

CHAPTER IV

DATA ANALYSIS

This chapter presents the analysis of the data and the discussion on the findings. The chapter is divided into three subchapters based on the levels of analysis on which the translation shifts occur: word level (4.1), phrase level (4.2), and sentence level (4.3). The following analyses illustrate the types of translation shift that occur in the five bilingual tourism brochures of Surabaya city from Indonesian to English and at the end of this chapter, additional notes toward the grammatical aspects in the brochures are added.

4.1 Translation Shifts at Word Level

There are 51 data showing translation shift at word level. The kinds of shift that occur on this level are grammatical shifts, semantic shifts, and multiple shifts. Some of those shifts occur because of the linguistic system difference between the SL and TL so that those shifts are inevitable while some other shifts are caused by the translator's own interpretation which modifies the SL.

4.1.1 Grammatical Shifts

There are 35 data in this group that contains class shift, unit shift, and number change.

4.1.1.1 Class Shift

Class shift, or one can say “shift on word class”, occurs when the TL is in different class from the SL. It is a change in word class (a shift from one part of speech to another). There are 10 data in this group.

1) Data IV.3.3 (W)

SL: Bahkan, taman ini juga dilengkapi dengan jalur bagi penyandang cacat agar mereka pun bisa ikut berekreasi.

TL: In fact, the park is also equipped with a pathway for people with disabilities so they can participate in recreation.

The SL word *berekreasi* becomes the TL word *recreation*. This means that the SL undergoes a class shift from a verb to a noun. In this case, there is no English verb for the Indonesian verb *berekreasi*. Instead, the translator changes the word class into a noun (*recreation*). In addition, one cannot simply translate *berekreasi* into *recreate* just because it is close to the word *recreation*. Why? It is because the word *recreate* has already had its own meaning (*re + create = create again*) which is totally different from the word *recreation* (to have fun). Consequently, that is why the translator makes the shift.

2) Data V.1.4 (W)

SL: Masjid Agung Sunan Ampel memiliki keunikan di mana terdapat enam belas tiang penyangga yang terbuat dari kayu jati yang panjangnya 17 meter tanpa sambungan.

TL: Sunan Ampel Mosque is unique where there are sixteen pillars made of teak wood which length of 17 meters with no joints.

The SL word *keunikan* becomes the TL word *unique*. This means that the SL undergoes a class shift from a noun to an adjective. This shift is made because it is more common in the TL. In English, it is not common to say that something

has uniqueness instead of something *is unique*, whereas in Indonesian, the reverse is true.

4.1.1.2 Unit Shift

Unit shift, or one can also say “shift on rank”, occurs when the TL is at different rank from the SL. It includes shifts from morpheme to word, word to phrase, clause to sentence, and vice versa. In this case, there is a change from a word to a phrase. There are 10 data in this group.

3) Data II.4.1 (W2)

SL: Sate Klopo terbuat dari daging sapi dan lemak sapi, sate dilabur dengan parutan kelapa yang telah dibumbui kemudian dibakar di atas arang.

TL: Sate Klopo made from meat and fat's cow, satay sowed with coconut grated, then grilled over the flame charcoal.

The SL word *arang* becomes the TL phrase *flame charcoal*. This means that the SL undergoes a unit shift from a word to a phrase. However, it is not that necessary to translate the SL word *arang* into a phrase because it is adequate just to translate it into *charcoal*. In this case, the translator adds the word *flame* because s/he might think that *arang* is burned, so it correlates with fire.

4) Data II.1.1 (W2)

SL: Makanan khas yang hanya dapat dijumpai di Surabaya, Semanggi disajikan dengan menggunakan pincuk daun pisang, terdiri dari beberapa jenis sayur seperti daun semanggi, tauge dan disiram dengan bumbu yang terbuat dari ketela rambat beserta sambal sesuai dengan permintaan pembeli, dimakan dengan kerupuk puli (terbuat dari beras).

TL: Surabaya special food served on banana leaf dish consists of some sort of edible vegetables such as semanggi (water vegetable), water spinach, young bean sprouts, then poured sweet potato spicy and chili sauce according to

consumer request, eat with *krupuk puli* (a crisply baked dessert made from rice flour).

The SL word *sambal* becomes the TL phrase *chili sauce*. This means that the SL undergoes a unit shift from a word to a phrase. This translation is equivalent although the TL has different rank from the SL. In this context, *sambal* means a sauce made from chili. Although the word *sambal* has been added to the Oxford Dictionary, not all non-Indonesian people know what *sambal* is without looking at the dictionary. Therefore, the translator prefers to use *chili sauce* because s/he might think that it is a shorter, simpler, and easier way to translate *sambal* into *chili sauce* instead of *sambal (a sauce made from chili)*.

4.1.1.3 Number Change

Number change, or one can also say “shift on plurality of noun”, occurs when the TL has different number system from the SL. The SL changes from a singular form to a plural form or vice versa. There are 15 data in this group.

5) Data I.1.5 (W1)

SL: Namun, dalam pengembangan, tarian ini ditarikan oleh wanita, dan menciptakan gaya tari yang disebut: Tari Remo Putri atau Style perempuan.

TL: However, in the development, this dance is danced by women offenly, and creates other dance style called: REMO Dance Princess or female Style.

The SL word *wanita* becomes the TL word *women*. This means that the SL undergoes a number change from a singular noun to a plural noun. There is no change of meaning since both of the SL and TL mean the same thing: women in general. In addition to the plurality system in Indonesian, a singular noun

sometimes can have a plural meaning, unlike in English where you have to be precise on the noun's plurality.

6) Data I.1.7 (W)

SL: Gerakan ini didukung oleh lonceng yang diikat di pergelangan kaki.

TL: This movement is supported by the bells that are put in the ankle.

The SL word *lonceng* with no clear indication of being singular or plural is translated into *bells* in the TL that clearly indicate the plural status of the word. This means that the SL word undergoes a number change from a singular noun to a plural noun. The translation is equivalent, however, because in this context, Remo dancers have some small bells tied around one of their ankles (at one foot).

7) Data I.4.10 (W1)

SL: Pada saat pertama tidak ada aturan yang jelas, sehingga sering timbul perselisihan antara pemilik dan bahkan sering berakhir dengan pertempuran.

