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ISSN 1316-5216 / ISSN-e: 2477-9555 **Shifts from English into Bahasa Indones of Zig Ziglaset the Cambia del inglés al Bahasa Indonesia de Zig Ziglar's "See at the top."**

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University, Indonesia Este trabajo está depositado en Zenodo: DOI:

<http://doi.org/10.5281/zenodo.3815262> ABSTRACT This article is aimed at identifying

the shift in the Innen ntio m"SeeYoAth p Translators would tend to translate his materials with one or more strategies.

However, in the interpretation of English as a source text into Indonesian as the target text (TT), it was found that shift became the most commonly used. The shift in meaning and form might always become problems in the TT since it changes the original forms of **words, phrases, clauses**, and sentences in ST. Findings revealed that shift from words to phrases reached 35.4%, from phrases to words 10.32 %, and from phrases to sentences

54%.

Keywords: Shift, Indonesian translation, see you at the top, procedures RESUMEN Este artículo tiene como objetivo identificar el cambio en la traducción al indonesio de "See You At the Top". Los traductores tendrían la tendencia de traducir sus materiales con una o más estrategias. Sin embargo, en la traducción del inglés como texto de origen (ST) al indonesio como texto de destino (TT), se descubrió que el cambio se convirtió en el más utilizado.

El cambio de significado y forma siempre puede convertirse en problemas en el TT ya que cambia las formas originales de palabras, frases, cláusulas y oraciones en ST. Los resultados revelaron que el cambio de palabras a frases alcanzó el 35.4%, de frases a palabra el 10.32% y de frases a oraciones el 54% Palabras clave: Turno, traducción al indonesio, nos vemos en la parte superior, procedimientos Recibido: 28-03-2020 ? Aceptado: 30-05-2020 RISNAWATY et al.

Shifts from English into Bahasa Indonesia 360 INTRODUCTION Catford was the first scholar who used the term shift (see Hatim and Munday 2004), which might appear when a source of the item has a textual equivalent on a different linguistic level. Halliday (1961, pp. 242-292) argued shift has four types of categories, such as unit, structure, class, and intra-system; mentioned shift of shape and shift of meaning.

The shift in the translation might be caused by no expression of the suitability of a source language (SL) text to be realized in an equivalent in the target language (TL) (see also Machali 1998 and Newmark 1981). Machali (1998) quoted Halliday (1978), who proposed a shift in grammatical structure, cohesion, and pronunciation, and optional shift or shift option.

Catford (1966) also proposed two kinds of shift, such as a level of shift comprising grammar in one language and lexis and shift of categories, for instance, structural shift, class shift, unit shift or secondly in a rank shift, and intrasystem shift (Putra: 2015). Al-Zoubi & Al-Hassnawi (2001, pp.1-22) define shift as a mandatory action which is determined by the structural differences between the two language systems involved in the translation process and optional action that are determined by personal preferences and stylistics consciously to produce natural and communicative translations from the source language to the target language (Abbasian & Hajmalek: 2017, pp. 45-51; Ekasani et al.: 2018, p. 290397; Ahmad & Ahmad, 2019).

Michael (1987) views shift as metamessage (substitution), and his perception of the meaningfulness of shifts in translation is built on the theory of metacommunication

Cohesion Pronouns Referents Ellipsis Substitution Total SL TL SL TL SL TL SL TL You 149 143 - 6 - 6 149 155 They 109 103 - 6 - 3 109 112 I 83 83 - - - - 83 83 We 57 57 - - - - 57 57 he 107 107 - 3 - - 107 110 she 101 101 - 5 - - 101 106 ce for 109 times in TL and 103 times in SL, so there were six shifts (the ellipsis for this pronoun was found six in TL and three substitutions in TL).

All this means that the pronoun , but there was no shift for this pronouns Hence, there was no shift in these two langu more frequently in SL but not in TL, and both of these pronouns have ellipsis and substitution in TL. The second aspect of grammatical cohesion is an ellipsis, which has striking differences among pronouns. in TL. The third aspect of grammatical cohesion refers to substitution, which also occurs in pronouns.

