

CATEGORY SHIFT ANALYSIS IN THE BILINGUAL INFORMATION BOARDS AT MUSEUM SANDI YOGYAKARTA

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Abstract

Bilingual information has an important role in bridging communication from one language to another, and this also happens in the tourism field. Currently, the Indonesian government is making tourism as one of the primary sectors in increasing state income. Since there is the importance of bilingual information, this research proposes to examine the quality of the translation of the bilingual information boards at Museum Sandi and describe the relationship between category shifts and the quality of the degree of equivalence meaning. The research employed a qualitative descriptive method in discussing the types of category shifts and the degree of quality equivalence meaning on the bilingual information board. This research classified types of category shift and meaning equivalence of translation found in the translated text into the columns and presented the data in the form of numbers and percentages. This research shows that the category shift occurring in bilingual information boards at Museum Sandi Yogyakarta is still relevant and understandable for foreign tourists.

Keywords: *bilingual information, translation, category shift, Museum Sandi*

INTRODUCTION

Yogyakarta is one of the cities in Indonesia that becomes a tourist destination as it has various tourism destinations, such as temples, beaches, mountains and museums (Susanto, 2020). According to the Regional Office for Culture Properties Preservation of Special Regional of Yogyakarta in the Ministry of Education and Culture site, Yogyakarta has 42 museums (<https://bpcbdy.kemdikbud.go.id>). One of them is Museum Sandi Yogyakarta. It has collections of relics of historical objects from cryptological figures in Indonesia. It also has a history of cryptology in Indonesia and the world. It is also one of three museums in the world that has a historical cryptology collection. This makes Museum Sandi Yogyakarta provide a global understanding of the history and origin of coding from the ancient to the modern era. Those attractions also create Museum Sandi Yogyakarta a famous museum to be visited by international tourists.

Being visited by numerous international tourists makes bilingual information available at Museum Sandi Yogyakarta becoming important. Museum Sandi Yogyakarta has provided bilingual information in the form of signs and general information boards. There are 30 bilingual information boards to support the needs and attractiveness of the total replicas in Museum Sandi Yogyakarta. The boards were made to help international tourists to get comprehensive information about the museum's cryptology collection. Therefore, it is written not only in *Bahasa Indonesia* but also in English through translation. In the translation case of bilingual information boards at Museum Sandi Yogyakarta, there are several problems can be analyzed, for example, there are words only familiar to Indonesian and require adjustments for the recipient of the translation, changes in grammatical language, and differences in word and phrase level (phrase to a word). From those problems, the bilingual information boards at Museum Sandi Yogyakarta are very interesting for translation analysis.

<https://jolali.respati.ac.id/index.php/jolali>

Translation is the replacement of textual material in one language (Source Language/SL) by equivalent textual material in another language (Target Language/TL). According to Catford (1978), a translator must be able to replace text material in the SL with the equivalent TL. It can also be understood that translation is the process of finding an equivalent SL text to be placed as TL text. Nida (in Nurhantoro, 2013) coins that translation reproduces the message of SL into the closest natural equivalence in TL. Whereas Newmark (1988) argues translation is rendering the meaning of a text into another language in the way that the author intended the text. What is interesting about the concept of translation from Newmark is the intention of the author of the text that must be considered by a translator. Therefore, in translation, the translator needs some adjustments to result in acceptable translated text for the target readers.

One of the adjustments that occur in translation is the occurrence of shifting. The shift represents some changes occurring in the translation process. Translation shifts occur both at the lower level of language, i.e. the lexicogrammar, and at the higher thematic level of text. Translation shifts also occur when there is no formal correspondence to the syntactic item to be translated. Catford (1978) divides the shift in translation into two major types, level or rank shift, and category shift. Category shift refers to departures from formal correspondence in translation. What is meant by formal correspondence is any grammatical category in the TL that can be said to occupy the same position in the system of the TL as the given SL category in the SL system.