TL: At the first time there was no clear rules, so that disputes often arised between the owners and even often ended with fighting.

The SL word *perselisihan* becomes the TL word *disputes*. This means that the SL *perselisihan* undergoes a number change from a singular noun to a plural noun because in this context, the dispute happens more than once.

4.1.2 Semantic Shifts

There are 13 data in this group that contains generalization, explicitation, and addition.

4.1.2.1 Generalization

Generalization occurs when the TL is more general than the SL. There are 6 data in this group.

8) Data I.4.10 (W2)

SL: Pada saat pertama tidak ada aturan yang jelas, sehingga sering timbul perselisihan antara pemilik dan bahkan sering berakhir dengan pertempuran.

TL: At the first time there was no clear rules, so that disputes often arised between the owners and even often ended with fighting.

The SL word *pertempuran* becomes the TL word *fighting*. This means that the SL *pertempuran* undergoes a generalization because it is more specific than the TL *fighting* (back-translation: *perkelahian*). *Pertempuran* usually leads to death, while *perkelahian* is not.

9) Data III.5.7 (W)

SL: Momentum tersebut dimanfaatkan untuk menghormati para pahlawan yang telah gugur selama perang kemerdekaan.

TL: The momentum is used to honor the heroes who have died during the war of independence.

The SL word *dimanfaatkan* becomes the TL *is used*. This means that the SL *dimanfaatkan* undergoes a generalization because it is more specific than the TL *is used* (back-translation: *digunakan*).

4.1.2.2 Explication

Explication, or one can say “narrowing or specialization”, occurs when the TL is more specific than the SL. There are 4 data in this group.

10) Data I.1.5 (W2)

SL: Namun, dalam pengembangan, tarian ini ditarikan oleh wanita, dan menciptakan gaya tari yang disebut: Tari Remo Putri atau Style perempuan.

TL: However, in the development, this dance is danced by women offenly, and creates other dance style called: REMO Dance Princess or female Style.

The SL word *Putri* becomes the TL word *Princess*. This means that the SL undergoes an explicitation from *Putri* to *Princess*. The Indonesian word *putri* can be translated into the English word *princess* indeed. However, the SL *putri* here means *female* in the TL, not *princess*. *Princess* means the daughter of a king and she has royal blood, while *putri* in this context is just another way of saying *female* (compare: “*Ia adalah putri raja*” and “*Ia adalah putri pertama dari tiga bersaudara*”). Therefore, because this explicitation leads to non-equivalence and change of meaning in the TL, it is suggested that the SL *putri* is enough just to be translated into *female*.

11) Data I.1.6 (W)

SL: Karakteristik utama dari Tari Remo adalah gerakan dinamis kaki.

TL: The ultimate characteristic from Remo Dance is a dynamic movement of the foot.

The SL word *kaki* becomes the TL word *foot*. This means that the SL undergoes an explicitation because it is more general than the TL. The word *kaki* (*leg*) is the whole part of one’s lower body which includes *thigh* (*paha*), *knee* (*dengkul*), *calf* (*betis*), *ankle* (*pergelangan kaki*), *tumit* (*heel*), and *foot* (*bagian terbawah dari kaki*), while *foot* is only the lowest part of one’s body (the lowest part of leg). In this context, the translator uses the word *foot* because s/he wants to

emphasize that the Remo dancers use their foot to sound the bells tied around the ankle of that foot during the dance.

12) Data II.4.1 (W1)

SL: Sate Klopo terbuat dari daging sapi dan lemak sapi, sate dilabur dengan parutan kelapa yang telah dibumbui kemudian dibakar di atas arang.

TL: Sate Klopo made from meat and fat's cow, satay sowed with coconut grated, then grilled over the flame charcoal.

The SL word *dibakar* becomes the TL word *grilled*. This means that the SL *dibakar* (*burned*) undergoes an explicitation because it is more general than the TL *grilled* (cooking food over an open fire; back-translation: *dipanggang*). In Indonesian, it is common to use the verb *bakar* (*burn*) for cooking food besides the verbs *masak* (*cook*), *goreng* (*fry*), or *panggang* (*grill*). However, in English, it is not common to use the verb *burn* for cooking food because if one *burns* food, it is like *burning* something like paper, dry leaves, etc. Instead, verbs like *cook*, *fry*, or *grill* are used in relation to cooking food.

4.1.2.3 Addition

Addition occurs when something has been added to the TL. There are 3 data in this group.

13) Data II.4.2 (W)

SL: Sate saat digigit parutan kelapanya terasa krenyes-krenyes di lidah.

TL: So when bite them, it's feel crunchy of coconut grated on your tongue.

The word *your* suddenly appears in the TL when there is no corresponding word in the SL. This means that the SL undergoes an addition in the TL. This

addition does not change the meaning since the intended *tongue* in this context is the readers' *tongue*, so the translator adds the word *your*.

4.1.3 Multiple Shifts

Multiple shifts occur when there is more than one translation shift (combination between grammatical shifts and semantic shifts) applied on the data.

There are 3 data in this group.

14) Data III.2.4 (W)

SL: Selain video rama ini juga terdapat fasilitas Musik Live, Kolam Renang untuk anak, dan Rekreasi Air di sungai Kalimas, dan sebuah Stan souvenir.

TL: Beside the video rama, there are also other facilities like Live Music, Swimming Pool for children, Water Recreation in Kalimas River, and the Souvenir Stan.

The SL *fasilitas* becomes the TL *other facilities*. This means that the SL undergoes number change and addition. The SL undergoes a number change because in Indonesian, a singular noun sometimes can have a plural meaning, while in English, one has to be precise whether the noun is singular or plural (there are more than one facility in this context so that the translator shifts the plurality of the noun). Moreover, the SL undergoes an addition because the facility intended in this context is facilities other than the video rama and therefore, the translator gives the addition.

4.2 Translation Shifts at Phrase Level

There are 229 data that show translation shift at phrase level. The kinds of shift that occur on this level are grammatical shifts, semantic shifts, and multiple

shifts. Some of those shifts occur because of the linguistic system difference between the SL and TL so that those shifts are inevitable while some other shifts are caused by the translator's own interpretation which modifies the SL.

