

TRANSLATION SHIFT IN INDONESIAN-ENGLISH VERSIONS OF HOLY QURAN SURAH AN NAS

Muhammad Rizalul Fikri,

English Language Education Department, Faculty of Teacher Training and Education
University of Muhammadiyah Malang

Riski Lestiono

English Language Education Department, Faculty of Teacher Training and Education
University of Muhammadiyah Malang
riskilestiono@umm.ac.id

Abstract

Translation shift has turned into an appealing and intriguing topic to depart from. Shift cannot be avoided when it comes to transferring one language into another language. It is caused by the rules that each language has. Translation shifts are divided into 2 kinds which are category shifts and level shift. Category shifts fall into 4 categories which are structure shift, unit shift, class shift, and intra system shift. The objectives of this current study are to 1) discover types of translation shift which appear in the Indonesian and English translation versions of Holy Quran Surah An Nas and 2) find out the most dominant shift occurring in the Indonesian and English translation versions of Holy Quran Surah An Nas. Qualitative design was employed to arrive at the answers to the quest. This current study has revealed that three kinds of category shift, which are unit shift, class shift, and intra system shift, are found except structure shift. Holy Quran is divine Scripture. We seek refuge *min syarri-l-waswāsil-khannās* from *setan yang bersembunyi* (the evil of the retreating whisper) – detecting unit shift from adjective clause into prepositional phrase. This sort of investigation is mainly human inquiry to interpret the Source Language (SL) into Target Language (TL) in various versions within the limitation of human imperfection.

Key words: *Holy Quran, Surah An Nas, Translation shifts*

I. INTRODUCTION

Translation shift has always been thought-provoking to talk about as applying translation shift in translation enables translators to translate and convey the message that authors of some particular books or texts are keen on conveying. Shifting has turned into something that is unavoidable. Translation shift is the analysis of the change from source text to target text with no change of the meaning

(Munday, 2016). Furthermore, the meaning still can be transferred even when there is a change in how sentences are structured. In addition, according to Klaudy (2003), transfer operation/shift might involve the replacement of lexical unit from source text (ST) to target text (TT). This current study focuses on some categories that exist in translation shift introduced in 1965 by Catford and then

succeeded by Jeremy Munday and Basil Hatim (Hatim & Munday, 2004).

In a journal titled "Category Shifts in the English Translation of Harry Potter and the Philosopher's Stone Movie Subtitle into Bahasa Indonesia (An Applied Linguistics Study)" by Herman (2014), Catford (1965) proposed that there are two major types of shift; they are level shift and category shift. Even further, category shift is divided into four kinds, namely structure shift, class shift, unit shift, and intra-system shift.

When it comes to Holy Quran, it means that we are talking about the Holy Scripture that contains God's words, instruction, order, and guidance for human being that need to be obeyed and adhered to. Holy Quran is written in standard Arabic and now has been translated into various languages and/or vernaculars all over the world. People who do not share Arabic as their language could learn or understand what the Holy Quran explains or states. In this era, Holy Quran is not only present in printed form, but in another version as well which is digital Quran available on the internet and can be downloaded into smartphone, personal computer, or laptop. Holy Quran is now available in almost every language spoken all around the world.

The study of translation shift has been conducted by some former researchers along the years with different titles and objects of study. However, very limited studies have been investigating the topic of translation shift in the translation versions of Sura in Holy Scripture, Holy Quran. This current study is projecting that infrequent sort of investigation, and thus this is emerging to address the issue. The sought-after answers are towards the following research objectives: 1) to discover types of translation shift which appear in the Indonesian and English translation versions of Holy Quran Sura An Nas and 2) to find out the most dominant shift occurring in the Indonesian and English translation versions of Holy Quran Sura An Nas. It is not that the researchers investigate the divine God's version of which syntax remains a holy mystery, but the investigation is more on the cross-linguistic comparisons between

Indonesian and English translation versions of Sura An Nas that are susceptibly flawed human wordings.

II. METHODOLOGY

Research design constitutes qualities that are used in order to collect, analyze, and interpret data (Creswell, 2012). In addition, Ary et al (2010) state that a plan that is used to obtain an understanding of certain phenomenon occurring is called research design. In other words, research design is how we are going to do our research in order to get answers to the research questions.

