TYPES OF TRANSLATION SHIFTS IN RELATIVE CLAUSES FOUND IN THE NOVEL ENTITLED "THE WONDERFUL WIZARD OF OZ"

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ABSTRACT

This study focuses on analysis of types of translation shifts in English relative clauses found in the novel entitled "The Wonderful Wizard of Oz". The study aims to analyze the types of translation shifts in relative clauses found in the novel entitled "The Wonderful Wizard of Oz". In analyzing data, the theory of relative clauses by Quirk (1985), Sneddon (1996) and the theory of translation shift proposed by Catford (1965) were used. In analyzing the types of translation shifts found in relative clauses, this study applied qualitative research method. The researcher got the data of relative clauses and its translation by reading and collecting data in the novel entitled "The Wonderful Wizard of Oz" to find out the story and observe the possibility of the data source taken from the novel. In the method and technique of collecting the data, the data source the novel entitled "The Wonderful Wizard of Oz" was read to find out types of translation shifts found in the novel entitled "The Wonderful Wizard of Oz". The analysis of relative clauses found that type of translation shifts found in English relative clauses in the novel entitled "The Wonderful Wizard of Oz" were unit shifts translation and structure shifts. The strength in the analysis of this study is placed on the translation shifts analysis found in the novel entitled "The Wonderful Wizard of Oz".

Keywords: Relative Clause, Translation, Shifts

I. Introduction

In analyzing types of translations shifts, this study used the novel entitled "The Wonderful Wizard of Oz" written by Lyman Frank Baum as the data source. The data of relative that were found in the novel entitled "The Wonderful Wizard of Oz" were analyzed by using by using the translation shifts analysis. An idea and statements can be expressed by applying words. There are a subject and verb that can be found in the clause. Phrases and sentences can be used as grammatical function. The arrangement and the form of word can be related in a sentence. Sentence is formed by subject, verb, complement, object and adverbial.

A clause consisted of independent and dependent clause. Independent clause is also called as a simple sentence. In dependent clauses, there are adverbial clauses, noun clauses and adjective clauses can be found in dependent clauses. A noun clause is stated as a dependent clause that takes the place of any noun in the sentence. Three main structural types of clauses are found. We can analyze about finite clause, nonfinite clause and verbless clause.

A non-finite clause is stated as a clause that has a non-tensed form of the verb. Relative clause is called as a subordinate clause modifying a noun or pronoun found in the main clause. Types of relative pronoun are *that*, *who*, *which or whose*, *where*. According to Sneddon, there are two types of English relative clauses. It is stated that restrictive/defining and non-restrictive/non-defining relative clause are types of relative clauses. In relative clause, relative pronoun is usually placed initially. The restrictive relative clause usually provides additional informations. Restrictive/defining and non-restrictive/non-defining are types of relative clause. In relative clause, relative pronoun is used to explain about the entity and give more information about the noun that is described. In analyzing the types of translation shifts, the researcher applied the theory propoed by Catford. This study analyzed about types of translations shifts in relative clauses which are found in the novel entitled "The Wonderful Wizard of Oz". This study described translatin shifts analysis of relative clauses found in the novel entitled "The Wonderful Wizard of Oz". The researcher applied the theory of translation shifts to analyze the types of translation shifts in relative clauses found in the novel entitled "The Wonderful Wizard of Oz".

There are some papers from the previous study to be reviewed in this study. The first study to be reviewed is the study from Susnawati (2006 entitled "The Analysis of Manner Adjunct in "The Witness" by Sandra Brown" analyzing about the phrase form of manner adjuncts and manner adjunct in the Form of Clause found in the Charlotte's Web Novel. The forms of manner adjunct found in the Charlotte's Web Novel were analyzed with their constituents structured. There are two problems to be analyzed in her paper. The first is analyzing about the form of manner adjunct found in the novel entitled "The Witness" by Sandra Brown and how their constituents structured. The second is analyzing about the position of manner adjunct in the sentences presented in the novel "The Witness". In her thesis, she analyzed about the phrase form of manner adjuncts. The analysis is about the form of adverb phrase. The manner adjunct in the form of adverb phrase is placed in the initial, medial or end position. In her study, manner adjunct in the form of prepositional phrase was analyzed. This form of manner adjunct can occur in some positions and it can be seen the initial position and end position while it is rarely occur in the medial position. her study applied the theory proposed by Quirk et al (1985), Swan (1996), and Leech (1975), Deterding and Gloria (2001) and Hornby (2005).