4.2.1 Grammatical Shifts

There are 169 data in this group that contains structure shift, class shift, unit shift, number change.

4.2.1.1 Structure Shift

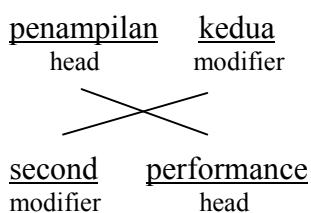
Structure shift occurs when the TL has different structure from the SL. It is a change of word sequence. There are 143 data in this group.

15) Data I.2.10 (P1)

SL: Penampilan kedua adalah binatang berkepala dua adalah manusia berkepala singa di atas kepalanya adalah burung merak yang ekor dan sayapnya naik (Dada Merak).

TL: The second performance is a two-headed beast is human-headed lion above his head is a peacock which its tail and wings rise (Dada Merak).

The SL phrase *penampilan kedua* becomes the TL phrase *the second performance*. This means that the SL phrase undergoes a structure shift because in English noun phrases, the modifier comes before the noun (head), so the word order must be reversed (in Indonesian noun phrases, the modifier comes after the head).








16) Data V.5.9 (P1 and P2)

SL: Klenteng ini merupakan saksi bisu pertahanan terakhir dari kejayaan aliran Kong Hu Chu di Surabaya, dan satu-satunya klenteng khusus agama Kong Hu Chu di Asia Tenggara.

TL: The temple is a silent witness to the last defense of the triumph of the of Confucian religion in Surabaya, and the only exclusive temple for Confucian religion in Southeast Asia.

The SL phrases *saksi bisu pertahanan terakhir dari kejayaan aliran Kong Hu Chu* and *satu-satunya klenteng khusus agama Kong Hu Chu* become the TL phrases *a silent witness to the last defense of the triumph of the of Confucian religion* and *the only exclusive temple for Confucian religion*. This means that those SL phrases undergo structure shifts.

<u>saksi bisu</u>	<u>pertahanan terakhir</u>	dari kejayaan	<u>aliran Kong Hu Chu</u>
			
a <u>silent witness</u>	to the <u>last defense</u>	of the triumph of the of	<u>Confucian religion</u>
<u>satu-satunya</u>	<u>klenteng khusus</u>	<u>agama Kong Hu Chu</u>	
			
the only <u>exclusive temple</u>	for <u>Confucian religion</u>		

4.2.1.2 Class Shift

Class shift, or one can say “shift on word class”, occurs when the TL is in different class from the SL. It is a change in word class (a shift from one part of speech to another). There are 2 data in this group.

17) Data I.2.6 (P)

SL: Singkat cerita bahwa raja Kelono Suwandono berhasil memenuhi persyaratan yang diminta oleh putri Songgo Langit.

TL: The short story that the king Kelono Suwandono succeed to fulfill the condition that is asked by the princess Songgo Langit.

The SL phrase *singkat cerita* becomes the TL phrase *short story*. This means that the SL undergoes a class shift from an adverb phrase to a noun phrase. *Singkat cerita* means “in short” or “in brief”; it means that the story teller wants to shorten the time of the event. Meanwhile, *short story* means “a story which is short”, not long (back-translation: *cerita pendek* or *cerpen*). Therefore, because this shift leads to non-equivalence and change of meaning in the TL, it is suggested that the SL *singkat cerita* is translated into *shortly* or *briefly*.

18) Data III.3.1 (P1)

SL: Dirintis oleh Dr dr Haryadi Soeparto DOR MSc pada tahun 1990-an, museum ini dilengkapi dengan “perpustakaan khusus” yakni perpustakaan yang memungkinkan untuk studi pendalaman tentang budaya upaya kesehatan.

TL: Pioneered by Dr dr Haryadi Soeparto, DOR MSc. With a “special library” the library that allows to study the deepening of the culture of health efforts.

The SL phrase *studi pendalaman* becomes the TL phrase *to study the deepening*. This means that the SL undergoes a class shift from a noun phrase to a verb phrase. It is not clear why the translator changes the word class since the SL phrase *studi pendalaman* can be translated into the TL without changing its word class.

4.2.1.3 Unit Shift

Unit shift, or one can say “shift on rank”, occurs when the TL is at different rank from the SL. It includes shifts from morpheme to word, word to phrase, clause to sentence, and vice versa. In this case, there is a change from a phrase to a word. There are 21 data in this group.

19) Data I.1.4 (P)

SL: Tarian ini menggambarkan tentang perjuangan seorang pangeran dalam medan perang.

TL: This dance describes of the struggle of a prince in the battlefield.

The SL phrase *medan perang* becomes the TL word *battlefield*. This means that the SL undergoes a unit shift from a phrase to a word. In this case, there is an expression in English that can express *medan perang* in one word.

20) Data IV.9.5 (P1 and P2)

SL: Terdapat pula lapangan futsal lengkap dengan gawang dan pagar pembatas yang dapat digunakan anak-anak muda untuk area bermain bola.

TL: There is also an indoor soccer field complete with goal and guardrail that can be used by the juveniles for ball-games.

The SL phrases *pagar pembatas* and *anak-anak muda* become the TL words *guardrail* and *juveniles*. This means that those SL phrases undergo a unit shift from a phrase to a word. Once more, there are such words in English that can express *pagar pembatas* and *anak-anak muda* in one word so that this shift occurs.

4.2.1.4 Number Change

Number change, or one can also say “shift on plurality of noun”, occurs when the TL has different number system from the SL. The SL changes from a singular form to a plural form or vice versa. There are 3 data in this group.

21) Data IV.7.4 (P)

SL: Di sini kita dapat melihat replika penghargaan yang pernah diraih oleh Kota Surabaya seperti Wahana Tata Nugraha, Adipura Kencana, dll.

TL: Here we can see the replicas of the awards had ever been achieved by Surabaya City like Wahana Tata Nugraha, Adipura Kencana, etc.

The SL phrase *replika penghargaan* becomes the TL phrase *replicas of the awards*. This means that the SL undergoes a number change because the plurality system between the SL and the TL is different. In this context, the replica and the award are more than one so that is why the translator shifts the noun's plurality because in English, s/he has to make sure of it.

4.2.2 Semantic Shifts

There are 16 data in this group that contains generalization, explicitation, addition, and deletion.