The Utopía y Praxis Latinoamericana; ISSN 1316-5216; ISSN-e 2477-9555 Año 25, n° Extra 2, 2020, pp. 359-369 363 pronou'ou'iTcthat ur n additiof onou'ou'iSL ng sxthe noun ' undea s Tprosh h o sarel,' ' e,' ' nandn T The cohesion dominates, followed by elliptical cohesion and substitution.

The shift in comparative grammatical cohesion The comparative cohesion consists of two participants who are interlocked and includes positive, comparative, and superlative comparisons. Each has a different number of referents and does not have ellipsis and elements of substitution. Superlative dominates the shift in the comparison. Such shifts can be seen in Table 5. Table 5.

The shift in comparative grammatical cohesion Comparative grammatical cohesion Comparison Referent Ellipsis Substitution Total SL TL SL TL SL TL SL TL Positive 52 52 - - - - 52 52 Comparative 22 22 - - - - 22 22 Superlative 94 94 - - - - 94 94 With reference to the grammatical cohesion in ellipsis in the positive, comparative, and superlative comparison, there was no shift in both SL and in TL.

In substitution, there was no shift in positive, comparative, and superlative comparison, and of the comparison, the comparison in referent becomes dominant. In ellipsis and substitution, there is no shift, and the demonstrative cohesion does not show any shift in SL and in TL (see Table 6). Table 6. Quantity of shift in indicating grammatical cohesion Demonstrative in Grammatical Cohesion Demonstrative Referent Ellipsis Substitution Total SL TL SL TL SL TL SL TL That 22 22 - - - - 22 22 This 32 32 - - - - 32 32 As stated 47 47 - - - - 47 47 The cohesion of grammatical demonstrative in ellipsis and in substitutions did not undergo a shift in SL or in TL. Of the three demonstratives, the grammatical cohesion for referents dominates the popular English text.

The percentage of frequency in the grammatical cohesion of pronouns also experienced

a striking range. This can be seen from Table 7 below, which shows that the frequency of the grammatical cohesion in pronoun in TL. Tabel 7. The percentage of a shift in grammatical cohesion of pronouns Grammatical cohesion of pronouns Pronouns Referent Ellipsis Substitution Total SL TL SL TL SL TL SL TL you 100% 92,2% - 3,9% - 3,9% 100% 100% they 100% 92% - 5,35% - 2,7% 100% 100% I 100% 100% - - - 100% 100% we 100% 100% - - - 100% 100% he 100% 7,2% - 2,8% - - 100% 100% she 100% 95.2% - 4,8% - - 100% 100% RISNAWATY et al.

Shifts from English into Bahasa Indonesia 364 Tsprono i he, 'whicre iSL nd % n L, the eque the ee pronouns is 100% in SL and 95.2% iTT rth ouni y n h ts edomince s10i SL % nTTI noui they, 'whicalsgets 00%iSand92iT he ercge frequency of the second grammatical cohesion is an ellipsis in which the pronou n they'donat esths percge; n L re sna hift, but n L e hift hes5%, lby he rono'he'wh has percntageequency nut re 4.n

Tewie, theunsy anhe'o nave shift per cge iut i, the un 'ou' 3.9nd the nhe'%. The third percentage frequency of grammatical cohesion is a substitution, which only occurs for the pronou'reac .9%iTwipentfreq; e un ' ets2.7win percge fenc iL. Whesrono 'we,'s anhe norc fr i SL and in TL. Their percentage ratio also has a very striking percentage.

With reference to the grammatical cohesion for positive, comparative, and superlative comparisons, the reference frequency is reaching 100% in TL. In ellipsis and in substitution, the positive, comparative, superlative does not have a percentage frequency (see Table 8). Table 8. Quantity of Shift Percentage of Comparative Grammatical Cohesion Comparative grammatical cohesion Comparison Referent Ellipsis Substitution Total SL TL SL TL SL TL SL TL TL TL Positive 100% 100% - - - 100% 100% Comparative 100% 100% - - - 100% 100% Superlative 100% 100% - - - 100% 100% Table 9.

