here, passive voice in SL is translated into active voice in target language.

Passive voice is a grammatical voice in which the subject receives the action of a transitive verb Passive voice emphasizes the process rather than who is performing the action Quirk R, 2000, 475) stated that the passive construction with a phrase is called the long passive, in contrast the short passive or an agentless passive does not have a aby phrase. It means that the long passive preserves all the information that would be expressed in the corresponding active construction; therefore it cannot be described as impersonal. They added that agentless passives are sometimes preferred in official writing because they are less confrontational, for instance when announcing someone's firing. Agentless passives are also used in scientific writing, where they are intended to provide an objective description in the terms of processes rather than people (Quirk R, 2000, 476).

Translating shift firstly was introduced by Catford in which in earlier work of translation. Catford (2000) defined translation as the replacement of textual material in one language (Source language/SL) by equivalent textual material in another language (Target language). Mizano, (2010) added that textual equivalent

is any text or portion of text which is observed on particular occasion, to be the equivalence of a given text or portion of text Translation shift occur because each language has its own rules to express the meaning

Catfod (2000) argued that there two main types of translation shifts; level shifts and category shin. He distinguished level shifts (between grammar and lexis) and category shifts. The latter is again subdivided into structure shifts (shifts in grammatical structure), class shifts (from one part of speech/word classes to another), unit/rank shifts (between morphemes, word, group of word, clause, and sentence rank), and intra-system of shifts (where SL, and TL systems differ, e.g. in relation to article use).

Cyrus and Feddes, (2004) divided structure shifts into : 1) Category Change (relating to categories of words), 2) Passivilization (changing active verb into a passive one), 3) Depassivization (Rendering a passive verbal predicate into active verb predicate), 4) Pronominalization (translating a proper noun into pronoun), 5) Depronominalization (translating pronoun into a proper noun), and 6) Number Change (Corresponding differ in number)

In translating English novel "The Bests Lain Plans by Sidney Sheldon into Indonesian "Rencana Paling Setia" by Sety adi will rise some shifts.. In this research, the focus is only on structures shifts : "What kind of structures shifts occur The objective is to analyze the structure shifts occurred in translating passive voice of source language text (English) in the target language text (Indonesian).

METHOD

This research was focused on descriptive forms in doing the analysis, therefore, the researcher used qualitative approach. The result of this research was in descriptive forms. The researcher reading the source data (The Best Lain Plans" as SLT and Rencana Paling Setia as TLT) to find the data, Collecting them and analyzing the data related to the problem of the research.. In analyzing the data found, the researcher classified into the structure shifts 1) Depassivizationn, 2) Pronominalization, 3) Depronominalization, and 4) Number Change. The results were described qualitatively in descriptive form. focused on the structure shifts.

RESULT AND DISCUSSION

The discussion is started from finding the structure shifts that occurred in translating passive voice sentence from the SL Text and TL Text. The structure shifts found, then classified into the kinds of structures shifts such Category change, Passivilization, Depassivilization, Pronominalization, Depronominalization, and Number Change. Passivilization is not discussed because it only happens when the active voice sentence is shifted to passive voice for this research is about structure shift analysis of passive voice sentence.

Category Change

There are 10 category change/category shifts occurred in the translation of English passive voice from the SL Text (English) into the TL Text (Indonesian).

For examples,

- 1) SL Text Pavements were **pockmarked** with shell creators (ch. 10, P. 69) is translated into TL Text Permukaan jalan penuh **lubang** tembakan (c h.10, P.16&). **Pockmarked** as verb is translated into **lubang** as noun. It means the translator did a structure shift, that is category change/shift.
- 2) SL Text: The street was **deserted** (ch. 10, p.80) is translated into TL Text: Semua jalanan **lengang** .(ch. 0, p. 167). **Deserted** as verb is translated into **lengang** as adjective. It means the translator did a structure shift, that is category change/shift.

Other examples can be seen in the followings:

SL Text	page	Category	TL Text	page	Category
was filled with	Ch 12 p 70	verb	banyak	Ch. 12 p. 188	adjective
sre destroyed	Ch.12 p. 81	verb	hancur	Ch. 12 p. 190	adjective
have been damaged	Ch.15p. 103	verb	rusak	Ch.15 p. 247	adjective
were closed	Ch.17 p.124	verb	buka	Ch 17 p.287	adjective
was uncut	Ch,18 p.140	verb	utuh	Ch.18 p.304	Adjective
Is syndicated	Ch.20 p.152	verb	gabungan	Ch.20, p.344	noun
Was canceled	Ch.17,p.113	verb	batal	Ch.17, p.270	adjective

Had been broken	ch.17,p.116	verb	robek	Ch.17, p.271	adjective
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From the data, we can see that the most category change occurred in translation passive voice from English to Bahasa Indonesia are verb to adjective, and followed by verb to noun.