Rathadi (2009) in his undergraduate thesis entitled "The Analysis of Adverb of Degree in Charlotte's Web Novel" analyzing about the position of adverb degree found in the sentence structure. There are two problems analyzed in his study. The first is analyzing about the position of adverb of degree found in sentence structure. The second is analyzing about the form and function of adverb of degree found in sentence structure. His study applied some theories in the analysis. He applied the theory proposed by Eckersley (1965) about the adverb of degree to what extent. The theory of Huddleston (1984), Thomas and Martinet (1986) are applied in her study. The weakness of this undergraduate thesis found that there is no relation between the main and supporting theory. The strength of this undergraduate thesis can be found on the application of the analysis of adverb of degree by the writer. This thesis was chosen as one of the review because it related to the topic that was discussed by the writer. The writer selected this undergraduate thesis as one of the review because this thesis provided more explanations about the definition of adverb in sentence structure. This undergraduate thesis provided a contribution in analyzing data especially as a comparison on applying concept of adverb. The theory of translation shifts proposed by Catford (1965) was applied by the researcher to answer the problem. This study applied the theories of English relative clauses proposed by Quirk (1985), Indonesian Relative Clause by Sneddon (1996), and translation shift proposed by Catford (1965).

II. Methods

In analyzing translation shifts in relative clauses, the researcher applied observation and documentary analysis in the method and technique of collecting data. Observation method was used in this study to analyze data of relative clauses found int the novel entitled "The Wonderful Wizard of Oz" and their translations in the target language. In the method and techniques of collecting data was done by doing note taking, reading and analyze the translation shifts found in relative clauses. The novel entitled "The Wonderful Wizard of Oz" was read the novel in order to understand the story of the novel and analyze the data of relative clauses taken from the novel entitled "The Wonderful Wizard of Oz". Firstly, the researcher read the novel entitled "The Wonderful Wizard of Oz" to get the types of translation shifts found in the novel. The types of the translation shifts were classified to get the data. Finally, the types of shifts of relative clauses in the novel "The Wonderful Wizard of Oz" were analyzed.

Qualitative research method was used by the researcher in analyzing the data of relative clauses and translation shifts found in the novel entitled "The Wonderful Wizard of Oz". The method aimed at describing data of relative clauses and its translation analysis. After collecting data of relative clauses found in the data source, the data were put by using tables between the source language and target language. The relative clauses in the source language were compared between English and their Indonesian translations. The researcher analyzed the data of relative clauses by using the theory that was proposed by Quirk (1985).

The data of types of translation shifts were collected by doing note taking. The types of translation shifts were analyzed by using theory proposed by Catford.

III. Findings and Discussion

The following data are relative clauses and their translations in English and Indonesia. The translation shifts were analyzed by using theory of translation shifts proposed by Catford (1965). Catford (1965:73) stated that, a shift is called as the departure from formal correspondence in the process of going from the source language to the target language. It represents some changes occurring in a translation process.

Datum 1

The beautiful green girl who showed each of them to their old rooms at once. (180) Gadis hijau cantik yang langsung mengantarkan mereka ke kamar masing-masing. (132)

English relative clause found in the novel entitled "The Wonderful Wizard of Oz" in datum 1 has the constituent structure of relative pronoun (who as subject), verb phrase (showed), and noun phrase (each of them to their old rooms at once). Meanwhile, it can be seen in datum 1 that relative clause found in the target language has the constituent structure of relative pronoun (yang as subject), and verb phrase (langsung) and noun phrase (mengantarkan mereka ke kamar masing-masing). English relative clause who showed each of them to their old rooms at once is called as relative pronoun type. Meanwhile, Indonesian relative clause yang langsung mengantarkan mereka ke kamar masing-masing is called as defining relative clause. English relative clause in who showed each of them to their old rooms at once is called as relative pronoun type where the beautiful green girl is called as a pronoun and it indicates the role of the head noun within the relative clause. In the relative pronoun type, who functions as the role of the head. The head noun his friends stands as recipient.

By looking at the analysis of relative clauses in datum 1, it can be seen from datum 1 that unit shift shift occured in the process of translation in English relative clause *who showed each of them to their old rooms at once* into Indonesian. It can be seen that translation shift from a noun phrase *each of them* was translated into noun *mereka*. As a part of relative clause, a noun

phrase *each of them* was translated into a noun *mereka*. It is called as unit shift translation as there is a translation process in translating from a noun phrase into a noun *mereka*. It is called as lower rank translation based on the theory proposed by Catford. There is a structure shift occured that can be identified from the translation of *the beautiful green girl*. It is constructed by a determiner (*the*) + adjective (*beautiful*) + adjective (*green*) + noun (*girl*) of the translation is made up of the noun (*gadis*) + adjective (*hijau*) + adjective (*cantik*). The type of translation shifts in datum 1 is called as structure shift. A change of the position of word structure occured in both languages without changing the meaning of the message of the source language. According to Catford (1965), there is often a shift from modifier + head (modifier+head) to (M) HQ ((modifier+) head + qualifier).