4.2.2.1 Generalization

Generalization occurs when the TL is more general than the SL. There is only 1 data in this group.

22) Data IV.7.1 (P)

SL: Berada di Taman ini bagai menemukan sebuah oase di tengah kota.

TL: Being in the park is like finding an oasis in the city.

The SL phrase *di tengah kota* becomes the TL phrase *in the city*. This means that the SL undergoes a generalization because it is more specific than the TL. The SL *di tengah kota* refers to the middle of the city, while the TL *in the city* could refer to any place in the city (back-translation: *di kota*).

4.2.2.2 Explication

Explication, or one can say “narrowing or specialization”, occurs when the TL is more specific than the SL. There are 3 data in this group.

23) Data I.2.8 (P)

SL: Lanjut cerita, resepsi diadakan di tengah kota, sorakan dengan diiringi tari dan tetabuhan.

TL: As the story goes, the reception was held in town square cheered up with the performance of dance and tetabuhan.

The SL phrase *di tengah kota* becomes the TL phrase *in town square*. This means that the SL undergoes an explication because it is more general than the TL. The SL *di tengah kota* could refer to any place in the middle of the city, while the TL *in town square* refers to a particular place in the city (back-translation: *di alun-alun kota*).

24) Data II.4.3 (P2)

SL: Bumbu sate klopo terbuat dari kacang tanah dicampur dengan kecap ditambah irisan bawang merah dan cabai sesuai selera.

TL: The satay spicy made from crushed nut mixes onion slices and chili.

The SL phrase *kacang tanah* becomes the TL phrase *crushed nut*. This means that the SL undergoes an explication because it is more general than the TL. The SL *kacang tanah* could refer to any condition of the nut (whole or smashed), while the TL *crushed nut* refers to a particular condition of the nut (smashed).

4.2.2.3 Addition

Addition occurs when something has been added to the TL. There are 5 data in this group.

25) Data IV.12.1 (P)

SL: Tepat berada di depan Jembatan Merah Plaza, Taman Jayengrono diresmikan Walikota Surabaya, Tri Rismaharini, di akhir tahun 2012.

TL: Right in front of the Jembatan Merah Plaza, Jayengrono Park was inaugurated by The Mayor of Surabaya, Tri Rismaharini on Monday at the end of 2012.

The SL phrase *di akhir tahun 2012* becomes the TL phrase *on Monday at the end of 2012*. The SL undergoes an addition because it can be seen that there is an additional information about the day of the inauguration. Since the inauguration took place on Monday, December 31, 2012, then it is the reason why the translator gives the additional information.

(<http://www.surabaya.go.id/berita/detail.php?id=16421>).

4.2.2.4 Deletion

Deletion occurs when something has been deleted in the TL. There are 7 data in this group.

26) Data IV.12.3 (P2)

SL: Misalnya Spot Mallaby, lokasi tewasnya Brigjend A.W.S Mallaby yang memicu pecahnya pertempuran 10 Nopember di Surabaya, dengan rancangan pola lantai tak beraturan yang menggambarkan ledakan hebat yang menewaskan Brigjend Mallaby dan replika mobilnya.

TL: For example Spot Mallaby, the location Brigjend AWS Mallaby death that triggered the outbreak of battle in Surabaya, on November 10, with a design of irregular floor pattern that describes the explosion that killed Mallaby Brigjend and replica car.

The SL phrase *ledakan hebat* becomes the TL phrase *explosion*. It can be seen that the word *hebat* is not translated and therefore, the SL undergoes a deletion. The translator prefers not to translate the word *hebat* because s/he might think that if an explosion can kill people, it already means that it is a big explosion so that s/he thinks that it is not too necessary to translate *ledakan hebat* into *big explosion*. Although it is deleted, it does not change the meaning of the context so that it is not a big deal. However, it is suggested that the word *hebat* should not have been deleted in order to describe the battle of Surabaya more detailed.

27) Data V.4.3 (P)

SL: Namun dalam perkembangannya secara perlahan tempat tersebut berubah fungsi menjadi tempat ibadah.

TL: But in its development the building gradually turned into a place of worship.

The SL phrase *berubah fungsi menjadi* becomes the TL phrase *turned into*. The translator does not translate the word *fungsi* and therefore, the SL undergoes a deletion. Overall, people can understand what the TL means. However, there is a slight change of meaning. In the SL, the context says that there is a change of the building's function from "a temporary place to stay" to "a place of worship", while in the TL, it is the building's form which undergoes the change. The building "seems" to transform into another form by the use of the word *turned into* because the word *turn into* is usually used to express something (or someone) that transforms into different form. For example, "*The witch cursed the prince and he turned into a frog*". Therefore, due to the slight change of meaning, it is suggested that the word *fungsi* should not have been deleted in this context.

4.2.3 Multiple Shifts

Multiple shifts occur when there is more than one translation shift (combination between grammatical shifts and semantic shifts) applied on the data.

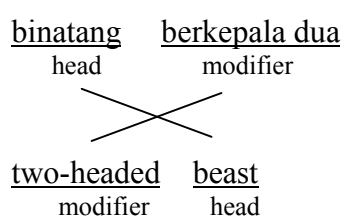
There are 44 data in this group.

28) Data I.2.10 (P2)

SL: Penampilan kedua adalah binatang berkepala dua adalah manusia berkepala singa di atas kepalanya adalah burung merak yang ekor dan sayapnya naik (Dada Merak).

TL: The second performance is a two-headed beast is human-headed lion above his head is a peacock which its tail and wings rise (Dada Merak).

The SL phrase *binatang berkepala dua* becomes the TL phrase *two-headed beast*. This means that the SL phrase undergoes explicitation and structure shift. The phrase undergoes an explicitation because *binatang berkepala dua* (two-headed animal) is general, while *two-headed beast* is more specific (back-translation: *binatang buas berkepala dua*). This shift does not change the meaning of the SL because in the context of Reog Dance, the intended animal is a lion, a beast. Besides, the SL *binatang berkepala dua* also undergoes a structure shift.



29) Data III.1.4 (P)

SL: Sampai saat ini tempat ini masih dijadikan pabrik untuk memproduksi rokok kretek.

TL: Until now this place is still used as a factory to manufacture cigarettes.