The shifting in translation involves replacing the SL elements with the elements of the TL without changing the meaning. It occurs because of the different language and grammatical concepts. The shift in a class of words, phrases, to sentences often occurs because translating requires the ability to convey messages properly and transfer the structure of the SL. Translation shift helps the translators get acceptable translation results to readers. The result of the translation shift from one language to another is that language transfer does not always have the same grammatical form but the message is still acceptable in TL. This case creates another discussion in the translation process.

Equivalence becomes another topic that is important to be discussed in the process and results of translation. Translation equivalence cannot be considered as similarity, but as equal meaning in translating text in SL into TL. Equivalence refers to cases where languages describe the same situation by different stylistic or structural means. Catford (1978) states that texts in different languages can be equivalent in different levels of presentation, different ranks, or different degrees. The degrees of meaning equivalence in translation can be further categorized into full equivalence, partly equivalence (increased meaning and decreased meaning), and non-equivalent meanings (different meaning and no meaning).

Category shift and degree of equivalence have a big role in translation. It is the reason why the researchers were interested in conducting the analysis of category shift and degree of equivalence in the bilingual information boards at Museum Sandi Yogyakarta. The importance of bilingual information as explained earlier is to educate foreign tourists who come and provide optimal services so that they feel satisfied visiting the museum. Related to the research limitation, the researchers formulated two questions: (1) What are the category shifts that occur in the bilingual description board at Museum Sandi Yogyakarta? (2) How is the degree of meaning equivalence in the category shift in the translated text of the bilingual board at Museum Sandi Yogyakarta?

METHODOLOGY

This study employed a descriptive qualitative method. Flick (2018) states that qualitative research is centrally concerned with the production and analysis of texts, such as transcripts of interviews or field notes and other analytic materials. The researchers analyzed the translation shifts in the bilingual description information at *Museum Sandi Yogyakarta* and then described the category shifts in the bilingual information board. The researchers applied the content analysis method in this descriptive qualitative research. Barelson (1952) states the content of the analysis method is a research technique for the objective, systematic, and qualitative description of the manifest content of the

communication. This method requires the analysis of the data based on the theory in use to get the best result (Al Fajri, Atmantika & Adhitya, 2022, 246). The researcher collects the data, analyzes them, and draws a conclusion. The types of category shifts being analyzed were structure shifts, class shifts, unit shifts, and intra-system shifts. The data were put into a table of the data sheet to sort them out into category shift.. This method was applied by analyzing the data based on the theory to get the best result. The data used in this research were all category-shifted phrases and clauses in the bilingual (*Bahasa Indonesia* and English) information boards at Museum Sandi Yogyakarta. The data source used in this research was published in 2017 and still existed until in 2021.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Result

In analyzing the data, the researchers tabulated the data collection into two tables. The first table discussed the category shift and the second discussed the equivalences in the translation.

Table 1. Category Shift in the Bilingual Information Board

No	Category Shift	Freq.	%
1	Structure Shift	124	55.36%
2	Class Shift	33	14.73%
3	Unit Shift	49	21.90%
4	Intra-System Shift	18	8.01%
Total		224	100%

The data above shows that there are 224 shifts in 101 sentences. The structure shift is the highest result in the category shift with 124 data (55.36%). The second is the unit shift with 49 data (21.90%). Then the class shift is the third result with 33 data (14.73%) and the last is the intra-system shift with 18 data (8.01%). The structure shift has the highest result because of the different grammatical concepts, whereas another category shift occurs in less amount because the text is a formal correspondence.

Table 2. Degree of Equivalence Meaning in the Bilingual Board

No	Degree of Equivalence Meaning	Freq.	%
1	Fully Equivalence	191	85.30%
2	Increased Meaning	14	6.25%
3	Decrease Meaning	13	5.81%
4	Different Meaning	5	2.20%
5	No Meaning	1	0.44%
Total		224	100%

The data above can be seen as the result of meaning equivalence analysis. The data amount is 101 sentences. Fully equivalence has the highest number with 192 data (85.30%), then partly equivalence with 27 data, 13 data is decreasing meaning (5.81%) and increased meaning 14 data (6.25%). Meanwhile, in the category of non-equivalence, different meaning has 5 data (2.20%) and no meaning is 1 data (0.44%).