Datum 2

A wrinkled face, who seemed to be as much surprised as they were. (183) Wajahnya keriput, dia tampak sama terkejutnya dengan mereka. (135)

English relative clause found in the novel entitled "The Wonderful Wizard of Oz" in datum has the constituent structure of relative pronoun (who as subject), verb phrase (seemed), and noun phrase (to be as much surprised as they were). English relative clause who seemed to be as much surprised as they were is called as relative pronoun type. English relative clause in who seemed to be as much surprised as they were is called as relative pronoun type where a wrinkled face is called as a pronoun and it indicates the role of the head noun within the relative clause. In the relative pronoun type, who functions as the role of the head. The head noun a wrinkled face stands as recipient.

By looking at the analysis of relative clauses in datum 2, it can be seen from datum 2 that unit shift shift occured in the process of translation in English relative clause who seemed to be as much surprised as they were into Indonesian. It can be seen that translation shift from a noun phrase they were was translated into noun mereka. As a part of relative clause, a noun phrase they were was translated into a noun mereka. It is called as unit shift translation as there is a translation process in translating from a noun phrase into a noun mereka. It is called as lower rank translation based on the theory proposed by Catford. There is a structure shift occured that can be identified from the translation of a wrinkled face. It is constructed by a determiner (a) + adjective (wrinkled) + noun (face) of the translation is made up of the noun (wajahnya) + adjective (keriput). The type of translation shifts in datum 2 is called as structure shift. A change of the position of word structure occured in both languages without changing the meaning of the

message of the source language. According to (1965), catford structure shifts occur in phonological and graph logical translation as well as in total translation.

Datum 3

A man who goes up in a balloon on circus day. (186) Orang yang naik balon pada hari sirkus. (139)

Relative Cl. C: who goes up in a balloon on circus day.
S V C

Relative Cl. C: $\underbrace{yang}_{S} \underbrace{naik}_{V} \underbrace{balon\ pada\ hari\ sirkus.}_{C}$

English relative clause found in the novel entitled "The Wonderful Wizard of Oz" in datum 3 has the constituent structure of relative pronoun (who as subject), verb phrase (goes up), and prepositional phrase (in a baloon on circus day). Meanwhile, it can be seen in datum 3 that relative clause found in the target language has the constituent structure of relative pronoun (yang as subject), and verb phrase (naik) and noun phrase (balon pada hari sirkus). English relative clause who goes up in a balloon on circus day is called as relative pronoun type. Meanwhile, Indonesian relative clause yang naik balon pada hari sirkus is called as defining relative clause. English relative clause in who goes up in a baloon on curcis day is called as relative pronoun type where a man is called as a pronoun and it indicates the role of the head noun within the relative clause. In the relative pronoun type in datum 3, who functions as the role of the head. The head noun a man stands as recipient.

By looking at the analysis of relative clauses in datum 3, it can be seen from datum 3 that unit shift shift occured in the process of translation in English relative clause who goes up in a balloon on circus day into Indonesian. It can be seen that translation shift from a verb phrase goes up was translated into a verb naik. As a part of relative clause, verb phrase goes up was translated into a verb naik. It is called as unit shift translation in lower rank as there is a translation process in translating from a verb phrase goes up into a verb naik. It is called as lower rank translation based on the theory proposed by Catford. Unit shift shift occured in the process of translation in English relative clause who goes up in a balloon on circus day into Indonesian. It can be seen that translation shift from a noun phrase a man was translated into a noun orang. As a part of relative clause, a noun phrase a man was translated into a noun orang. It is called as unit shift translation in lower rank as there is a translation process in translating from a noun phrase a man into a noun orang. It is called as lower rank translation based on the theory proposed by Catford. According to Catford (1965), unit shift is the changes of rank; that

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is, departures from formal correspondence in which the translation equivalent of a unit at one rank in the source language is a unit at a different rank in the target language.

Datum 4

A strange people, who seeing me come from the clouds, thought I was a great Wizard. (187)

Orang-orang aneh *yang menyangka aku Penyihir agung* karena melihat aku datang dari awan. (139)

Relative Cl. C: \underline{yang} $\underline{menyangka}$ $\underline{aku Penyihir agung.}$ S V C

English relative clause found in the novel entitled "The Wonderful Wizard of Oz" in datum 4 has the constituent structure of relative pronoun (who as subject), verb phrase (seeing), and noun phrase (me come from the clouds). English relative clause who seeing me come from the clouds is called as relative pronoun type. English relative clause in who seeing me come from the clouds is called as relative pronoun type where a strange people is called as a pronoun and it indicates the role of the head noun within the relative clause. In the relative pronoun type, who functions as the role of the head. The head noun a strange people stands as recipient.

