The Analysis of Parts of Speech Shift on the Indonesian Translation of Paulo Coelho's *The Alchemist*

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Abstract
This study aims at analyzing the translation shift which happen in Indonesian translation of Paulo Coelho's The Alchemist. The researcher focuses on analyzing the parts of speech shift on the process of translation from source language (SL) to target language (TL). Reading for both English text and Indonesian translation are conducted to get the deepest understanding between them. The researcher takes the data randomly and displays the data which is found. The data is then comprehensively analyzed using descriptive qualitative method. The result of this study shows that based on parts of speech shift analysis, it is found that the translator uses that shift (pronoun can be translated into noun, adjective into verb and noun, noun into adjective and verb) to find the equivalence of meaning between source language (SL) to target language (TL).

Keywords: translation shift, part of speech

Introduction

Nowadays, the skill of translation is really needed in the world. People should know the knowledge of translation to make a better of transferring the message. Translating from the source language (SL) to the target language (TL) is not easy away. We should know and understand the procedure of translation. The better understanding of translation can minimize the miss understanding in target language (TL) in the process of delivering the message.

Many problems arise when the translator does not have enough knowledge on the theory of translation. It is because the difference in language which affects the difference in system. Sometimes the system in source language (SL) is different from the system in target language (TL). One of the examples of the problem when the translator finds the word in source language does not have the equivalence word in target language. Because fundamentally the basic goal of the translation is to find the equality of meaning between the source language and target language, so the message can be understood by the reader/user.

To achieve the above goal of translation, the translator has to conduct various theoretical approaches in the process of translation and also this problem forces the translator to learn

deeply in both language (SL and TL). People should practice in translation to become skilled translator. By doing many kinds of translation, people will be accustomed to face various problems that occur in the process of translation.

The theories of translation emerge as a result of the problem in translation. The purpose of understanding the theory of translation is to make the ease for the translator in the process of translation. Many scholars of translation also try to find the solution toward the problem of translation. Some scholars take into account to the cultural aspects of the source language and target language. Others have a linguistic–based approach, like Catford, who introduced translation shift, a departure from formal correspondence in the process of going from the Source language to the target language.

The researcher chooses the linguistic approach in process of analyzing *The Alchemist* novel because of the shifts appearance in it. The researcher will focus on the analysis of parts of speech shifts that occurs in the text of The Alchemist novel. The researcher does believe that by doing this research it will be very useful to enrich the knowledge of understanding the translation shifts.

Literary Review

Paulo Coelho's Novel

The researcher analyzes the novel entitle, *The Alchemist* by Paulo Coelho. Paulo Coelho was born in Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, in August 1947. After the novel was translated by Alan R. Clarke into English, the novel was published in Harper Torch, *An Imprint of* Harper Collins *Publishers* and its translation was translated into Indonesian language by Tanti Lesmana and published in PT Gramedia Pustaka Utama Jakarta, 2009. The novel tells us about how to understand ourselves and our life. It has philosophy, and is spaced with colors, flavors and subjects like a fairy tale, a sweetly exotic tale for young and old alike. This novel also tells us about realizing our future.

Translation

Translation is the process of transferring the message from source language (SL) into target language (TL). As what Newmark (1988:5) said, *"Translation is rendering the meaning of a text into another language in the way that the author intended the text."* Meanwhile Catford says (1965:20) *"Translation is the replacement of textual material in one language (SL) by equivalent textual material in another language (TL)."* In the way of the translation process we should consider also about formal correspondence and dynamic equivalence to get a good translation that easy to be understood by the user/reader. Formal correspondence is an effort to maintain the formal consistently. Nida (1964:165) states that "*Formal correspondence is produced by*

combining the formal consistently of the length of the sentence, the classes of words, and the order of word, phrase, and clause," meanwhile Catford (1965:27) states that "*Formal correspondence is any TL category (unit, class, structure, element of structure, etc) which can be said to occupy, as nearly as possible, to the "same" place in the 'economy' of the TL as the given SL category in the TL.*"

Example:

SL : She tells the love to one of Mr. Ratno's sons.