Shift percentage of demonstrative grammatical cohesion Demonstrative grammatical cohesion Demonstrative Referent Ellipsis Substitution Total SL TL SL TL SL TL SL TL That 100% 100% - - - 100% 100% This 100% 100% - - - 100% 100% As stated 100% 100% - - - 100% 100% The percentage of frequency of grammatical cohesion for demonstrative is very striking, reaching 100% in TL; meanwhile, in ellipses and in addition, such demonstrative elements do not have a percentage frequency.

Shift in synonymy from SL to TL There were 101 words having synonyms in SL and only 80 in TL; synonymy is dominant in SL rather than in TL. There were 21 shifts that cause the narrowing of meaning in TL (see Table 10 for samples of synonymy and in Table 11 for the percentage of synonymy), and the total synonymy from SL into TL is 181 (with 101 lexicons in SL and 80 lexicons in TL). Table 10.

Synonymy from SL into TL Utopía y Praxis Latinoamericana; ISSN 1316-5216; ISSN-e 2477-9555 Año 25, n° Extra 2, 2020, pp. 359-369 365 Table 11. Percentage of a shift in lexical cohesion of synonymy from SL to TL Lexical cohesion Synonymy from SL into TL Total SL TL Percentage 55.9% 44.20% 100% The frequency percentage also changes, in which the synonymy in lexical cohesion from SL to TL amounted to 44.20% in TL.

Likewise, the percentage of cohesion from SL to TL in BS was recorded to reach 55.9%. There is a dominating difference in synonymy shifts from SL to TL. Shift from one meaning to meaning domain in synonymy There found an extension of meaning from SL into TL by synonymy. In SL, four words are found while in TL, such words extend to eight words (see Table 12). Table 12.

Shift from one meaning to meaning domain in synonymy No A meaning in SL Meaning domain in TL Source 1 called panggil, bercerita 50, 59 2 story bercerita, naskah 11, 84 3 but melainkan, tetapi, 126, 158, 140 4 difference perbedaan, berbeda 200, 201, 242 Table 13. Quantity of shift from one meaning to the meaning domain in synonymy No Quantity of shift from one meaning to the meaning domain in synonymy One meaning in SL Meaning domain in TL Total 1 1 2 3 2 1 2 3 3 1 2 3 4 1 2 3 Total 4 8 12 Tabel 14.

Quantity of shift from one meaning into the meaning domain in synonymy Lexical cohesion From one meaning to meaning domain in synonymy Total SL TL 4 8 12 Based on the frequency of the shift in lexical cohesion from one meaning to the meaning domain in synonymy, there are four shifts in lexical cohesion in SL but eight shifts in TL. There are four shifts TL, and in SL, so the frequency percentage also changes.

The percentage of lexical cohesion from one meaning to the meaning reaches 66.6% in TL. Likewise, the percentage of lexical cohesion from one meaning into the meaning domain in SL is not the same as in TL because, in SL, the percentage is 33.3% (see Table 15). Tabel 15.

Percentage of the shift from one meaning into the meaning domain in synonymy Lexical cohesion From one meaning to meaning domain in synonymy Total SL TL SL TL 33.3% 66.6% 100% The one-word shift in TL into the meaning domain in SL The shift from one meaning in TL to the meaning domain in SL is marked by shifts from 17 to 8. This phenomenon shows that the SL has more dominant uses of meaning domain than the TL. RISNAWATY et al. Shifts from English into Bahasa Indonesia 366 Tabel 16.

The one-word shift from TL into the meaning domain in SL No One word meaning in TL Meaning domain in SL Source 1 ingin want, going to ask 73, 74, 58, 66. 2 pujian

complements, praise 110, 109 3 keberhasilan success, roses, remarkable 42, 55 4 harapan hope, expect 302, 304, 305 5 sedih miserable, sad 387 6 bodoh idiot, bad, dumb 185, 187, 234 7 memperlihatkan - 8 penghargaan a tribute, recognition, appreciation.

68, 40, 41, 48, 39 Total 8 17 The table shows a shift from one meaning in TL into domain meaning in SL. In short, the LT is more likely to use the extension of meaning, and the distribution of meaning shift to the meaning domain can be seen in Table 17. Tabel 17. Distribution of one-word shift in TL with domain meaning in SL No One word shift in TL into the domain meaning in SL Total One meaning in TL Domain meaning in SL 1 1 2 3 2 1 2 3 3 1 3 4 4 1 2 3 5 1 2 3 6 1 3 4 7 1 0 1 8 1 3 4 Total 8 17 25 The distribution of the shift from one meaning to the domain meaning indicates that TL is more dominant in using the domain meaning. There are nine shifts from TL to SL. There are eight shifts in TL and 17 in SL. Table 18.