In overcoming different kinds of problem, we use certain methods in research field. In general, there are two major types of research, which are qualitative and quantitative designs. Regarding this study, it implements qualitative design in nature, which is document analysis more specifically. Keegan et al (2009) assert that qualitative research concerns on exploring questions for instance what, why, and how and it focuses on meaning instead of measuring. In addition, qualitative research is how to get a clear picture of how a phenomenon undergoes instead of analysis of numeric data (Ary et al. 2010). To sum up, qualitative research appears as the complement for quantitative research.

Data collection is the systematic steps in order to collect information or data from the source or the object of the study. Yin states that data hold an essential role as the foundation of any research/study (2011). Addressing this current study, the researchers took Indonesian-English translation versions of Sura An Nas as the object of the study. The data within this study were collected through MyQuran Application available for android and apple mobile phone users. Sura An Nas is fascinating to recite (Ibrahim, 2011), as it is the last Sura in Chapter 30 of Holy Quran and mainly discourses human being or mankind.

III. FINDINGS AND DISCUSSION

Category shift begins with formal correspondence. In addition, it also implies that

category shift is the process of going from formal correspondence. Category shift occurs when the source language does not have similarity in term of form compared to the target language. Category shift is divided into four categories, namely structure shift, class shift, unit shift, and intra-system shift.

Structure Shift

Structure shift focuses on the grammatical structure change from the source language to the target language. The changes might include the changing from active voice to passive voice, nominal sentence to verbal sentence, vice versa, and some other changes of types of phrases and/or clauses. However, based on the conducted investigation, the result has shown that there is not any structure shift that occurs in the Indonesian and English translation versions of Sura An Nas.

Class shift

Class shift refers to the translation equivalence in the source language, but it has different class in original item. In other words, class shift refers to word class or part of speech. In regards to class shift that occurs in the Indonesian and English translation versions of Sura An Nas, the following table displays one class shift finding.

Table 1. Class Shift found in Indonesian - English translation versions of Sura An Nas

Ver- se	Indonesian Version	English Version	Alteration	
			Ind Ver	Eng Ver
6	<i>golongan</i>	among	Noun	Preposition

As what the data above has shown, in the Indonesian translation version, the word “*golongan*” is translated into “among” in the English translation version. Class shift has occurred, as the word “*golongan*” is classified as a noun and the word “among” is a preposition. There is a change of part of speech in the translation versions of verse 6.

Unit Shift

Unit Shift usually refers to the change from word into phrase, word into clause, word into sentence, phrase into clause, phrase into sentence, clause into sentence, and vice versa. In other words, unit shift focuses on the changing of rank. There have been found four unit shifts occurring within the Indonesian and English translation versions of Sura An Nas.

Table 2. Unit shift found in Indonesian - English translation versions of Sura An Nas

Ver se	Indo- nesian Version	English Version	Alteration	
			Ind Ver	Eng Ver
1	<i>Berlindung</i>	seek refuge	Verb	Verb Phrase
4	<i>setan yang bersembunyi</i>	the evil of the retreating whisper	Adj clause	Prep Phrase
5	<i>ke dalam</i>	Into	Prep Phrase	Prep
6	<i>dari</i>	from among	Prep	Prep Phrase

The table above presents the data of unit shift revealed from the translation versions of Sura An Nas. The word “*berlindung*” in Indonesian translation version is a verb. When it is translated into English, it turns into “seek refuge”, which is a verb phrase. It shows there is change of rank, which is from verb into verb phrase. The bold part “*Setan yang bersembunyi*” from verse 4 is an adjective clause. Then it is translated as “the evil **of retreating whisper**”, which portrays a prepositional phrase. There is a change from clause into phrase, and thus changing rank.

In Indonesian translation version, “*ke dalam*” is a prepositional phrase, and when it is translated into English translation version, it becomes “into” which is a preposition. The change that occurs within the translation versions of verse 5 is unit shift, a changing rank from a phrase to a word.

The other shift is a change from preposition into prepositional phrase when treating verse 6 as what the table above presents. The word “*dari*” acts as a preposition, and when it is transferred into English, it turns into “from among” which is a prepositional phrase.

Intra System Shift

Intra system shift is selecting translation within non-corresponding term in target language. For instance, this type of shift occurs when a certain noun in source language is singular, but when it is transferred into target language, it changes into plural. One exemplification of intra system shift has been found. The table below displays the finding of the Intra System shift found in the Indonesian and English translation versions of Sura An Nas.

