THE ANALYSIS OF CATEGORY SHIFT TRANSLATION ON J. K. ROWLING'S ANTHOLOGY "THE TALES OF BEEDLE THE BARD" BY ANDY HATMAN

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Abstract

This study aims at identifying the types of category shifts and explaining their occurrence in the translation on *J.K Rowling's Anthology "The Tales of Beedle the Bard" by Andy Hatman*. The data are collected using observation method supported by implementing note taking technique in order to find out, identify, and classify the data. The data are analyzed by applying the qualitative descriptive method. The theory applied in this study is the theory of translation proposed by Catford (1965) to identify the types of category shifts found and to explain their occurrence. The result shows that all types of category shifts proposed by Catford (1965) such as structure shift, class shift, intra-system shift, and unit shift are found in the translation. Unit shift occurs in the highest frequency of 41 examples, structure shift occurs in 31 examples, and intra-system shift occurs in 6 examples, and class shift occurs in 1 example. The occurrence of category shift is

caused by the different characteristics of source language and target language.

A. Introduction

Translation refers to the attempt of transferring the message in one language into other language, and not changing a text of one language into other (Sayogie, 2014: 6). Process of producing the translation involves two different written languages where the translator changes the original language or the source language (SL) into the target language (TL).

According to Catford (1965: 7), translation shift is the changes that occur in translation. Translation shift is departures from formal correspondence in the process of going from the source language (SL) to target language (TL).

Category shifts are departures from formal correspondence in translation. Thus, to speak about the category shift itself, we need to find out about the formal correspondence first, since category shift is departure from formal correspondence. A formal correspondent is any TL category which may be said to occupy, as nearly as possible, the 'same' place in the economy of the TL, as the given SL category occupies in the SL, or for instance, if both SL and TL operate with grammatical units at five ranks (an example might be English and French, both of which appear to have five ranks: sentence, clause, group, word, morpheme) we can say that there is formal correspondence between the two hierarchies of units (Ibid, 2009: 32). According to Catford (1965), there

are four fundamental categories of linguistic theory, unit, structure, class and system, and these categories can be shifted in the translation process.

An anthology, literally derived from a Greek word meaning "garland" or "collection of flowers", is a collection of literary works. The popular term is "potpourri". Initially, this definition only includes a collection of poetry (including rhymes) printed in one volume. However, an anthology can also mean a collection of other literary works such as short stories (short stories), short novels, prose, and others. In the modern sense, a collection of musical works by an artist, a collection of stories broadcast on radio and television are also classified as anthologies (Wikipedia, 2020: 769).

"The Tales of Beedle the Bard" is a children's story book mentioned in Harry Potter and the Deathly Hallows. J. K. Rowling is the writer of the Harry Potter series novel who won many awards and is very in demand. This popular series around the world has sold more than 450 million copies, translated into 80 languages, and made into 8 best -selling films. He wrote three companion books for charity purposes: Quidditch from time to time and fantastic animals and where they could be found (to help Comic Relief and Lumos), and the Beedle Stories of the Steamer (to help Lumos), also the scenario Films based on fantastic animal books and where they can be found. J. K. Rowling also works together to write drama, Harry Potter and the Cursed Child Parts One and Two, which began to appear at West End London in the summer of 2016. In 2012, the Digital Company was launched by J. K. Rowling named Pottermore, where fans can enjoy the latest writing J. K. Rowling and deeper into the world of magic.

Andy Hatman is a writer and translator as well as a civil servant in one of the Directorates of the Ministry of Finance of the Republic of Indonesia and is an invited lecturer at a private university in Jakarta. Interest in writing is based on a mere hobby and a desire to broaden his horizons so that he is a professional writing on his blog.

B. Literature Review

This literature review covers the theories about Linguistics, Semantics, Translation, and Translation Shift.

1. Linguistics

Todd (1987: 5) describes, "Linguistics is the Scientifics study of language that involves an analysis of language form, language meaning and language in Context". According to Bauer (2007: 11) Linguistics deals with human language and the elements of language. The study of language elements and their functions is divided into a number of different subfields: Phonetics, Phonology, Morphology, Syntax, Semantics, Pragmatics, and Lexicology.

2. Semantics

Semantics is the subfield that studies meaning. Semantics can address meaning at the levels of words, phrases, sentences, or larger units of discourse. Two of the fundamental issues in the field of semantics are that of compositional semantics (which pertains on how smaller parts, like words, combine and interact to form the meaning of larger expressions such as sentences) and lexical semantics (the nature of the meaning of words). Other prominent issues are those of context and its role on interpretation, ambiguity, vagueness, entailment and presuppositions.

Several disciplines and approaches have contributed to the contentious field of semantics. One of the crucial questions which unites different approaches to linguistic semantics is that of the relationship between form and meaning, and some major contributions to the study of semantics have derived from studies in the 1980–1990s in related subjects of the syntax–semantics interface and pragmatics.

The semantic level of language interacts with other modules or levels (like syntax) in which language is traditionally divided. In linguistics, it is typical to talk in terms of "interfaces" regarding such interactions between modules or levels. For semantics, the most crucial interfaces are considered those with syntax (the syntax–semantics), pragmatics and phonology (regarding prosody and intonation).