Depassivization

There 47 depassivization occurred in translation of SL Text (English) into the TL Text (Indonesian)

For examples:

- 1) TL Text: The door **was opened** by a gift of Leslie's age (ch. 1, p. 5) is translated into SL Text: Seorang gadis sebaya leslie **membuka** pintu. (ch. 1, p 5). Passive voice in SL Text is not translated into passive voice but into active voice. Predicate was **opened** in SL Text is translated into **membuka**. It means the translator did a structure shift, that is depassivization.
- 2) SL Text: She **was voted** beauty queen. (ch. 1, p.5) is translated into TL Text: Leslie **menjadi** ratu kecantikan (ch. 1, p. 17). Passive voice in SL Text is not translated into passive voice but into active voice. Predicate was **voted** in SL Text is translated into **menjadi**. It means the translator did a structure shift, that is depassivization.

Other examples can be seen in the followings:

SL Text	page	Category	TL Text	page	Category
were being suggested	ch 1, p 6	Passive voice	membahas	ch. 1, p. 17	
was worted	ch.1, p. 9	Passive voice	menjadi	ch. 1 p. 19	
are forgiven	Active voice	Passive voice	kumaafkan	ch.1, p. 28	
can be repaired	Active voice	Passive voice	memperbaiki	ch. 5, p.89	Active voice
Was counted	Active voice	Passive voice	menghitung	ch. 9, p.154	Active voice
had been agreed	ch. 9, p. 65	Passive voice	menyepakati	ch.9, p. 170	Active voice

have been killed	ch. 10, p. 71	Passive voice	tewas	ch. 10, p. 171	Active voice
was filled with	ch. 10, p. 71	Passive voice	bergetar	ch. 10, p.175	Active voice
was printed	ch. 11, p.79	Passive voice	terbit	ch. 11. P.182	Active voice
will be accredited	ch. 12, p. 21	Passive voice	memperoleh	ch..12,p.210	Active voice
had been given	ch.12, p.79	Passive voice	mendapat	ch.12, p.188	Active voice
had been nominated	ch.12, p.86	Passive voice	masuk nominasi	ch.12, p.196	Active voice
were focused	ch.13,p.95	Passive voice	melekat	ch..13,p.216	Active voice
Was strongly tempted	ch.13, p.96	Passive voice	Sebenarnya ingin	ch. 13, p.218	Active voice
are dedicated	ch.14, p.99	Passive voice	bermain	ch.14, p.227	Active voice
been killed	ch.15,p.103	Passive voice	gugur	ch.15, p.147	Active voice
have been sounded	ch.15, p.104	Passive voice	mengalami luka-luka	Ch.15, p.247	Active voice
was postmarked	ch.15,p.106	Active voice	datang	ch.15, p.251	Active voice
had been given	ch.16,p.108	Active voice	berada	ch.16, p.255	Active voice
were dropped	ch.16,p.108	Active voice	mengalirkan	ch.16, p.256	Active voice
be destroyed	ch.16,p.109	Passive voice	bercabang	ch.16, p.257	Active voice
had been promoted	ch16,p.110	Passive voice	mencalonkan	ch.16, p.263	Active voice
was assaulted	ch.17,p.115	Passive voice	mengalami	ch.17, p.271	Active voice
was brought into	ch.17,p.118	Passive voice	berada	ch.17, p.277	Active voice
had been blessed	ch.17,p.127	Passive voice	mendapat	ch.17, p.281	Active voice
was opened	ch.17,p.118	Passive voice	membuka	ch.17, p.273	Active voice
were seated	ch.18,p.125	Passive voice	mengambil tempat	ch.18, p.292	Active voice
is involved	ch.18,p.128	Passive voice	Ikut dalam	ch.18, p.293	Active voice