The SL phrase *rokok kretek* becomes the TL word *cigarettes*. This means that the SL undergoes unit shift, number change, and generalization. First, the SL *rokok kretek* undergoes a unit shift from a phrase to a word because unlike Indonesian, there is no classification of cigarette in English that can describe *rokok kretek* in simple words, so it is translated directly into the TL *cigarettes*. Second, the SL *rokok kretek* undergoes a number change because in this context, the factory produces many cigarettes. Third, the SL *rokok kretek* undergoes a generalization because it is more specific than the TL *cigarettes* (back-translation: *rokok*). *Cigarettes* might have filter, but *rokok kretek* surely does not have filter. In addition, although English has the word *cigar* for cigarette that does not have filter, *cigar* is different from *rokok kretek*. *Cigar* (back-translation: *cerutu*) is bigger than *rokok kretek* and it is not wrapped in white paper.

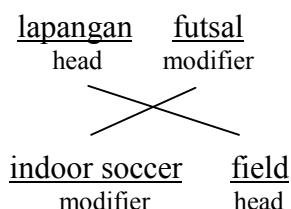
30) Data IV.9.5 (P1)

SL: Terdapat pula lapangan futsal lengkap dengan gawang dan pagar pembatas yang dapat digunakan anak-anak muda untuk area bermain bola.

TL: There is also an indoor soccer field complete with goal and guardrail that can be used by the juveniles for ball-games.

The SL phrase *lapangan futsal* becomes the TL phrase *indoor soccer field*. This means that the SL undergoes generalization, addition, and structure shift. First, the SL *futsal* undergoes a generalization because it is more specific than the TL *soccer* (back-translation: *sepak bola*), in which *futsal* is a kind of soccer. Second, the SL *futsal* undergoes an addition because the word *indoor* is added in the TL. The translator adds the word *indoor* to explain what kind of soccer *futsal*

is because English lacks of that term and because *futsal* is always played indoor, not outdoor. Third, the SL *lapangan futsal* undergoes a structure shift.

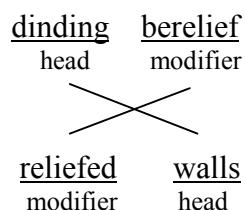


31) Data IV.12.4 (P)

SL: Kemudian ada Selasar Perjuangan, dinding berelief yang bercerita tentang sejarah.

TL: Then there is Selasar Perjuangan, reliefed walls about history.

The SL phrase *dinding berelief yang bercerita tentang sejarah* becomes the TL phrase *reliefed walls about history*. This means that the SL undergoes deletion and structure shift. The SL *yang bercerita* undergoes a deletion because it is not vital enough in the text development; it is not translated into the TL. Besides, the SL *dinding berelief* also undergoes a structure shift.



4.3 Translation Shifts at Sentence Level

There are 20 data showing translation shift at sentence level. The kinds of shift that occur on this level are grammatical shifts and semantic shifts. Some of those shifts occur because of the linguistic system difference between the SL and TL so that those shifts are inevitable while some other shifts are caused by the translator's own interpretation which modifies the SL.

4.3.1 Grammatical Shifts

There are 18 data in this group that contains unit shift, passivization, and de-passivization.

4.3.1.1 Unit Shift

Unit shift, or one can say “shift on rank”, occurs when the TL is at different rank from the SL. It includes shifts from morpheme to word, word to phrase, clause to sentence, and vice versa. In this case, there is a change from a sentence to a phrase. There are 7 data in this group.

32) Data I.4.9 (S)

SL: Sapi yang berlari untuk membajak sawah **ditunggangi** oleh seorang joki (tokang Tongko bhuto).

TL: The bulls that were raced to plow the rice field **ridden** by a jockey (tokang tongko bhuto).

The SL sentence becomes a phrase in the TL. This means that the SL undergoes a unit shift from a sentence to a phrase. However, there is a need to translate sentence into sentence because in the form of paragraph, there are sentences, not phrases. Therefore, it is suggested that the SL *ditunggangi* is translated into *are ridden* because an omission of “to be” in a passive sentence leads to a unit shift from a sentence to a phrase.

33) Data II.4.1 (S)

SL: Sate Klopo **terbuat** dari daging sapi dan lemak sapi, sate dilabur dengan parutan kelapa yang telah dibumbui kemudian dibakar di atas arang.

TL: Sate Klopo **made** from meat and fat's cow, satay sowed with coconut grated, then grilled over the flame charcoal.

The SL sentence becomes a phrase in the TL. This means that the SL undergoes a unit shift from a sentence to a phrase. However, there is a need to translate sentence into sentence because in the form of paragraph, there are sentences, not phrases. Therefore, it is suggested that the SL *terbuat* is translated into *is made* because an omission of “*to be*” in a passive sentence leads to a unit shift from a sentence to a phrase.

34) Data IV.13.3 (S)

SL: Monumen berbentuk setengah sirip daun **ingin menunjukkan** kota Surabaya sebagai kota yang peduli pada alam.

TL: A semicircular fins leaf monument **to show** the city of Surabaya as a city that cares about nature.

The SL sentence becomes a phrase in the TL. This means that the SL undergoes a unit shift from a sentence to a phrase. However, there is a need to translate sentence into sentence because in the form of paragraph, there are sentences, not phrases. In this case, the shift caused by changing a full verb into an infinitive leads to a shift from a sentence to a phrase. Therefore, it is suggested that the SL *ingin menunjukkan* is translated into *wants to show* because in English, the use of an infinitive after a noun is meant to modify that noun.

4.3.1.2 Passivization

Passivization occurs when the voice of the SL is changed into passive. It is a change from an active sentence to a passive sentence. There is only 1 data in this group.

35) Data IV.9.2 (S)

SL: Taman ini **berada** di area monumen Ronggolawe.

TL: The park **is located** in the monument Ronggolawe area.

The SL sentence's voice is active, while the TL sentence's voice is passive. This means that the SL undergoes a passivization. Even though the voice is different, it does not change the meaning of the sentence since the SL *berada* is synonymous with the TL *is located* (back-translation: *terletak*).

4.3.1.3 Depassivization

Depassivization occurs when the voice of the SL is changed into active. It is a change from a passive sentence to an active sentence. There are 10 data in this group.

