AN ANALYSIS OF TRANSLATION SHIFTS IN MAURICE LEBLANC'S *THE BLONDE LADY*

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Abstract. This research focuses on strategies of translation used to translate English noun phrases with abstract nouns as the head, the changes of construction, and the translation shifts happen in the process of translation. This study applies descriptive qualitative method and the data of this study are 28 English noun phrases with abstract noun as the head. These data were analyzed using the theory by Baker (1992), the theory of noun phrase construction by Quirk (1985), and theory of translation shifts by Catford (1965). This research finds that the English noun phrases with abstract nouns as the heads with their translated texts are classified into three types of noun phrase construction. Firstly, there is only one noun phrase with "only head" construction that is translated by paraphrasing with related words with unit shift on it. Secondly, there are 10 noun phrases with "PM + H" construction. These noun phrases are translated using three strategies, which are paraphrasing with unrelated words, paraphrasing with related words, and omitting, and two shifts, which are unit shift and structure shift. Lastly, there are 17 data with "PM + H + PostM" construction which are translated using three strategies, which are paraphrasing with related words, paraphrasing with unrelated words, and with a loan word, and three shifts, which are class, unit, and structure shift. This study suggests that the use of translation strategies in translating texts may lead to translation shifts in the target language

Keywords: translation, translation strategies, noun phrase, translation shifts

INTRODUCTION

In this era of globalization, understanding of many languages is needed, therefore the translation process is needed. Translation is the method of converting written source language into identical written target language (Ordudari, 2007:3). The basic aim of translation is to remake a text in target language so that the text can be easily understood by a larger number of readers. When transferring text from the original language to the target language, the translation process usually pays attention to the text elements in order to create an equivalent translation. Equivalence means that the TL has the similarity and the sameness with the SL. If the meaning lacks of the equivalence, the meaning will be non-equivalent. Therefore, some strategies are needed to overcome this problem. And the use of the translation strategies allows construction changes or translation shift.

This study aims to analyze the strategies used and translation shifts in translation of English noun phrases with abstract nouns as the heads. Abstract noun is every word referring to items which cannot be touched physically, invisible, unreal, and not denoting material things (Khokhlova, 2013: 10). And the noun phrases are taken from Maurice LeBlanc's *The Blonde Lady* and its Indonesian version *Wanita Berambut Pirang* by Dewi Fita. This novel tells about

the fierce battle between a famous English detective named Holmlock Shears with a professional criminal and thief named Arsene Lupin. The novel is selected because this novel was originally written in French, so the researcher is interested in how the choice of noun phrases was used to describe the content of the novel and how the noun phrase was translated. The problem of this study are what translation shifts and strategies of translation that are used in the translation of English noun phrases with abstract noun as the head in Maurice LeBlanc's *The Blonde Lady*. The researcher hopes that this research will give some benefits for the reader especially students or other researchers who want to take and increase their knowledge about the translation of English noun phrases with abstract noun as the head into Indonesian especially in the study of Maurice LeBlanc's *The Blonde Lady* and its Indonesian version *Wanita Berambut Pirang* by Dewi Fita.

English and Indonesian Noun Phrase

Noun phrase is a group of words that has the function as a noun in a clause or sentence. Noun phrase has a noun as its head (Wardaugh, 1977). The noun includes the name of person, places, animals, an item or the modifiers that differentiate it. Noun phrase is usually utilized to refer to anything people trying to talk about. Quirk

et all (1985) proposed that there are four types of English noun phrase construction:

a. only head

e.g. *victory, recollection,* etc.

b. pre-modifier + head

e.g. *big house, beautiful show*, etc.

c. head + post-modifier

e.g. *book on the shelf, cry in dismay,* etc.

d. pre-modifier + head + post-modifier

e.g. *a young lady, the right choice,* etc.

As in English, Indonesian noun phrases are also composed of pre-modifiers, heads, and post-modifiers (Pedoman Penulisan Tata Bahasa Indonesia, 1976). The difference is that the head of English noun phrase will undergo a change of position when translated into Indonesian, which was originally on the right of the descriptor to the left of the descriptor.

Equivalence and Non-equivalence

According to Bell (1991), translation process is the process of switching the original language to the target language with the equivalent meaning and term. From this statement, it can be said that equivalent is an important key in the translation process. Equivalent means that the original language is translated into the target language with similar or equal terms semantically and stylistically. If the definition is not identical or equivalent, the

meaning of the translation will be non-equivalent.