TL : - *Ia mengatakan cinta kepada anak Pak Ratno* (dynamic equivalence)

- *Ia mengatakan cinta kepada salah satu dari anak laki-laki Pak Ratno* (formal correspondence)

We can see from the example above that there are two ways for translating the sentence. One uses formal correspondence and one uses the dynamic equivalence method. Dynamic equivalence is the flexibility of translation that is done by the translator with still considering the same response of source language. It is the translator's efforts to make the ease of translation without decreasing the implied meaning of the source language. Nida and Taber (1969: 68) state that "*Dynamic equivalence is defined in terms of the degree to which the receptors of the message in the receptor language respond to it in substantially the same manner as the receptors in the source language.*" Some factors that make the translator should use the dynamic equivalence in the process of translation; lacking of equivalence words, phrases, or idioms in target language and the culture or situation also can influence of why the translator has to do the dynamic equivalence translation.

Translation Shift

There are many methods on the process of translating the text from source language (SL) into target language (TL). One of the methods which is often used by the translator is translation shift that is proposed by Catford;

a. Structure-shift

According to Catford (1965:77) *"A structure shift involves a change in grammatical structure between the SL and TL."* Structure-shifts are the most common shift. This way of translation is often conducted by the translator. In a certain condition, shift is needed to get

the perfect understanding in target language (TL). Structure-shifts are the change of grammatical position of SL in its translation in TL.

Example: ~ Green table – *Meja hijau*

~ Small table – *Meja kecil*

We can see here that the position of small (*kecil*) as an adjective in English is placed at the back of table (*meja*) as a noun. We can say that in this translation, there is a structure shift. This shift happens because of the difference of grammatical rules of both SL and TL. In English grammar the adjective is placed at the front of the noun, then in Indonesian, the adjective is placed at the back of the noun.

b. Class-shift

We need to understand the theory class-shift to enrich the way of translating the text. By understanding this way of translation, it really helps the translator to make a very good work in translation. According to Catford (1965:78), *"Class-shift occurs when the translation equivalent of a SL item is a member of different class from the original item."* Class-shift is shift of one SL item translated into TL which belongs to different grammatical class. This case happens sometimes on the way of translating the text. As we know that there are some differences of systems between target language (TL) and source language (SL).

Example: SL: The teacher was <u>angry</u> to the students.
     Adjective

  Example: TL: *Guru itu <u>memarahi</u> siswa-siswanya.*
      Verb

It can be seen that the word *angry* is translated into *memarahi*. *Angry* in source language is adjective, while in target language *memarahi* is a verb. From the change above, it can be concluded that there is shift on class from adjective to verb.

Parts of Speech

Verb, noun, adjective, adverbs, pronoun, preposition, conjunction, interjection are mentioned as parts of speech. Those words are very important to be known. We must know that in order to be able of creating and understanding a good sentence in English. Parts of speech are that "*A part of class shift that we have to learn in getting the deepest understanding*" (http://www.english-

grammar-revolution.com/parts-of-speech.htm). Each word parts of speech has different job in a sentence. The words in parts of speech can be described as a part of the house. Think that we want to build a house. We need some materials to be a foundation, wall, window, wood, roof and etc. Then there will be material with the function of joining them all together. Each part of the house has its own job. Similarly, in arranging the sentence, we need parts of speech to make the sentence in perfect meaning and the words in a sentence have its own job also.

There are some versions on categorizing of parts of speech, some English grammar sources that there are ten or nine parts of speech. And other, traditional English grammar mentions that there are eight parts of speech. There researcher uses the traditional English grammar sources.

Verb	:	Action or state ((to) be, have, do, like, work, sing, can, must)
		Example: Apple *is* a fruit. I *like* Apple.
Noun	:	Things or person (pencil, elephant, work, music, England, farmer, Robert)
		Example: It is my *dog*. He lives in my *house*. We live in *England*
Adjective	:	Describes a noun (a/an, the, small, some, bad, blue, interesting)
		Example: My rabbit is *small*. I like *small* rabbit.
Adverbs	:	Describe a verb, adjective, or adverb (quickly, silently, well, badly, very really)
		Example: My cat drinks *quickly*. When he is thirsty, he drinks *really* quickly.
Pronoun	:	Replaces a noun (I, you, he, she, some)
		Example: *Diana* is an Indonesian. *She* is very pretty.
Preposition	:	Links a noun to another word (to, at, after, on, but)
		Example: We went *to* swimming pool *on* Sunday.
Conjunction	:	Joins clauses or sentences or words (and, but, then)
		Example: She like rabbits *and* She likes birds. She likes birds *and* rabbits. She likes rabbits *but* She doesn't like birds.
Interjection	:	: Short exclamation. (Oh!, Ouch!, Hi!, Well!).