36) Data I.2.12 (S)

SL: Acara yang dilakukan di resepsi pernikahan sang putri Songgo Langit dan Raja Kelono Suwandono akhirnya **disebut** seni "REOG".

TL: The show which is performed in the wedding reception of the princess Songgo Langit and The King Kelono Suwandono eventually **called** the arts of "REOG".

The SL sentence's voice is passive, while the TL sentence's voice is active. This means that the SL undergoes a depassivization. However, because this shift of voice leads to non-equivalence and change of meaning in the TL, it is suggested that the SL *disebut* is translated into *is called*, not *called*. In other words, there should not have been a depassivization.

37) Data II.2.2 (S)

SL: Makanan ini terdiri dari lontong, tauge, tahu goreng, lentho, bawang goreng, kecap dan sambal.

TL: The food consists of lontong (rice steamed wrapped with banana leaf), bean sprout, fried tahu, lento, fried onion, ketchup sauce and chili sauce.

The SL sentence's voice is passive, while the TL sentence's voice is active.

This means that the SL undergoes a depassivization. Although the SL undergoes a shift, it does not lead to non-equivalence or change of meaning since the TL *consists of* is already equivalent with the SL *terdiri dari*. In other words, it is just the matter of linguistic difference between Indonesian and English.

4.3.2 Semantic Shifts

There are 2 data in this group that contains addition and deletion.

4.3.2.1 Addition

Addition occurs when something has been added to the TL. There is only 1 data in this group.

38) Data II.1.2 – II.1.3 (S)

SL: Penjual semanggi adalah wanita tengah baya dengan menggendong bakul di punggungnya dan dijajakan keliling kota Surabaya.

TL: Semanggi's sellers are half elder women who sling them on her back and vend to all of part Surabaya city. It's today traditional food in Surabaya.

A sentence appears in the TL paragraph when there is no corresponding sentence in the SL and this means that the SL undergoes an addition in the TL. This context is talking about Semanggi, a traditional food from Surabaya. It seems that the translator gives additional information in the TL in order to explain and

emphasize that Semanggi is a traditional food from Surabaya since in the TL, the translator only states that Semanggi is *Surabaya special food*, unlike *makanan khas yang hanya dapat dijumpai di Surabaya* in the SL (Data II.1.1).

4.3.2.2 Deletion

Deletion occurs when something has been deleted in the TL. There is only 1 data in this group.

39) Data III.2.4 – III.2.5 (S)

SL: Selain video rama ini juga terdapat fasilitas Musik Live, Kolam Renang untuk anak, dan Rekreasi Air di sungai Kalimas, dan sebuah Stan souvenir. Di dalam kompleks juga berdiri panggung besar untuk acara tertentu.

TL: Beside the video rama, there are also other facilities like Live Music, Swimming Pool for children, Water Recreation in Kalimas River, and the Souvenir Stan.

The SL sentence *Di dalam kompleks juga berdiri panggung besar untuk acara tertentu* disappears in the TL text. This means that the SL undergoes a deletion in the TL; the translator deletes information about the place. In this context, the brochure describes the Submarine Monument and the facilities provided in the monument area. However, the translator does not translate one of the facilities: *panggung besar untuk acara tertentu* (big stage for certain events). The translator might think that the SL sentence is not vital enough in the text development or it might be that s/he forgets to translate the sentence. Nevertheless, the information should not have been deleted because information in tourism brochures should be complete.

4.4 Additional Notes on the Grammatical Aspects in the Brochures

This subchapter is an additional note in order to deal with the grammatical errors in the five tourism brochures. It is agreed in the first chapter of this study that this study only focuses on the translation shifts, not the grammatical aspects. However, as the brochures are analyzed, there are a great amount of grammatical errors that can be found within the brochures that could affect the readers' understanding toward the tourist attractions in the brochures.

The errors are divided into four categories: inappropriate dictions, omission of *to be* in passive sentences, incomplete sentences, and translator's carelessness.

1. Inappropriate Dictions

Within the brochures, it can be seen that the translator picks up inappropriate dictions (word choice) for some words. As the result, unnaturalness can be seen in the TL.

40) Data II.1.1

SL: Makanan khas yang hanya dapat dijumpai di Surabaya, Semanggi disajikan dengan menggunakan pincuk daun pisang, terdiri dari beberapa jenis sayur seperti daun semanggi, tauge dan disiram dengan bumbu yang terbuat dari ketela rambat beserta sambal sesuai dengan permintaan pembeli, dimakan dengan kerupuk puli (terbuat dari beras).

TL: Surabaya special food served on banana leaf dish consists of some sort of edible vegetables such as semanggi (water vegetable), water spinach, young bean sprouts, then poured sweet potato spicy and chili sauce according to consumer request, eat with krupuk puli (a crisply baked dessert made from rice flour).

As can be seen above, the translator translates the SL *pincuk* into the TL *dish*. The translator uses an inappropriate diction since *pincuk* is a

“container” of food which is made from banana leaf and is used to serve semanggi, or one can say that it is the way how traditional people serve semanggi without using plates. Meanwhile, *dish* in this context can have two meanings: food and plate. The first meaning is obviously not appropriate for the translation, while the second meaning is also not appropriate since *pincuk* is different from plate.

41) Data II.1.2

SL: Penjual semanggi adalah wanita tengah baya dengan menggendong bakul di punggungnya dan dijajakan keliling kota Surabaya.

TL: Semanggi’s sellers are half elder women who sling them on her back and vend to all of part Surabaya city.

It is not clear why the translator uses the TL *them* to translate the SL *bakul* but it can be seen that the translator chooses an inappropriate word choice since *bakul* is a basket, while *them* (back-translation: *mereka* or *nya*) is a totally different word from basket. Besides, it is also not clear what the word *them* refers to.

42) Data II.4.3

SL: Bumbu sate klopo terbuat dari kacang tanah dicampur dengan kecap ditambah irisan bawang merah dan cabai sesuai selera.

TL: The satay spicy made from crushed nut mixes onion slices and chili.

The SL *bumbu* is spice for food, while the TL *spicy* is a hot taste in the mouth after eating a spicy food (back-translation: *pedas*). In this context, the translator seems confused with the spelling because the word *spice* is similar to the word *spicy* so that s/he chooses a word which is

totally different in the meaning. In addition, Data II.3.3 also indicates the same thing for the same word.