Non-equivalence may happen in a process of translation because of there is no direct equivalent term that can be used to translate source language into target language (Baker: 1992: 20). Baker (1992: 110-119) proposed that the non-equivalent meaning can be able to appear in either the level of word, above word, grammar, or text. Baker also divided the types of non-equivalence meaning into some types as follows. (1) culture-spesific concept, (2) SL is not lexicalized in TL, (3) SL words are semantically complex, (4) the different distinctions of meaning between SL and TL, (5) TL that lacks of a superordinate, (6) TL that lacks of hyponyms, (7) different perspective, (8) expressive meaning that is different, (9) differences in form, and (10) using loan words from SL.

Strategies of Translation

A translator needs some strategies to overcome this non-equivalence in translation. Baker (1992: 42-26) suggested 8 strategies to deal with the non-equivalence: (1) translating with a more superordinate word, (2) translating with a more or less expressive word, (3) translating with a cultural substitution, (4) translating with a load word or load words added with explanation, (5) translating by paraphrasing with some words that are related, (6) translating with unrelated words, (7) translating by omitting, and (8) translating by illustrating.

Translation Shifts

Translation shift means that the translator deviations from formal communications while transitioning from the SL to the TL (Catford, 1965). According to Catford (1965), translation shift is divided into two types: (1) level shift - SL item at one language level has a TL translation counterpart at another and (2) category shift. Catford (1965) added that category shift is divided again into four types, which are unit shift, class shift, structural shift, and intra-system shift.

Method

This study applies descriptive qualitative method. The novel entitled *The Blonde Lady* by Maurice LeBlanc was read to the end first to find English noun phrases. The step is followed by giving a code to find out the location of the noun phrase in the novel. After that, the noun phrases are classified, which English noun phrases have abstract nouns as the heads. Furthermore, the translation of these noun phrases was sought from the novel *Wanita Berambut Pirang* by Dewi Fita. And the last step is analyzing the data. From the data source, the researcher finds 28 English noun phrases with abstract nouns as the heads. The data of this study are analyzed

based on Bell's theory about equivalence in translation, Baker's theory on non-equivalence in translation and the strategies used to overcome it, and Catford's theory in translation shift.

Result and Discussion

There are 28 English noun phrases with abstract nouns as the heads that are found from novel *The Blonde Lady* by Maurice LeBlanc and its Indonesian version *Wanita Berambut Pirang* by Dewi Fita. There are four kinds of noun phrase constructions and there are only three of them which are found in the novel: (1) only head, (2) pre-modifier + head, and (3) pre-modifier + head + post-modifier.

1. "Only Head" Construction

There is only one English noun phrase with this construction in data source. And there is also only one strategy of translation that is used to translate this English noun phrase, which is translating by paraphrasing with related words.

a. Translating by Paraphrasing with Related Words

The noun phrases translated with this strategy are those which are lexicalized in source language, but the form of the expressions are different.

(1) Data 73.17
SL: *"Victory! Victory!" cried Shears*
TL: *"Kita menang! Kita menang!" teriak Shears.* (p. 123, line 26)

The English noun phrase above is translated into a sentence *Kita menang!* in Indonesian. The abstract noun as the head *victory* is translated into an Indonesian word *kemenangan* (Wijaya, 2003: 264) which is related to the word *menang* and there is an addition Indonesian word *kita* in front of the translation of the head noun. In this translation, there is a change of structure from source language into target language which is from an English noun phrase *Victory!* becomes an Indonesian sentence. The structure of the sentence *Kita menang!* is *kita* as the subject and *menang* as the predicate. *Menang* is a simple intransitive verb in Indonesian (Wijaya, 2003: 61).

In the change of construction of noun phrase above, there is a translation shift that can be categorized as the unit shift. It is because the noun phrase in SL is translated into a sentence in TL. Therefore, the shift is unit shift which is a noun phrase to a sentence.

1. "Pre-modifier + Head" Construction

There are 10 data with this construction that are found in the novel. The researcher discovers that there are three strategies which are utilized to translate these English noun phrases. Those strategies are translating by paraphrasing with unrelated words, translating by paraphrasing with related words, and

translating by omitting. And there are two translation shifts occur in the process of the translation of these 10 data, which are unit and structure shifts.

a. Translating with unrelated words

This strategy of translation is normally used to deal with the non-equivalent meaning caused by the expression of source language is not lexicalized in target language. There is only one English noun phrase with "pre-modifier + head" construction that is translated using this strategy.