The quantity of one-word shift in TL with the domain meaning in SL Lexical Cohesion One word in TL and domain meaning in SL Total SL TL 17 8 25 The percentage of frequency also changes; the percentage of lexical cohesion in one word in TL with the domain meaning in SL is 32% in BT and 68% in SL. Table 19. The percentage of shifts for one meaning in TL with the domain meaning in SL Lexical Cohesion One word in TL and domain meaning in SL Total SL TL 68% 32% 100% The frequency of shift in lexical cohesion from one word in TL into domain meaning SL is 32% in TL and 68% in SL.

The SL has a more dominant shift from one word in TL than domain meaning in SL. Utopía y Praxis Latinoamericana; ISSN 1316-5216; ISSN-e 2477-9555 Año 25, n° Extra 2, 2020, pp. 359-369 367 DISCUSSION Shift in antonymy Analysis of the shift in antonymy is done to get how significant a shift occurs in the process of translating from SL into TL. The SL uses more antonyms than the TL even though there is a minor shift, and this proves that the equivalence in TL is almost perfect. Table 20.

Shift in antonymy No SL/ TL Antonymy Source 1 Hated 'm embenci ' Love 'm enyayangi 11, 13, 15, 17, 19, 20, 22 2 send out ' kirim keluar ' came back ' datang kembali ' 3 Sow 't abur. ' Reap 't uai ' 25 4 Give 'b erikan ' Get 'p eroleh ' 26 5 Positif 'p ositif ' Negative 'n egatif ' 46 6 good, beautiful baik Baik 'b uruk ' 10, 58, 51 7 Hated ' benci, membenci ' love, delighted ' menyayangi, senang ' - 8 Back 'k embali ' Come 'd atang ' 14, 7 9 Little 'k ecil ' Bigger 'b esar ' 15 10 send out kirim keluar comes back datang kembali 24 Table 21.

The total amount of shifts in antonymy Shift in antonymy SL/TL Antonymy Total SL TL SL TL SL TL 20 18 18 20 38 38 There are 20 shifts in antonymy in SL and 18 ones in TL, and there are two kinds of variations either in SL or in TL. The percentage of frequency also

changes; the rate of a shift in antonyms is 47.3% in TL and 52.75% in SL. Table 22.

Percentage of a shift in antonymy Shift in antonymy SL/TL Antonymy Total SL TL SL TL
SL TL 52,7% 47,3% 47,3% 52,7% 100% 100% Shift in collocation Collocation refers to the
use of formal lexis based on collocation or to the concept that allows two different
words having different meanings unite to realize one purpose Table 23. Shift in
collocation No SL TL Source 1 Background (kl) latar belakang (kl) 5 2 Hillside (kl) lereng
bukit (kl) 18 3 Smiled broadly (kl) tersenyum lebar (kl) 60 4 Thank you (kl) terima kasih
(kl) 61, 69 5 Excuse me (kl) Maaf 64 6 Walked in (kl) Masuk 66 7 Taken over (kl)
mengambil alih (kl) 68 8 Upstairs lantai atas (kl) 70 9 ever sit (kl) Pernah ada (kl) 71 10
Ever sit (kl) menggantung bulan (kl) 73 There are 14 words in SL that are not
collaborated (in the table, they are not indicated with [kl]), and when they are
transferred into TL, they become collocated; so, there are 14 shifts in TL. RISNAWATY et
al.

Shifts from English into Bahasa Indonesia 368 CONCLUSIONS Translation involves two
languages, and each language has a different system, culture, and ideology. Translation
produces the most commensurate messages and is inseparable from the shift and its
equivalence. It is found that there is perfect equivalence, that is, amounting to 714
words which become dominant, leading to the expansion of the meanings; the number
of 367 words are eliminated and resulted in narrowing the level of word equivalence; the
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