43) Data II.5.3

SL: Rawon akan terasa lebih nikmat bila dimakan bersama empal daging sapi dan telur asin dengan tambahan tauge kecil, kerupuk udang serta sambal terasi.

TL: Rawon will feel more delicious if served with spiced and fried chunks of beef and salty egg with additional bean sprout, shrimp snack as well as shrimp chili paste.

In Indonesian, the word *terasa* can refer to both the sense of touching (on the skin) and tasting (on the tongue). For instance, people can express their feeling by the word *terasa* after they touch a hot iron and eat a sweet food: *terasa panas* and *terasa manis*. However, English has the words *feel* and *taste* to differentiate the sense of touching and tasting. People feel something on their skin but not taste it, while they taste something on their tongue but not feel it. Thus, in this context, *rawon* is a food, so it is not appropriate to translate the SL *terasa* into the TL *feel* since it deals with the *taste* on the tongue, not on the skin. Meanwhile, although the translator uses a different word to translate the SL *dimakan* (*is eaten*) into the TL [is] *served* (back-translation: *disajikan*), it does not change the meaning that rawon will be more delicious if it is eaten with those additional ingredients.

44) Data III.2.2

SL: KRI Pasopati termasuk jenis SS type Whisky Class dibuat di Vladi Rusia pada tahun 1952, berperan aktif dalam menegakkan kedaulatan negara dan hukum di laut antara lain dalam operasi Trikora.

TL: KRI Pasopati included type of SS type Whisky Class made in Vladi, Russia in 1952, played an active role in upholding the rule and the law of the state on the sea, such as in Trikora operation.

In this case, it is inappropriate to translate the SL *kedaulatan* into the TL *rule* since the essence is different. *Kedaulatan* is sovereignty (supreme power or authority), while *rule* is peraturan. Sovereignty is the power to rule a state or people, while rule is a set of regulations or principles.

45) Data III.3.4

SL: Namun belakangan museum ini dianggap warisan budaya karena menyimpan rekam jejak sejarah kesehatan yang kental dengan unsur adat dan tradisi.

TL: But lately this museum is considered as a cultural heritage by storing health historical track with a strong element of customs and traditions.

This sentence talks about the cause and effect of the museum of being considered as a cultural heritage. In Indonesian, the indication of a cause and effect sentence is by the use of the word *karena*, while in English, it is by the use of the word *because*, not *by*. Therefore, it is not appropriate to translate the SL *karena* into the TL *by*.

46) Data IV.1.3

SL: Beberapa sarana yang juga menjadi keunggulan dari taman Mundu, di sana dilengkapi kran air siap minum yang disediakan oleh Perusahaan Air Minum (PDAM) Surabaya.

TL: Some facilities are also become the hallmarks of the park Mundu, like the ready to drink tap water supplied by the Surabaya Drinking-Water company (PDAM).

As can be seen above, the translator chooses the TL *hallmarks* to translate the SL *keunggulan*. *Keunggulan* means excellence but in this context it means the main attractions of the park. Meanwhile, *hallmark* is “a mark stamped on articles of gold, silver, or platinum in Britain, certifying their standard of purity” (Oxford Dictionary). It can be seen that the meaning of the SL and TL word is totally different. In addition, Data V.1.8 also indicates the same thing but with different words. The translator translates the SL *ciri khas* into the TL *hallmark*. Since *ciri khas* means special characteristic, it indicates that the translator once again uses inappropriate word choices.

47) Data IV.7.2

SL: Taman seluas 6.000 m² ini dihiasi sekitar 21 jenis tanaman sehingga terasa nyaman untuk melepas penat.

TL: The park of 6.000 m² is decorated around 21 types of plants that feels comfortable to remove fatigue.

The SL *melepas penat* is translated into the TL *to remove fatigue* and it indicates that the translator picks up an inappropriate diction. It is correct to translate *melepas penat* into *to remove fatigue* IF it is a word-to-word translation. However, a translator cannot rely on the form, but on the meaning. In this context, *melepas penat* is another way of saying to take a rest (the setting is in the park). Moreover, English-speaking people will not understand if someone says “*I want to remove fatigue*” instead of “*I*

want to take a rest". As the result, the translator causes unnaturalness in the translation and it will cause confusion in the readers' mind.

2. Omission of *to be* in Passive Sentences

Within the brochures, it can be noticed that some passive sentences show incomplete structures for they lose the auxiliary *be* element. The omission of auxiliary *be* in passive sentences will lead to a change of level from a sentence to a phrase. However, this case is different from unit shift because unit shift only occurs from a word to a phrase or vice versa. A change from a phrase to a sentence or vice versa is not considered as a unit shift since the translator does not change the rank or the level; s/he just adds or deletes something from it.

48) Data II.4.1

SL: Sate Klopo terbuat dari daging sapi dan lemak sapi, sate dilabur dengan parutan kelapa yang telah dibumbui kemudian dibakar di atas arang.

TL: Sate Klopo made from meat and fat's cow, satay sowed with coconut grated, then grilled over the flame charcoal.

In Indonesian, a passive sentence is indicated by the prefix *di-*, *ke-*, and *ter-* before the basic verb, while in English, a passive sentence is indicated by the use of *to be* and the past participle form of the basic verb. The SL *terbuat* is a verb, while the TL *made* now becomes a reduced adjective clause after the *to be* omission done by the translator. For example:

- The signals which are given are simple. (adjective clause)
- The signals given are simple. (reduced adjective clause)
(Broukal; 1995:72)

Therefore, since the translator omits the *to be*, the SL sentence now becomes an incomplete sentence in the TL because it is a phrase, not a sentence. In addition, the same thing also happens with Data II.4.4 and Data II.5.2.

49) Data II.4.4

SL: Sate klopo disajikan dengan nasi atau lontong dan akan terasa gurih bila ditaburi dengan koyah khas sate klopo.

TL: Sate Klopo served with rice or lontong and feel delicious and crispy poured koyah are special satay klopo.

50) Data II.5.2

SL: Rawon dikenal sebagai masakan Jawa Timur berupa sup daging dengan bumbu khas kluwek.