(1) Data 4.7
SL: M. Gerbois' means were limited and, anxious as he was to please his daughter, *he felt it his duty to beat the dealer down.*
TL: *Kesabaran Monsieur Gerbois terbatas. Keinginan untuk menyenangkan anak perempuannya membuatnya bertekad untuk mengalahkan si penjual.* (p. 1, line 9)

The context of this data is when Monsieur Gerbois was in a shop selling second hand goods. There, he was drawn to a small mahogany table. He intended to give the table to his daughter and he thought that his daughter would be happy with this gift. However, suddenly a young man came to the shop. The young man admitted that he really wanted the small table as well. Finally, there were some arguments between Monsieur Gerbois and the young man. And each of them insisted that the little table must be fallen into their hands, not the opponent's. Monsieur Gerbois and the young man then kept on coming up with reasons about why they needed the table, hoping that each opponent would give up getting the table.

In this data, the English abstract noun *duty* that acts as the head is translated into *bertekad* in Indonesian. According to Wijaya (2003: 88), the meaning of English word *duty* is *tugas* in Indonesian. And the meaning of the word *bertekad* in English is *determined* (Wijaya, 2003: 558), which means it is not related with the word *tugas*. The translator decided to translate the word duty with unrelated word *bertekad* due to the context of the data. Based on the context of the data, in doing the duty, Monsieur Gerbois was supported by the anxiety to please his daughter by giving her this gift which made him so determined in winning the table. That is why the unrelated word *bertekad* is chosen to translate the English noun phrase above and to meet the needs of transitive verbs that must be completed with complement.

There is a unit shift in the translation of this data caused by the use of strategy. It is due to the change of English noun phrase *his duty* into an Indonesian verb *bertekad* after going through the process of translation. A change from a unit phrase to a word unit indicates a unit shift.

b. Translating with related words

There are seven noun phrases with "pre-modifier + head" construction which are translated using this strategy.

(1) Data 29.38
SL: *"Why, you told me that the room was in the greatest disorder!"*
TL: *"Mengapa kau memberi tahu saya kalau ruangan itu dalam keadaan berantakan?"* (p. 48, line 6)

The context of the data is when the Commissary visited Le Baron's residence to investigate the case of his death. Charles, the servant, testified that by the time Le Baron's body was found lying in his living room, the living room was in disarray. However, when the Commissary visited the house, the situation of the room was suddenly tidy even though no one came there after the incident.

Based on the context, the noun phrase *the greatest disorder* is employed to describe the messy condition of the living room according to the statement of the servant. The word *greatest* means *terbesar, terbaik,* or *terkenal* in Indonesia (Wijaya, 2003: 122), while *disorder* means *kekacauan* in Indonesian (Wijaya, 2003: 83). And it can be concluded that *the greatest disorder* means *kekacauan terbesar*. However, the word *disorder* is translated by the related adjective *berantakan*, because *berantakan* means *berserak-serak tidak tentu tempatnya* or *tidak teratur* (KBI, 2008: 182) and this word is match to describe the condition of

the room in the context of the data. And the word *kekacauan* and *berantakan* are related because those two terms are used to describe the messiness in Indonesian. The word *keadaan*, which means *condition* in English (Wijaya, 2003: 340), is added to emphasize that the context of the data is describing a condition of a place.

The use of this strategy creates the change of construction of this data. In source language, the noun phrase is in the form of "pre-modifier + head" construction. After translated using this strategy, the construction is changed into "head + post-modifier" with the noun *keadaan* as the head and the adjective *berantakan* as the post-modifier. And this change of construction shows that the shift occurs in the translation of the noun phrase in this data is structure shift. It can be seen from the noun phrase in SL which remains a noun phrase in TL but with the different construction.

c. Translating by omitting

This strategy of translation is applied when there are words in the source language that have not very important role, and if omitted will not change the meaning of the subject matter of the text. There are two noun phrases with the construction "pre-modifier + head" which are translated using this strategy.

(1) Data 131.31

SL: *The same mental operation enabled him to declare, in the tone of a man who has no fear of the possibility of a mistake.*
TL: *Mentalitas itu juga memungkinkannya untuk berkata tanpa takut salah.* (p. 225, line 4)

The context of the data is when Wilson, assistant of Shears, was terrified after being snapped by Shears because he had asked her what Shears himself was impossible to answer, that was the question of how Arsene Lupin managed to find out about baron d'Imblevalle's letter. With that fear, Wilson decided to be submissive and just obey Shears' words. And with the same mentality, which is a submissive and obeying mentality, Wilson decided to ask something once more to Shears, which turned out not to be a question, but a self-approval that he would accompany Shears to Paris which was eventually approved by Shears.

