

Translation Shift of Google Translate in Translating Sports News on CNN

Daniswara Prayitno¹, Muhizar Muchtar², Umar Mono³

^{1,2,3}University of Sumatera, Indonesia

daniswara15@gmail.com, muchtarmuhizar@gmail.com, umar.mon060@gmail.com

Abstract

This article is entitled “Translation Shift of Google Translate in Translating Sports News on CNN” into Bahasa Indonesia by using Google Translate”. The problems of this research are to find out find out kinds of class shift are used by “Google Translate” in translating CNN Sports News and To find out how the kinds of class shift are used in the translation. The research method is descriptive qualitative. The data of this research are collected from the data source, 'I felt my body was still capable': Meet the moms hoping to shine at the Olympics by George Ramsay, CNN in April 7, 2021, Paul Pogba follows Cristiano Ronaldo's lead by removing display drink during a press conference by George Ramsay, CNN in June 17, 2021 and Cristiano Ronaldo makes history at Euro 2020 as Portugal beats Hungary by Ben Church, CNN in June 16, 2021. Translated into bahasa Indonesia by using Google Translate are identified based on Catford's theory in which explain about the type of class shift.

Keywords

translation; sport news; CNN;
google translate



I. Introduction

Translation is a bridge to solve the problem of communication between different languages. As Hatim and Mason in Sayogie (2014:7) stated, “An act of communication which attempts to relay, across cultural and linguistic boundaries, another act of communication (which may have been intended for different purpose and different readers)”. The grammar between English and Indonesian has completely different rules. For example, in English medical students, include a position as an adjective + noun in the grammar rules, and then translate it into Indonesian, namely mahasiswa kedokteran, and place it as a noun + noun. From this situation, the translator should understand that the word medical cannot be translated as medis, and medis is also classified as an adjective. As the researchers discussed the major of the university.

Therefore, the equivalent meaning to medical students is mahasiswa kedokteran. In the translation process, the translator should not defend the grammatical rules from SL to TL. As in the above situation, translators should not translate adjectives into adjectives. Sometimes, translators should change the category of words in TL to produce synonymous meanings. This process is called translation.

A shift happened as a result of grammatical rule of various language. The shift should be applied to create a decent translation result. Therefore, a translated text can be understood by the reader. In this thesis the researcher is interested to analyse the translation shift especially class shift in CNN Sport News and its translate by using google translate. as a result of it is fascinating when the part of speech in grammatical rule in SL change in different class in TL.

II. Review of Literature

2.1 Translation

Translation experts have defined translation as multiple meanings. For example, Nida and Taber gave the definition of translation in the book "Translation Theory and Practice": "Translation consists in reproducing in the receptor language closest natural equivalent of the source language message, first in term of meaning and secondly in term of style." Nida and Taber define translation in translation. Reproducing in here refers to the production of the recipient language or target language to obtain a natural translation so that the translation result can be accepted by readers in the target language. Based on Larson in Nasution (2020) translation is an activity related to the hypothesis that is possible to understand the message of a text from its forms and reproduces that message with the natural way of expressing the same meaning in the target language. Based on explanation above, the translator somehow may put an end the true message of the source language to get a reasonable sense of the target language (Siregar, 2020).

Meanwhile, according to Catford, translation as 'replacement' "The replacement of textual material on language (SL) by equivalent textual material in another language (TL)". Replacement here refers to replacing the translated text in SL with TL. The alternative purpose explained by Catford also has the same meaning in the text. The textual material includes semantic units in sentences such as grammatical rules. In order to obtain a good translation effect, it is necessary to use equivalent meanings in the translation process.

Larson gave the definition of translation, which is part of the transition from SL to TL. "Translation is transforming the meaning of the source language into the recipient language". This is achieved by transforming the form of the first language into the form of the second language through the semantic structure. Larson used it when transferring the meaning of words from SL to TL Semantic elements, such as grammatical structure. In this case, when the translator translates the sentence, the structure of the sentence will change from SL to TL. The change of structure in translation can be called shift.

Based on several definitions described by experts, the researchers concluded that translation is an activity or process of changing the language and passing messages from SL to TL. The message contained in SL can be correctly conveyed and understood by readers after being translated into TL, so the message can be conveyed clearly.

2.2 Process of Translation

The process of translation is the most important thing in translation. In process of translation, a translator has to explore all their capabilities, skill, and knowledge in translation process so that transferring the message from SL to TL can be understood by reader.