Examples: *Ouch!* That hurts!, *Hi!* How are you?, *Well*, I don't know.

Research Method

The researcher uses qualitative research method. Qualitative research presents the data and the research in form of qualitative descriptive. The researcher analyzes the data by describing parts of speech shifts that occur in Indonesian translation in *The Alchemist* novel. The researcher takes the sample of data randomly. It means that not all the pages of novel are taken to analyze.

The researcher identifies and underlines the sentences that potentially contain parts of speech shift in Indonesian version. Classifies and fills are also done to those sentences into data cards mean while one card contains a sentence in the English text and Indonesian text and making a code by putting some signs. The example of coding that is used by researcher is 01*E.11*I.19*W in which 01 is number of datum, E.11: SL in English version, page 11, I.19: SL in Indonesian language version, page 19 and W: Word.

For analyzing the data the researcher try to display the sentence that contains parts of speech shift which have been coded. After the coding step the next step is making a reduction toward the sentences. After that, the researcher compares the English text with its translation. Finally the researcher deciding whether the shifts found belong to parts of speech shift or not and making conclusion.

Discussion and Findings

Parts of speech shift that found in this research consists of five kinds. Part of speech occurs when the translation equivalent of a SL item is a member of different class from the original item. Parts of speech that researcher used consist of eight, those are interjection, pronoun, conjunction, adjective, noun, verb, preposition, and adverb. It needs to be known that a change of parts of speech deals with or equivalent to prefix (me~, ber~, ke~, di~, ter~, se~), infix (~er~, ~el~, ~em~), and suffix (~an, ~kan, ~i) in target language.

Pronoun to Noun

01*E.7*I.12*W
SL : <u>They</u> never have to make any decisions, he thought.
    pronoun
TL : *<u>Domba – domba</u> ini tidak perlu membuat keputusan apapun, pilarnya.*
    noun

From the datum above, it can be seen that there is a parts of speech shift from pronoun to noun. In source language (SL), the word **They** is as a pronoun and it is shifted by the word **Domba-domba** in target language (TL). The word **Domba-domba** in TL is as a noun. The translator finds the equivalence of meaning by changing the parts of speech from SL to TL. Below are the data that have the same characters of parts of speech changing;

02*E.19*I.23*W

SL : <u>They</u> tell their incredible stories at the time when you want to hear them.
     pronoun
TL : <u>*Buku – buku*</u> *memaparkan cerita – cerita yang luar biasa saat kita ingin*
     noun
     mendengarnya.

03*E.69*I.89*W
SL : "<u>They</u> were given to me as a present by a king,"….
      pronoun
TL : *"<u>Batu – batu</u> ini hadiah untukku dari seorang raja,"….*
      noun

Adjective to Verb

04*E.10*I.16*W
SL : …., and other chances to be <u>happy</u>.
                  adj
TL : *…., dan kesempatan – kesempatan lain yang <u>membahagiakan</u>.*
                        verb

From the example datum above, we can see that the word **happy** in source language (SL) is as an adjective, then it is a shift to verb (**membahagiakan**) in target language (TL). It means that there is a shift of parts of speech from adjective to verb. Below are the examples of data from adjective to verb.

05*E.12*I.19*W
SL : …., and then she fell <u>silent</u>
              adj
TL : *…., kemudian dia <u>terdiam</u>.*
           verb

06*E.17*I.25*W

SL : …., but his father had taught him to be <u>respectful</u> of the elderly.

                                             adj

TL : *…., tapi oleh ayahnya dia diajari <u>menghormati</u> orang – orang yang lebih*

                                         verb

tua.

07*E.19*I.27*W

SL : That's where I was <u>born</u>."

                         adj

TL : *disanalah aku <u>dilahirkan</u>."*

                 verb

08*E.51*I.67*W

SL : …., telling the boy to be <u>careful</u> with the pieces….

                                adj

TL : *…., menyuruh si anak supaya <u>berhati – hati</u> menangani barang*

                                     verb

dagangannya.

09*E.143*I.183*W

SL : In any case, the desert was <u>impassable</u>.

                                adj

TL : *Bagaimanapun, toh padang pasir itu tidak bisa <u>dilewati</u>.*

                                               verb

10*E.82*I.106*W

SL : "Why do they make things so <u>complicated</u>?"….

                                adj

TL : *"Mengapa mereka begitu <u>mempersulit</u> orang untuk belajar?"….*

                                verb

Noun to Adjective

11*E.157*I.201*W

SL : "The man wept with <u>happiness</u>.