was expected	ch.18,p.129	Passive voice	menurut rencana akan menginap	ch.18, p.295	Active voice
was wrapped	ch.18,p.131	Passive voice	mmelilit	ch.18, p.302	Active voice
are being charged	ch.18,p.131	Passive voice	menerima panggilan	ch.18, p.309	Active voice
is affected	ch.19,p.139	Passive voice	merasakan dampaknya	ch.19, p.312	Active voice
was stunned	ch.19,p.140	Passive voice	menarik perhatian	ch.19, p.313	Active voice
are finished	ch.19,p.143	Passive voice	akan tamat	ch.19, p.316	Active voice
was mailed	ch.19,p.144	Passive voice	mmelalui	ch.19, p.318	Active voice
was interrupted	ch.20,p.145	Passive voice	mengganggunya	Ch.20,p.328	Active voice
had been scattered	ch.20,p.145	Passive voice	berserakan	ch.20,p.326	Active voice
was followed	ch.20,p.152	Passive voice	menyusul	ch.20,p.344	Active voice
Has been told	Ch.20,p.153	Passive voice	mendengar	Ch.20,p.345	Passive voice
Be protected	Ch.20,p.167	Passive voice	mendapat perlindungan	Ch.20,p.366	Passive voice
was ushered	ch.20,p.168	Passive voice	menemui	ch.20,p.368	Passive voice
was moved	ch,20,p.169	Passive voice	berpindah	ch.20,p.368	Passive voice
Was focused	Ch.20,p.169	Passive voice	fokus	Ch.20,p.374	Passive voice

Pronominalization

The structure shifts, pronominalization, occurred 2 times, they are as followings

The examples:

- 1) SL Text: **Diana** was ushered into the office of the manager (ch. 10, p.65). TL Text: **ia** menemui manager perusahaan tersebut (ch.10, p.108). **Diana** as proper noun in SL Text is translated **ia** as pronoun in the TL Text. It indicates that there are structure shifts, that is pronominalization.
- 2) SL Text: **Jeff** was surrounded by two teams of baseball (ch.15, p. 103). TL Text: **Dia** dikelilingi dua tim baseball (ch.15, p.240). **Jeff** as pronoun in the SL Text

is translated into *Dia* as pronoun in the TL Text. It indicates that there is a structure shift, that is pronominalization.

Depronominalization

After analysing the data, the researcher found that there are 7 depronominalization in translating SL Text into the TL Text.

The examples are:

- 1) SL Text: **She** as awakened by the insistent ringing of the telephone (ch. 1, p. 12). TL Text: **Diana** dibangunkan dering telepon (ch. 1, p. 31). In this translation, the translator makes a strcutre shift, that is depronominalization. Subject she in SL is shifted into **Diana** which is not pronoun but proper noun in the text.
- 2) SL Text: He had been appointed head of his union (ch. 4, p. 32). TL Text: Henry diangkat seagai ketua sserikat mesin cetak. In this translation, the translator makes a structure shift, that is depronominalization. Subject **He** in SL is shifted into **Henry** which is not pronoun but proper noun in the TL.

The other examples are as the followings.

SL Text	page	Category	TL Text	page	P
they	Ch. 10, p. 70	pronoun	Semua truk pengantar	ch.10, p. 168	Proper noun
they	Ch. 13, p. 91	pronoun	Para istri	ch. 13, p. 210	Proper noun
he	Ch 13 p 96	pronoun	Oliver	ch. 13 p. 218	proper noun
it	Ch.13p. 106	pronoun	Surat itu	C h. 13 p. 251	Proper noun
It	Ch.24p. 167	pronoun	Harian itu	ch.24 p. 368	Proper noun

Number Change

The category change that occurred in the target language text is only one. SL Text: *The street* was deserted (ch.10, p. 69). TL Text: *Semua jalanan lengan* (ch. 10, p. 167). In this translation, there is a structure shift, that number change. Subject of a sentence in SL Text the *street* which is singular is translated into plural *semua jalanan* in SL Text.

CONCLUSION

After analysing the data, the conclusion can be draw as following. There are 67 structure shifts occurred in translating passive voice of Sheldon's "The Best laid Plans" Translated into "Rencana Paling Setia" by Setyadi. The kinds of structure shifts occurred are 47 Depassivizations, 10 Category Changes, 7 Depronominalizations, 2 Prnominalization, and 1 Number Change. In the Category change, most of verb in passive voice is changed/shifted to adjective, 9 cases, and one verb is changed/shifted to noun. The number change occurred in research is one, that is from singular in SL Text is shifted to plural in TLText.

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