Nida and Taber have been explained that the good quality of translation should do by three steps in translation process. There are analysis, transfer, and reconstructing.

2.3 Translation Shift

Catford (1965:3) explained translation shift: "Translation shift is the deviation from the corresponding form in the process from SL to TL". This means that this shift can exist when the SL text is grammatically translated into another language. The different structure of language in each language will cause this kind of transformation. Catford divided into two main translation shifts, there are level shift and category shift:

2.4 Level Shift

Level conversion means that the SL items at the language level have equivalent TL translations at different levels. In this case, the grammatical language level in SL becomes the vocabulary level in TL, or it may be that the vocabulary level becomes the grammatical level.

Example:

SL: Dad *is working*

TL: Ayah *sedang* bekerja

In that example, sleeping is the grammatical form of English. Sleeping is a form of the current continuous tense because it contains auxiliary (is) + Ving (sleep). The current continuous tense means that it is still in progress at the moment. In Indonesian, it is related to the word "sedang". The lexical form of sedang means the operation is still in progress.

2.5 Category Shift

The category switch is a departure from the formal letter in translation. The formal correspondence is any TL category (units, categories, structural elements, etc.). It can be said that they occupy the "same" position as much as possible in the "economy" of TL because a given SL category occupies the SL. For example, if both SL and TL operate in five levels of grammatical units (for example, English and French seem to have five levels: words, phrases, sentences, groups, and morphemes), we can say that there is a formal Correspondence. Two hierarchical units.

According to Catford, there are four types of Shift:

a. Structural Shift

The most common and to involve mostly a shift in grammatical structure. Structural shift can be found at other rank, for example at group rank. Example in English using passive voice, (O + V3 + S) translated in Indonesia being active voice (S + V+O).

Example:

SL: Your shoes has been thrown by us. (O+V3+S)

TL: Kami sudah buang sepatumu. (S +V+O)

b. Class Shift

That grouping of members of a given unit which is defined by operation in structure of the unit next above, Class shift occurs when the translation equivalent of a SL item is a member of different class from original item. In Class shift, the class of word changes into different level. Class shift occurs when there is a shift of word class (kind words) in translation. When a SL item is translated with a TL item which belongs to a different grammatical class, example a verb may be translated with a noun (Leonardi 2000). The word class is varied from one language to another language. As in English their word "adverb" that usually paired with phrase in Indonesian. A determiner slightly different use in Indonesian though you can be looked its pair (example: a/an become sebuah, sebutir, sehelai, seekor, and so on, and this/ these become ini)

Following Halliday, we define a class as 'that grouping of members of a given unit which is defined by operation in the structure of the unit next above'. Class-shift, then, occurs when the translation equivalent of a SL item is a member of a different class from the original item (Catford 78). In English we know there are eight classes of word or often called as part of speech

Example: noun to be verb

SL: She give you a *Ring* (noun)

TL: dia *menelpon* kamu (verb)

c. Unit Shift

Unit shift means change of rank, that is, depatures from formal correspondence in which the translation equivalent of a unit at one rank in the SL is a unit at a different rank in TL. 'Rank' refers to the hierarchical linguistics unit of sentence, clause, group, word, and morpheme.

Example: Phrase to clause

SL: I am *chuckling*.

TL: Aku *tertawa kecil*.

d. Intra-system Shift

This shift used where the shift occurs internally, which occur when the SL and TL possess approximately corresponding systems, but where the translation involves selection of a non-corresponding term in the TL system. (Catford, 2000, p. 146).

For example, Indonesian and English have different numerical system that known as plural and singular. A sentence in English can show the plural form, but when translated in Indonesia, the intra-system shift changes plural into singular.

Example: Plural to singular

SL: She uses *glasses*.

TL: Dia pakai *kaca mata*.

In English the word glasses are a plural because it has the suffix –es that classify as plural. Meanwhile, glasses translated into kaca mata in Indonesian language. In this case, the word kaca mata is singular.