The noun phrase in this data which is formed by four words is translated into only two words, *mentalitas itu*. This noun phrase means *operasi mental yang sama* in Indonesian. However, the translator prefers to summarize the translation of the words *same* and *operation* with the word *itu*. It is obvious that the reason of the translator using the omitting strategy to translate this noun phrase is to shorten the text without changing any meaning.

The head noun of the target language *mentalitas* in target language is the translation of the pre-modifier *mental* in source language. The English adjective *mental* means noun *batin* or *mental* in Indonesian (Wijaya, 2003: 168). However, the translator decided to shift this noun word into *mentalitas*. It is because the meaning of the word *mentalitas* which is *mentality* (Wijaya, 2003: 168) means particular attitudes or way of thinking of a person or group (Oxford Learner's Pocket Dictionary, 2008: 276). And this definition is similar to the noun phrase *the mental operation*.

The construction of the above noun phrase is changed by the use of the strategy. The original noun phrase has "pre-modifier + head" construction with the words *the*, *same*, and *mental* as the pre-modifiers and the word *operation* as the head. After being translated, the construction becomes "head + post-modifier" with the word *mentalitas* as the head and the word *itu* as the post-modifier. The translator decides to use the word *itu* to translate the word *same* and *operation* because the meanings of these words are already explained by the context of the data. And it can be concluded that the translation shift that occurs in this translation process is structure shift.

3. **"Pre-modifier + Head + Post-modifier" Construction**

There are 17 data that have the construction of "pre-modifer + head +

postmodifier". These noun phrases are translated using three types of strategies, which are translating by paraphrasing with related words, by paraphrasing with unrelated words, and with a loan word. These uses of strategies cause three translation shifts, which are class, structure, and unit shifts.

a. Translating by paraphrasing with related words

There are 12 noun phrases with the construction of "pre-modifier + head + post-modifier" which are translated using this strategy of translation.

(1) Data 6.18
SL: *"…;and I have a positive impression that he left me under a threat."*
TL: *"…, dan saya punya kesan kalau dia mengancam saya."* (p. 5, line 16)

The context of the data is when Monsieur Gerbois was being investigated by the police about the disappearance of a wooden writing desk he had bought from a second-hand store the day before. Gerbois suspected that the culprit was the young man he met at that store yesterday. Gerbois said that at the time he bought the table, he had been involved in a scuffle with a young man who also wanted the table. Gerbois noticed that the young man was disturbed by Gerbois refusing to hand over the table, because he saw the young man's eyes looking at him with a displeased stare. With this gaze, Gerbois became very convinced that the young man definitely was trying to threaten him.

The data above is translated by omitting the pre-modifier word *positive.* There are so many meaning of *positive*, and for the context of this data are *clear* and *definite* (Oxford Learner's Pocket Dictionary, 2014: 352). In Indonesian, the word *clear* and *definite* means *jelas* (Wijaya, 2003: 54) and *pasti* (Wijaya, 2003: 75). These meanings of the word *positive* is omitted because it is already elaborated by the context of the data, which is Monsieur Gerbois was positively convinced that the young man he met at the thrift store was threatening him with a stare. And the omitting of this word is not affected the main meaning of the noun phrase.

This noun phrase also experiences the change of construction similar to the noun phrase before. The construction is changed from the "pre-modifier + head + post-modifier" becomes "head + post-modifier". The head in TL is the noun word *kesan* (Wijaya, 2003: 137), which is the translation of the word *impression*. This explanation shows that the translation shift which is occurred here is unit shift. It is because the SL text which is originally in the form of noun phrase is translated into verb word.

b. Translating by paraphrasing with unrelated words

There are three noun phrases with the construction of "pre-modifier + head + post-modifier" which are translated by using this translation strategy.

(1) Data 138.27
SL: *"The marks left by <u>the uprights of the ladder</u>?"*
TL: *"Lalu, goresan pada <u>kerai jendela</u>?"*
(p. 237, line 27)

The context of the data is when Holmlock Shears was visiting the house where an expensive Jewish lamp was stolen. In the house, Shears found small things that could be related to the theft. One of which was two scratches on the balustrade caused by friction with the stairs.

The word *uprights* means *tegak lurus* (Wijaya, 2003: 262) and as *ladder* means *tangga* (Wijaya, 2003: 154). However, this noun phrase is translated with unrelated words *kerai jendela* to match with the co-text of the data.