TL: Rawon known as traditional East Java comprise beef soup with kluwek unique spicy.

In Data II.4.4, the translator changes the SL *disajikan* into the TL *served*, while in Data II.5.2, the translator translates the SL *dikenal* into the the TL *known*. Both of them omit the *to be* in their sentence and therefore, it is not appropriate.

3. Incomplete Sentences

Within the brochures, it can be found that some of the sentences are not complete sentences. Since a paragraph is required to be composed

from sentences, it is expected that each paragraph in the brochures should consist of complete sentences. However, the fact, it is not.

51) Data I.5.3

SL: Juga mengangkat di sentuhan iringan musik tradisional.

TL: Also raised at the touch of a traditional musical accompaniment.

A complete sentence consists of a subject and a predicate. However, it can be seen that both the SL and the TL do not have a subject; the sentence starts with a verb. Therefore, it is necessary to give a subject to the sentence in order to compose a good sentence and paragraph. The same thing also occurs in Data II.3.2, Data IV.5.1, and Data V.3.5.

52) Data II.3.2

SL: Terbuat dari aneka sayuran (kangkung, kacang panjang, tauge), aneka buah-buahan (kedondong, mangga muda, belimbing, nanas, bengkuang dan mentimun) serta tempe goreng, tahu goreng, lontong dan tidak ketinggalan “cingur” sebagai ciri khas bahan rujak.

TL: Made from various vegetable (water spinach, long nourishing bean, bean sprout), various fruits (kedondong, unripe mango, star fruit, pineapple, bengkoang, and cucumber), fried tempe, fried tahu, lontong, and certainly cingur as main feature of rujak.

53) Data IV.5.1

SL: Diresmikan oleh Walikota Surabaya pada tanggal 7 Mei 2011.

TL: Inaugurated by the Mayor of Surabaya on May 7, 2011.

54) Data V.3.5

SL: Termasuk laksamana Cheng Hoo alias Sam Poo Kong yang diutus Yung Lo untuk mengunjungi kerajaan Majapahit.

TL: Including the admiral Cheng Hoo aka Sam Poo Kong Yung Lo was sent to visit the kingdom of Majapahit.

It is a little bit different with Data I.4.6 and Data III.2.1 where the SL is an incomplete sentence but the TL is a complete sentence.

55) Data I.4.6

SL: Dimulai sejak abad ke-14 lalu.

TL: It was started since 14th century ago.

56) Data III.2.1

SL: Merupakan wujud asli dari KRI Pasopati 410, salah satu kapal selam TNI – Angkatan Laut dari satuan Kapal Selam Armada RI Kawasan Timur.

TL: It is the original form of KRI Pasopati 410, one of the Indonesian military submarine – Navy from Submarine Fleet units of eastern Indonesia.

4. Translator's Carelessness

Since there are many errors in the grammatical aspects within the brochures, it can be considered that the translator is careless in translating the brochures. The translator's carelessness can be seen clearly through the following examples.

57) Data I.2.10

SL: Penampilan kedua adalah binatang berkepala dua adalah manusia berkepala singa di atas kepalanya adalah burung merak yang ekor dan sayapnya naik (Dada Merak).

TL: The second performance is a two-headed beast is human-headed lion above his head is a peacock which its tail and wings rise (Dada Merak).

The first error is the double use of predicate: *adalah (is)*. The second error is the change of meaning from *manusia berkepala singa* (lion-headed human) to *human-headed lion* (back-translation: *singa berkepala manusia*). The third error is the incorrect use of relative pronoun

which in the TL. Meanwhile, a sentence cannot have more than one subject and predicate. Then, changing the noun's head word from *manusia* to *lion* will change the whole concept of the Reog figure. Besides, it is not appropriate in English to use the word *which* as a relative pronoun for possession.

58) Data II.2.1

SL: Jalan-jalan siang hari di kota Surabaya terasa belum lengkap jika tidak mencicipi makanan khas Surabaya yang bernama Lontong Balap.

TL: Walking around in the noon in Surabaya city is not complete if not eat another Surabaya unique food named Lontong Balap.

The first error is the literal translation of the SL *jalan-jalan* into the TL *walking around*. The second error is the inappropriate use of the TL translation of the SL *jika tidak mencicipi*. In this context, *jalan-jalan di siang hari* does not mean that people walk around the city in the afternoon on foot because it will be very hot. It means that people will use certain means of transportation instead of walking. Besides, it is not appropriate to say *if not eat* instead of *without tasting* because the brochure is about trying a food.

59) Data II.4.3

SL: Bumbu sate klopo terbuat dari kacang tanah dicampur dengan kecap ditambah irisan bawang merah dan cabai sesuai selera.

TL: The satay spicy made from crushed nut mixes onion slices and chili.

In the TL, there are some changes of the verbs and those changes are the errors. The SL *terbuat* becomes the TL *made*. It seems that the TL

loses its sentence form but the translator keeps it in the form of sentence by translating the SL *dicampur* becomes the TL *mixes*. As the result, these inappropriate changes lead to a total change of the sentence meaning. Besides, the incorrect translation from *bumbu* to *spicy* (back-translation: *pedas*) is also counted as an error as well.

60) Data IV.12.3

SL: Misalnya Spot Mallaby, lokasi tewasnya Brigjend A.W.S Mallaby yang memicu pecahnya pertempuran 10 Nopember di Surabaya, dengan rancangan pola lantai tak beraturan yang menggambarkan ledakan hebat yang menewaskan Brigjend Mallaby dan replika mobilnya.

TL: For example Spot Mallaby, the location Brigjend AWS Mallaby death that triggered the outbreak of battle in Surabaya, on November 10, with a design of irregular floor pattern that describes the explosion that killed Mallaby Brigjend and replica car.

In this context, the errors are located on the inappropriate placement of the noun phrase components. In English, the modifier of a noun (an adjective or a noun) comes before the noun. The SL *lokasi tewasnya Brigjend A.W.S Mallaby* means the location where Mallaby died, or the death location of Mallaby. Therefore, putting the word *death* after the noun is not appropriate. Besides, the SL *Brigjend Mallaby dan replika mobilnya* is translated into the TL *Mallaby Brigjend and replica car*, and it means that it is not translated appropriately.