2.6 Word Class

In every language of every country, there is a part of speech of grammatical rules. The word class is needed to make a sentence. Based on the English Oxford Dictionary, word category means "category words that have similar forms or functions or are usually called parts of speech." The English vocabulary lesson can be divided into eight parts of speech:

a. Noun

Nouns are members of word classes. They can usually be combined with qualifiers to be used as the subject of verbs. They can be interpreted as singular or plural, can be replaced by pronouns, and refer to entities, qualities, states, actions, or concepts. In other words, this part of speech shows the names of things (such as people, animals, steps, things, masses, ideas, or actions. In sentences, nouns are placed before verbs.

b. Verb

Express a behavior, how it happens or exists. In order to reach agreement with the object, the meaning of various languages is changed for the sake of sound or aspect. It usually has a fairly complete descriptive meaning and characteristic qualities, but sometimes it has almost no such meaning, especially when used as an auxiliary or linking verb. Verbs are the most important element or are often referred to as the main part of a sentence.

c. Adjective

Adjectives are words that belong to one of the main formal categories in many languages. They are usually used as modifiers of nouns to express the quality of the named thing, indicate its quantity or degree, or designate something different from something. Something else. It can be concluded that adjectives describe nouns or pronouns. For example: red rose, red is an adjective to describe the color of a rose.

d. Adverb

Adverbs are words used to provide information about verbs, adjectives or other adverbs. Adverbs can make the meaning of a verb, adjective or another adverb stronger or weaker, and often appear between the subject and its verb.

e. Pronoun

Pronouns are any one of a small group of words in the language. They are used as substitutes for nouns or noun phrases, and their reference objects are named or understood in the context. Pronouns are divided into personal pronouns and demonstrative pronouns. Personal pronouns expressed in English, such as "I", "You", "He/She"/"It" and them. At the same time, demonstrative pronouns such as this, that and the like.

f. Preposition

Prepositions are words such as "after", "in", "above", and "with". Prepositions are usually used in front of nouns or pronouns. They show the relationship between nouns and pronouns and other words in the sentence.

g. Conjunction

Conjunctions, also called conjunctions, are words such as and, because, but, for, if, or when. Conjunctions are used to connect phrases, clauses and sentences. There are two main conjunction:

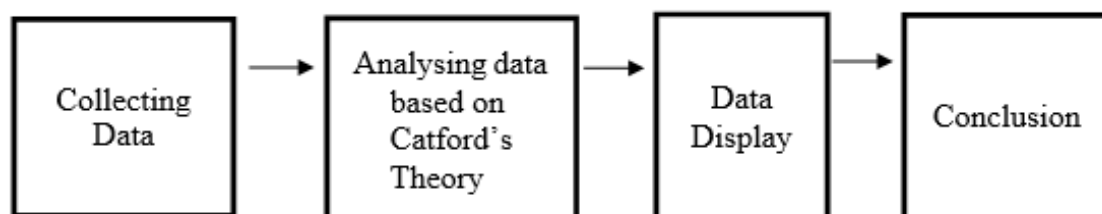
1. Coordinating conjunction: To join items that are equally important in a sentence, Example: I like muffin and yogurt.
2. Subordinating conjunction: To connect subordinating clauses to the main clause of a sentence. Example: I bought the house because I like the interior.

h. Determiner

A qualifier is a word before a noun (such as a/an, the, each, some, any, my), used to show what it refers to. Example: My book (this means the book refers to me). The Writer only pay attention to one category of translation shift, therefore class shift.

2.7 Conceptual Framework

This research focused on analyzing the translation shift especially class shift used found in the utterances of the CNN Sport news in its translated into Bahasa Indonesia by google translate and types of class shift based on Catford's Theory. The data that has been analysed will be displayed in the form of tabel, then the researcher will try to conclude the data.



2.8 Related Studies

The first previous research from the International Journal 'Translation Shift of Google Translate Program in Translating Sport News on On-Line Daily Kompas' analysed by Zakrimal, University Putera Batam in 2019. They have been researched about types of category shift by Catford in Sport News in On-line Daily Kompas. The aim of this study is to find the types of category shifts and find the most frequent shift that used by the google translate.

The second study on translation conversion has previously been studied by several people in translation studies. From previous studies, the researchers inspired the research. In 2013, Dr. Sayed

Mohammad Hosseini Massoum and Dr. Azadeg Shahbaiki analyzed the first previous study of the international journal "Translation Shifts in the Persian Translation of a Tale of Two Cities by Charles Dickens".

The third research comes from an international journal, authored by Monireh Akbari, entitled "Structural Transformation of Children's Literature Translation" in 2012. In this research, researchers only focus on the structural transformation of literary translation from English to Persian and its important role in meaning compensation and meaning expression.

The fourth research published by Nahid Yarahmadzahi, Ali Baikian and Freshteh Nadri in the International Journal is entitled "A Study on the Persian Translation of English Phrasal Verbs in Harry Potter and the Order of the Phoenix" in 2013. Research on the translation of English phrasal verbs in English-Persian. The purpose of the research is to determine the type of translation program used and calculate its frequency. The study also assessed the quality of the application translation program. The researcher chose sentences containing phrasal verbs. Then researchers identify, classify and list it. Researchers want to find the most common types of translation programs. The quality of the translated text is determined by Larson using three evaluation criteria, namely accuracy, clarity and naturalness.