3. Translation

According to Catford (1965: 20), translation is the replacement of textual material in one language (Source Language or SL) by equivalent textual material in another language (Target Language or TL). Pinhuck in Machali (1998: 1) states that translation is a process of finding a TL equivalence for an SL utterance. Newmark (1981: 7) defines translation as a craft consisting in the attempt to replace a written message and/or statement in one language. The definitions above indicate that translation involves two languages, i.e. the source language and the target language and translation is an act of reproducing the meaning or message of the source language into the target language, in which the meaning or message of the target

language should be equivalent with the meaning of the source language.

4. Translation Shift

Translation shift (Catford, 1965: 73) is one of the translation procedures that are proposed. According to him, shifts are departure from formal correspondence in the process of going from the SL to the TL. Besides, Newmark (1988: 85) says that transposition or translation shift is a translation procedure involving a change in grammar from SL to TL. There are two types of translation shifts, which are level shift and category shift.

a. Level Shift

Shift of level means that a SL item at one linguistic level has a TL translation equivalent at a different level (Catford, 1965: 73). Example of shift at linguistic level is the shift from grammar to lexis. Actually, this kind of shift frequently occurs in translation.

b. Category Shift

Category shifts are departures from formal correspondence in translation. Thus, to speak about the Category Shift itself, we need to find out about the formal correspondence first, since Category Shift is departure from formal correspondence.

A formal correspondent is any TL category which may be said to occupy, as nearly as possible, the 'same' place in the economy of the TL, as the given SL category occupies in the SL.

For instance, if both SL and TL operate with grammatical units at five ranks (an example might be English and French,

both of which appear to have five ranks: sentence, clause, group, word, morpheme) we can say that there is formal correspondence between the two hierarchies of units (Ibid, 2009: 32). According to Catford, there are four fundamental categories of linguistic theory:

1) Unit Shift
2) Structure Shift
3) Class Shift
4) Intra-System Shift

C. Method of Investigation

In this research, the writer applies descriptive qualitative method to analyze the data. The qualitative or interpretive research defines the methods and techniques most suitable for collecting and analyzing data (Merriam and Tisdell, 2016: 2).

According to Cresswell (2013: 4):

"Qualitative research is an approach for exploring and understanding the meaning individuals or groups to a social or human problem. The process involves emerging questions and procedures, data typically collected in the participants setting, data analysis inductively building from particulars to general themes, and the researcher making interpretations of the meaning of the data."

The writer concludes that descriptive qualitative research emphasizes on the describing and analyzing the data the original short story and compared it to its translation. Then, the writer marks the data where a category shift in SL text is different category shift in TL text. Next, the writer collects and classifies the data, and finds the patterns of the category shifts. The last one, the writer finds and

classifies the factors that cause each category shift in the category analysis.

D. Findings and Discussion

All types of category shifts proposed by Catford (1965) are found in the translation of "The Tales of Beedle the Bard". The writer finds several examples of those types of category shift. After identifying the sentences in previous part, the writer interprets the data analysis.

Based on the findings, unit shift occurs in the highest frequency of 39 examples, structure shift occurs in 30 examples, intra-system shift occurs in 6 examples, and class shift occurs in 1 example. The occurrence of category shift is caused by the different characteristics of source language and target language.

In the structure shift, it is found that the most common stories contain structure shift are "The Fountain of Fair Fortune" covering 10 examples, "The Wizard and the Hopping Pot" covering 5 examples, "The Warlock's Hair Heart" covering 9 examples, "Babbity Rabbitty and Her Cackling Stump" covering 6 examples, and "The Tales of the Three Brothers" covering 1 example.

In the units shift, it is found that the most common stories contain unit shift are "The Tales of the Three Brothers" comprising 14 examples, "The Wizard and the Hopping Pot" comprising 6 examples, "The Fountain of Fair Fortune" comprising 5 examples, "The Warlock's Hair Heart" comprising 12 examples, and "Babbity Rabbitty and Her Cackling Stump" comprising 4 examples.

In the intra-system shift, the most common stories contain intra-system shift are "The Fountain of Fair Fortune" and "The Warlock's Hair Heart" in 2

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examples, "The Wizard and the Hopping Pot" in 1 example, "The tales of the Three Brothers" in 1 example. However, the writer does not find any example of intra-system shift in "Babbity Rabbitty and Her Cackling Stump".

In the class shift, the writer only finds 1 example in "The Warlock's Hair Heart". Nevertheless, the writer does not find any example of class shift in any other story.

E. Conclusion

Based on the results of the analysis of category shift translation on J.K Rowling's Anthology "The Tales of Beedle the Bard" by Andy Hatman", the following conclusion is displayed. The data found in category shift in anthology "The Tales of Beedle the Bard" are 79 examples. They are unit shift covering 41 examples, structure shift covering 31 examples, intra-system shift covering 6 examples, and class shift covering 1 example. The dominant category shift found in the anthology is unit shift.

Acknowledgement

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