                                noun

TL : *"Sang ayah menangis <u>bahagia</u>.*

                                adj

The changing of parts of speech from noun to adjective on the translation is seldom. From the datum above the word **happiness** is as a noun then shifted in to adjective (**bahagi**a). The

translator should find the equivalence of meaning from source language to target language to get the perfect translation.

Noun to Verb

12*E.51*I.67*W
SL : That morning he had done some <u>calculating</u>.
                                                         noun
TL : *Pagi itu dia <u>menghitung – hitung</u>.*
                              verb

The datum above shows that there is a shift from noun to verb. In source language (SL) the word **calculating** is as a noun and it is a shift to the word **menghitung-hitung** which is verb in target language (TL). The changing/shifting from noun to verb often happens in almost every text.

13*E.51*I.67*W
SL : But I'm afraid that it would all be a <u>disappointment</u>,….
                                                         noun
TL : *Tapi aku takut semuanya <u>mengecewakan</u>,….*
                                    verb

14*E.55*I.72*W
SL : That day, the merchant gave the boy <u>permission</u> to build the display.
                                                         noun
TL : *Hari itu si pedagang <u>mengizinkan</u> si anak lelaki membuat rak pajangan.*
                              verb

15*E.66*I.86*W
SL : All his life and all his studies were aimed at <u>finding</u> the one true language of
                                                         noun
the universe.
TL : *Seluruh hidupnya, seluruh ilmunya, ditujukan untuk <u>menemukan</u> satu*
                                                         verb
bahasa sejati jagat raya.

16*E.68*I.88*W
SL : He still had some <u>doubts</u> about the decision he had made.
                              noun
TL : *Dia masih agak <u>meragukan</u> keputusan yang telah diambilnya.*
                              verb

17*E.68*I.89*W

SL : And <u>joining</u> this caravan may have been my decision,….
                    noun

TL : *Dan <u>ikut</u> dengan karavan ini memang keputusan sendiri,….*
                    verb

18*E.138*I.177*W

SL : …., the boy saw two horsemen <u>waiting</u> ahead of them.
                                              noun

TL : *…., si anak melihat dua penunggang kuda <u>menunggu</u> di depan mereka.*
                                                    verb

19*E.142*I. 182*W

SL : "Then you'll die in the midst of <u>trying</u> to realize your personal legend.
                                            noun

TL : *"Berarti kau akan mati ditengah usahamu <u>mencoba</u> mewujudkan takdirmu.*
                                                    verb

20*E.142*I.183*W

SL : "<u>Feeding</u> my falcon".
        noun

TL : *"<u>Memberi</u> maka burung elangku".*
        verb

21*E.155*I.199*W

SL : …., said the alchemist, <u>keeping</u> one the parts.
                                  noun

TL : *…., kata sang alkemis, yang <u>menyimpan</u> satu bagian emas untuk dirinya.*
                                        verb

22*E.160*I.205*W

SL : …., on the way toward <u>realizing</u> his own personal legend,….
                                noun

TL : *…., dalam proses <u>mewujudkan</u> takdirnya…..*
                            verb

 Adjective to Noun

23*E.140*I.180*W
SL: "Don't let them see that you're <u>afraid</u>,"
                                          adjective

TL: *"Jangan sampai mereka melihatmu <u>ketakutan</u>".*
<div align="center">noun</div>

We can see from the datum above that afraid which is adjective in source language (SL) shifted to noun in target language (TL). The changing from adjective to noun in this translation is very seldom. Below is the other example;

24*E.161*I.207*W
SL: Because he was <u>terrified</u>, the boy didn't answer.
<div align="center">adjective</div>
TL: *Karena <u>ketakutan</u>, si anak tidak menjawab.*
<div align="center">noun</div>

Conclusion

From the analysis above we can see that the translator tries to look for the equivalence of meaning between the source language (SL) and target language (TL) by changing or shifting the parts of speech between both languages. We know that it is very difficult for the translator finding the perfect meaning without doing shift, because not all the language has equivalence on word for word. Translation shift in one of the solution to solve one of the problems in translation. The key success on translation is that the message can be transferred.

From the research, the writer realizes that to maintain the meaning of the source language, we can shift the parts of speech (grammatical class) in source language (SL) into the difference of grammatical class in target language (TL); *pronoun* can be translated into noun, *adjective* into verb and noun, *noun* into adjective and verb.

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