The latest research published by Maydina Rizqi entitled "Translation Shift of Indonesia Translation in Diary of a Wimpy Kid by Jeff Kinney" in 2017. She found 14 data of class transition in the novel. Researchers found 2 data type adjectives to verbs, 2 data type verbs to nouns, 2 data type verbs to adverbs, 3 data type verbs to adjectives, and 1 data type nouns to prepositions from the 14 types of transfer data. 1 data type noun to adverb, 1 data type noun to adjective, 1 data type noun to verb, 1 data adverb to verb.

From those previous researches, the researcher wants to do a research of translation shift more different from previous research before. The researcher only focuses one type of translation shift that is class shift. The researcher tries to find the kind of class shift and analyses the class shift occurs. For attest that the class shifts process by using the shift's theory from Catford.

III. Research Methods

The research used library research as the data collection method. Technique of data collection is from Miles and Huberman (1994) which is included data reduction, data display, conclusion drawing/verification and quantitative used to find out the class mean score in general. This study intends to explain the data occur in Class Shift process in Sports News in CNN news. English to Indonesian.

IV. Results and Discussion

4.1 Results

From the data analysis above, there are 20 class shift are found in the from CNN Sports news entitled: 'I felt my body was still capable': Meet the moms hoping to shine at the Olympics by George Ramsay, CNN in April 7, 2021, Paul Pogba follows Cristiano Ronaldo's lead by removing display drink during a press conference by George Ramsay, CNN in June 17, 2021 and Cristiano Ronaldo makes history at Euro 2020 as Portugal beats

Hungary by Ben Church, CNN in June 16, 2021. Translated into bahasa indonesia by using Google Translate. All finding data placed in the table below:

Table 1. Types of Class Shift

No.	Types of Class Shift	Result of Data that has been Collected and Analyzed
1.	Adjective to adverb	1
2.	Adjective to noun	4
3.	Adjective to verb	1
4.	Adverb to noun	3
5.	Adverb to verb	3
6.	Noun to adjective	2
7.	Noun to verb	2
8.	Phrasal verb to verb	1
9.	Preposition to adverb	1
10.	Verb to adjective	1
11.	Verb to preposition	1
TOTAL		20

From the data above, the class shift types adjective to noun is the most commonly found in translation CNN Sports News with 4 data collected. Beside that, adverb to noun, adverb to verb are also commonly used with 3 data collected.

4.2 Discussion

From the result of the analysis above, catford's theory of type of class shift can be applied in this study. Google Translate used kind of class shift that is (1) adjective to adverb, (2) adjective to noun, (3) adjective to verb, (4) adverb to noun, (5) adverb to verb, (6) noun to adjective, (7) noun to verb, (8) Phrasal verb to verb, (9) preposition to adverb, (10) verb to adjective, (11) verb to preposition.

Based on the findings, Google Translate applied translation shift type class shift from the source language to target language. Google Translate using kind of class shift in order to connect the meaning from source language to target language. It can be assumed that Google Translate using that class shift to translate the CNN Sports News to make the meaning more acceptable in target language.

After analyzing all the data, all of the class shift that used by Google Translate could be easily understood by the reader. Most of class shift that made by Google Translate was not accurate in the target language. So many translations have ambiguous meanings.

The students were asked to complete the assignments in units by filling the answer column on the platform. The focused unit to be analyzed was on the B1 Pre-Intermediate level with the title: "I couldn't live with my phone" and provided an instruction to predict about how technology may change lifetime. The instruction was automatically given before they started to write their text and they should follow the rules to write in a good form. On this online platform, it does not only explain about the rules and materials.

V. Conclusion

Based on the data analysis and findings, it is concluded that Based on the research data, there are 20 data of class shift found in the three CNN Sports News. From 20 data of class shift, the researcher found three data are shifted from adverb to noun, 2 data are shifted from noun to verb, 1 data is shifted from Preposition to adverb, 3 data are shifted from adverb to verb, 1 data is shifted from verb to preposition, 2 data are shifted from noun to adjective, 1 data is shifted from phrasal verb to verb, 4 data are shifted from adjective to noun, 1 data is shifted from adjective to adverb and 1 data is shifted from adjective to verb.

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