Table 3. Intra system shift found in Indonesian - English translation versions of Sura An Nas

Verse	Indo- nesian Version	English Version	Alteration	
			Ind Ver	Eng Ver
5	<i>dada</i>	breasts	Singular	Plural

Alluding to Table 3, the word “*dada*” is singular in Indonesian translation version, but when it is translated into English, it turns into “breasts” which is plural. The change of which shows that Intra System shift has occurred in the Indonesian and English translation versions of Sura An Nas verse 5.

The Most Dominant Category Shift

As the analysis has been done, the most dominant category shift could be found in the Indonesian and English translation versions of Sura An Nas. The most dominant category shift is Unit Shift. The succeeding table displays the configuration of all types of translation shift.

Table 4. The Configuration of Category Shifts in Indonesian - English translation versions of Sura An Nas

No	Types of Category Shift	Total
1	Structure Shift	0
2	Class Shift	1
3	Unit Shift	4
4	Intra System Shift	1

Up to this point of data analysis, six occurrences of translation shifts have been revealed in the Indonesian and English translation versions of Sura An Nas. Not all kinds of category shift are found. The six findings comprised one Class shift, four Unit shift, and one Intra System shift. Likewise, Unit shift plays as the most dominant shift in both translation versions of Sura An Nas.

In line to that, the previous study titled “Category Shifts in the English Translation of Harry Potter and the Philosopher’s Stone Movie Subtitle into Indonesia: An Applied Linguistics Study”, which was conducted by Herman in 2014, also revealed that the most dominant shift is Unit shift. However, slightly different result has been imparted by the study of Rasyidie, Chikita, and Fridolini. (2013) titled “Translation Shifts in the Novel Mansfield Park by Jane Austen Translated by Berliani Mantili Nugrahani”. This study suggests that level shift, structure shift, unit shift, and intra system shift are found.

Moreover, the most dominant translation shifts that are discovered are structure shift and unit shift. Unit shift and/or structure shift could position as the frequent translation shift to occur. It has contributed the written notion that the differences on the wisdom of diction across languages affect the certain ways of every language to produce syntactical construction that is comparably different one another. Varying grammatical construction is the other key contributor to the challenge in translating from source language to target language. To end with, translators are

to be aware that they are treating differing languages at hands.

IV. CONCLUSION

Referring to the Indonesian and English translation versions of Sura An Nas (MyQuran App version), this current study has revealed the category shifts in both translation versions. Those shifts are unit shift, class shift, and intra system shift. In addition, the most dominant category shift in the Indonesian and English translation versions of Sura An Nas is Unit Shift. The implication could be drawn that translators are to be well equipped with the awareness that their job is dealing with differing languages, sensuous in syntactical representations.

REFERENCES

- Ary, Donald, etc. (2010). *Introduction to research in education*. California: Wadsworth Cengage Learning.
- Catford, J.C. (1965). *A linguistic theory of translation*. Great Britain: Oxford University Press.
- Creswell, John W. (2012). *Educational research* (4th ed). Boston: Pearson.
- Hatim, B. & Munday, J. (2004). *Translation: An advanced resource book*. London and New York: Routledge.
- Herman. (2014). Category Shifts in the English Translation of Harry Potter and the Philosopher's Stone Movie Subtitle into Indonesia (An Applied Linguistics Study) [Electronic version]. *Journal of Humanities and Social Science (IOSR-JHSS)*, 15, 32-37.
- Ibrahim, Abu. (2011). *Mysteries of the Quran: Sura An-Naas*. Retrieved January 29, 2019, from www.liputan6.com/tekno/read/2573511/aplikasi-ciptaan-barudak-bandung-raih-penghargaan-dari-wapres.
- Keegan, R.J. Harwood, Chirs. Spray C.M. & Lavalley, D.E. (2009). Qualitative investigation exploring the motivational climate in early career sports participants: Coach, parent and peer influences on sport motivation. *Journal of Psychology of Sport*.
- Klaudy, Kinga. (2003). *Languages in Translation. Lectures on the Theory, Teaching and Practice of Translation*. Budapest: Scholasticas.
- Munday, Jeremy. (2016). *Introducing Translation Studies*. (4th edition). New York: Routledge.
- Rasyidie, Faldy. Chikita, Octavia Aryananta. & Fridolini. (2013). Translation shifts in the novel "Mansfield Park" By Jane Austen translated by Berliani Mantili Nugrahani. [Electronic version] *Jurnal Ilmu dan Budaya, Edisi Khusus Prodi Sastra Inggris*, 1, 64-81.
- Yin, Robert K. (2011). *Qualitative Research Form Start to Finish*. New York: Guilford Press.