There is a structure shift occured that can be identified from the translation of *a wrinkled face*. It is constructed by a determiner (*a*) + adjective (*strange*) + noun (*people*) of the translation is made up of the noun (*orang-orang*) + adjective (*aneh*). The type of translation shifts in datum 4 is called as structure shift. There a change of the position of word structure occured in both languages without changing the meaning of the message of the source language. According to Catford (1965), there is often a shift from modifier + head (modifier+head) to (M) HQ ((modifier+) head + qualifier).

Datum 5

The people who live in the North and South and East and West. (188) Rakyat yang tinggal di Utara, Selatan, Timur dan barat. (140)

English relative clause found in the novel entitled "The Wonderful Wizard of Oz" in datum 5 has the constituent structure of relative pronoun (who as subject), verb phrase (live), and prepositional phrase (in the North and South and East and West). Meanwhile, it can be seen in datum 5 that relative clause found in the target language has the constituent structure of relative pronoun (yang as subject), and verb phrase (tinggal) and prepositional phrase (di Utara, Selatan, Timur dan Barat). English relative clause who live in the North and South and East and West is called as relative pronoun type. Meanwhile, Indonesian relative clause yang tinggal di Utara, Selatan, Timur dan Barat is called as defining relative clause. English relative clause in who live in the North and South and East and West is called as relative pronoun type where the people is called as a pronoun and it indicates the role of the head noun within the relative clause. In the relative pronoun type in datum 5, who functions as the role of the head. The head noun the people stands as recipient.

By looking at the analysis of relative clauses in datum 5, it can be seen from datum 5 that unit shift shift occured in the process of translation in English relative clause who live in the North and South and East and West into Indonesian. It can be seen that translation shift from a noun phrase the People was translated into a noun rakyat. As a part of relative clause, noun phrase the people was translated into a noun rakyat. It is called as unit shift translation in lower rank as there is a translation process in translating from a noun phrase the people into a noun rakyat. It is called as lower rank translation based on the theory proposed by Catford. Unit shift shift occured in the process of translation in English relative clause who live in the North and South and East and West into Indonesian. It can be seen that translation shift from a noun phrase the people was translated into a noun rakyat. As a part of relative clause, a noun phrase the people was translated into a noun rakyat. It is called as unit shift translation in lower rank as there is a translation process in translating from a noun phrase the people into a noun rakyat. It is called as lower rank translation based on the theory proposed by Catford. According to (1965), catford structure shifts occur in phonological and graph logical translation as well as in total translation.

Datum 6

A measure of bran, which he mixed with a great many pins and needles. (196) Sejumlah dedak yang dia campur dengan banyak sekrup dan paku. (145)

Relative Cl. C: $\underbrace{yang\ dia}_{S}$ \underbrace{campur}_{V} $\underbrace{dengan\ banyak\ sekrup\ dan\ paku.}_{C}$

English relative clause found in the novel entitled "The Wonderful Wizard of Oz" in datum 6 has the constituent structure of relative pronoun (which he as subject), verb phrase (mixed), and prepositional phrase (with a great many pins and needles). Meanwhile, it can be seen in datum 6 that relative clause found in the target language has the constituent structure of relative pronoun (yang dia as subject), and verb phrase (campur) and prepositional phrase (dengan banyak sekrup dan paku). English relative clause which he mixed with a great many pins and needles is called as relative pronoun type. Meanwhile, Indonesian relative clause yang dia campur dengan banyak sekrup dan paku is called as defining relative clause. English relative clause in which he mixed with a great many pins and needles is called as relative pronoun type where a measure of bran is called as a pronoun and it indicates the role of the head noun within the relative clause. In the relative pronoun type in datum 6, which functions as the role of the head. The head noun a measure of bran stands as recipient.