> *"Di kedua sisi pagar; di perbatasan tanah yang gembur, kami menemukan dua buah lubang yang ditinggalkan kaki tangga, dan ada dua lubang yang sama di bawah balkon. Terakhir, di <u>kerai jendela terdapat dua goresan kecil, yang ternyata disebabkan oleh gesekan dengan tangga.</u>"* (p. 234, line 13)

And in the context of the data, Shears told the Baron that this theft was carried out by Arsene Lupin. Baron then asked what evidence Shears had that could make him accuse Lupin of being the culprit. Shears said that Lupin could have sent a housekeeper to commit the theft, given that he was a very influential thief. And scratch marks, which refer to the two scratches on the window as mentioned in the previous text and are written as *the marks left by the uprights of the ladder* in this context was all Lupin's trick to outwit the investigators. Therefore, based on this context, the noun phrase *the upright of the ladder* is translated as *kerai jendela*.

The construction of the noun phrase above experiences a few change. The originally noun phrase has the construction of "pre-modifier + head + post-modifier". After being translated, the noun phrase's construction becomes "head + post-modifier". Based on this explanation, the translation shift in the translation of this noun phrase is a structure shift.

c. Translating with a loan word

This strategy is usually used when the target language is easily understand by using the borrowed word from source language. The words from source language has no meaning that match enough in target language, but the people still understand the meaning of those words. There is only one data with "pre-modifier + head + post-modifier" construction that is translated using this strategy.

(1) Data 66.36

SL: *"Well, here is a man, who, by way of preparing for <u>a possible struggle with us</u>,..."*
TL: *"Nah, di sini ada seseorang yang <u>berkonfrontasi dengan kita</u>,..."* (p. 112, line 4)

The context of this data is when Holmlock Shears and his assistant Wilson were discussing on how to defeat Arsene Lupin, the ingenious thief who possessed a myriad of sophisticated reinforcements, equipment, and tactics, in the cold war they were experiencing at the time. It was called the cold war because Shears and Lupin did not fight physically, but fought in silence and looking for ways to thwart each other's tactics. At the time, Wilson considered Lupin an opponent who was secretly preparing for something to face the height of a possible war between himself and Holmlock.

The phrase *a possible struggle* is translated with a loan word *berkonfrontasi* that is loaned from English word *confront*. The word *struggle* means *trying hard* or *fighting against* something *someone* (Oxford Learner's Pocket Dictionary, 2014: 441). In this data, the meaning of the word *struggle* that suits is *fighting against something*, because the phrase *a possible struggle* is used to describe a fight that would possibly happen between Lupin and Shears. This noun phrase is translated with the word that means *confront* because this word can be defined as *face to face in angry*

situation (Oxford Learner's Pocket Dictionary, 2014: 89), which is identical with the condition of a fight, that is full of anger between the participants. And based on this context, the word *berkonfrontasi* is used to describe a face-to-face meeting between Shears and Lupin that might have happened soon and it was a meeting involving the anger of each opponent because of their strong desire to defeat opponents in this cold war.

The construction of the noun phrase above is changed to a verb phrase due to the using of translation strategy. The verb phrase is has the Indonesian verb word *berkonfrontasi* as the head phrase and the prepositional phrase *dengan kita* as the post-modifier. The phrase *dengan kita* is classified into prepositional phrase because it is started with the prepositional word *dengan* and followed by the pronoun *us* as the post-modifie. In conclusion, the noun phrase with "pre-modifier + head + post-modifier" construction is changed into a verb phrase with "head + post-modifier" after being translated. And class shift in the phrase level happens in this translation process.

CONCLUSION

There are 28 data which are found from the data source which is Maurice LeBlanc's *The Blonde Lady* completed by its Indonesian translation in Dewi Fita's

Perempuan Berambut Pirang. This research finds that the English noun phrases with abstract nouns as the heads with their translated texts are classified into three types of noun phrase construction. Firstly, there is only one noun phrase with "only head" construction that is translated by paraphrasing with related words with unit shift on it. Secondly, there are 10 noun phrases with "PM + H" construction. These noun phrases are translated using three strategies, which are paraphrasing with unrelated words, paraphrasing with related words, and omitting, and two shifts, which are unit shift and structure shift. Lastly, there are 17 data with "PM + H + PostM" construction which are translated using three strategies, which are paraphrasing with related words, paraphrasing with unrelated words, and with a loan word, and three shifts, which are class, unit, and structure shift. This study suggests that the use of translation strategies in translating texts may lead to translation shifts in the target language.

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