By looking at the analysis of relative clauses in datum 6, it can be seen from datum 6 that unit shift shift occured in the process of translation in English relative clause which he mixed with a great many pins and needles into Indonesian. It can be seen that translation shift from a noun phrase a measure of was translated into a noun sejumlah. As a part of relative clause, noun phrase a measure of was translated into a noun sejumlah. It is called as unit shift translation in lower rank as there is a translation process in translating from a noun phrase a measure of into a noun sejumlah. It is called as lower rank translation based on the theory proposed by Catford. Unit shift shift occured in the process of translation in English relative clause which he mixed with a great many pins and needles into Indonesian. It can be seen that translation shift from a noun phrase a measure of bran was translated into a noun sejumlah. As a part of relative clause, a noun phrase a measure of bran was translated into a noun sejumlah. It is called as unit shift translation in lower rank as there is a translation process in translating from a noun phrase a measure of bran into a noun sejumlah. It is called as lower rank translation based on the theory proposed by Catford. According to (1965), catford structure shifts occur in phonological and graph logical translation as well as in total translation.

Datum 7

The Woodman, who was greatly pleased. (198) Jawab manusia kaleng yang sangat senang. (145)

Relative Cl. C: who was greatly pleased. C

S

Relative Cl. C: yang sangat senang.

English relative clause found in datum 7 has the constituent structure of relative pronoun (who as subject), verb phrase (was greatly pleased). Meanwhile, it can be seen in datum 7 that relative clause found in the target language has the constituent structure of relative pronoun (yang as subject), and verb phrase (sangat senang). English relative clause who was greatly pleased is called as relative pronoun type. Meanwhile, Indonesian relative clause yang sangat senang is called as defining relative clause. English relative clause in who was greatly pleased is called as relative pronoun type where the woodman is called as a pronoun and it indicates the role of the head noun within the relative clause. In the relative pronoun type in datum 7, whic functions as the role of the head. The head noun a measure of bran stands as recipient.

 \boldsymbol{C}

By looking at the analysis of relative clauses in datum 7, it can be seen from datum 7 that unit shift shift occured in the process of translation in English relative clause who was greatly pleased into Indonesian. It can be seen that translation shift from a verb phrase was greatly was translated into a noun sangat. As a part of relative clause, verb phrase was greatly was translated into a noun sangat. It is called as unit shift translation in lower rank as there is a translation process in translating from a verb phrase was greatly into a noun sangat. It is called as lower rank translation based on the theory proposed by Catford. Unit shift shift occured in the process of translation in English relative clause who was greatly pleased into Indonesian. Translation shift from a verb phrase was greatly was translated into a noun sangat. A verb phrase was greatly was translated into a noun sangat. According to (1965), catford structure shifts occur in phonological and graph logical translation as well as in total translation.

Datum 8

Then Oz painted it on the inside with a coat of thin glue, to make it air-tight, after which he announced that the balloon was ready. (206)

Kemudian Oz mengecat bagian dalamnya dengan lapisan lem tipis agar kedap udara, setelahnya dia mengumumkan bahwa balon sudah siap. (152)

Relative Cl. C: which he announced that the baloon was ready. S \mathbf{C}

English relative clause found in datum 8 has the constituent structure of relative pronoun (which he as subject), verb phrase (announced). English relative clause who which he announced that the balloon was ready is called as relative pronoun type. English relative clause in which he announced that the balloon was ready is called as relative pronoun type.

By looking at the analysis of relative clauses in datum 8, it can be seen from datum 8 that unit shift shift occured in the process of translation in English relative clause who was greatly pleased into Indonesian. It can be seen that translation shift from a verb phrase painted it was translated into a verb mengecat. As a part of relative clause, verb phrase painted it was translated into a verb mengecat. It is called as unit shift translation in lower rank as there is a translation process in translating from a verb phrase painted it into a verb mengecat. It is called as lower rank translation based on the theory proposed by Catford. Unit shift shift occured in the process of translation in English relative clause which he announced that the balloon was ready into Indonesian. Translation shift from a verb phrase painted it was translated into a verb mengecat. A verb phrase painted it was translated into a verb mengecat. According to (1965), catford structure shifts occur in phonological and graph logical translation as well as in total translation.

IV. Conclusion

This study focuses on analysis of types of translation shifts in English relative clauses found in the novel entitled "The Wonderful Wizard of Oz". The study aims to analyze the types of translation shifts in relative clauses found in the novel entitled "The Wonderful Wizard of Oz". In analyzing data, the theory of relative clauses by Quirk (1985), Sneddon (1996) and the theory of translation shift proposed by Catford (1965) were used. In analyzing the types of translation shifts found in relative clauses, this study applied qualitative research method. The researcher got the data of relative clauses and its translation by reading and collecting data in the novel entitled "The Wonderful Wizard of Oz" to find out the story and observe the possibility of the data source taken from the novel. In the method and technique of collecting the data, the data source the novel entitled "The Wonderful Wizard of Oz" was read to find out types of translation shifts found in the novel entitled "The Wonderful Wizard of Oz".

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