Discussion

Category Shift in the Bilingual Information Boards at Museum Sandi Yogyakarta

a. Structure Shift

Structure shift is the changing of words sequence in a sentence. The structure shift occurs due to differences in the grammatical arrangement, causing a structure shift. The SL adheres to the DM (*Diterangkan - Menerangkan*) rule while the TL adheres to the MD (*Menerangkan - Diterangkan*) rule

SL: *Pada saat Agresi Belanda II ke daerah Yogyakarta tahun 1948, petugas sandi ber gerilya dan masuk ke Dusun Dukuh untuk tetap dapat menjalankan tugas persandian.*

TL: During the second Netherland's Aggression to Yogyakarta in 1948, *The Code* officer conducted guerilla and entered Dukuh Village to continue their coding duties.

SL: *CR-7000 adalah solusi all-in-one dan hanya memiliki sedikit lebih besar dari pesawat telepon standar*

TL: It was an all-in-one solution and was only slightly bigger than standard telephone set.

As explained in the previous discussion, the concept of the SL language is different from the concept of the TL language. SL adheres to the DM rule while TL adheres to the MD rule. From datum above, *Agresi militer kedua* is translated into the "second Netherland's Aggression". In this case, "military aggression" is the main object of the phrase, while the second is an adjective that follows. While in TL the concept is the object is preceded by adjectives. From that concept, *petugas persandian* is translated into "code officer", and the *tugas persandian* is translated into "coding duties" because in TL officer and duties are words that describe the main object. The same thing also occurs in datum 52. In the phrase *solusi all-in-one* is translated into "all-in-one solution". That is because the main object of the phrase is "solution" while "all-in-one" is an adjective that describes the word solution.

b. Class Shift

Class shift occurs when the translation equivalent of a SL item is a member of a different class from the original item.

SL: *Mesin sandi ini berbasis elektronik dan berukuran portable, mesin ini diproduksi oleh Inggris pada tahun 1970an.*

TL: This is an electronical cipher machine with portable size, which was produced by the British in the 1970's.

The class shift in the translation above occurs to maintain the meaning formed in the delivery of the message. The changes can occur between a verb to an adjective, a verb to an adverb, or a noun to a verb. In the example above, the class shift occurs in the word *elektronik* in the SL and "electronical" in TL. *Elektronik* in the SL is a noun translated into an adjective in the TL.

SL: *Batang yang digunakan untuk membuat teks sandi harus memiliki diameter yang sama dengan batang yang digunakan untuk membuka teks.*

TL: The cylinder that is used for encryption must have the same diameter as the cylinder that is used for decryption.

In the datum above class, the shift occurs in the word *membuat teks sandi* and *membuka teks sandi* in SL translated as "encryption" and "decryption" in the TL. *Membuat teks sandi* and *membuka teks sandi* in the SL are verb phrases translated into noun phrases in the TL.

c. Unit Shift

Unit shift is the changes of rank; that 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 TL.

SL: *Mesin ini adalah salah satu dari lima mesin jenis mesin yang diserahkan oleh pihak intelejen Belanda, NEFIS, setelah kedaulatan RI diserahkan oleh belanda tahun 1949.*

TL: This Machine was one of five types of machines handed over by Dutch intelligence, NEFIS, after the Indonesian Sovereignty was handed over by Dutch in 1949.

The datum is an example of an upward rank shift type shift unit. The upward rank shift is the addition of words made by the translator to give meaning that can be accepted by TL. In the data above, there are 2 data from 1 phrase. There are 2 data from "*diserahkan*" in SL which translates to "handed over". The changing is a word in SL translated as a phrase in TL.

SL: *"Cuneiform" ini merupakan tulisan paling tua dalam sejarah kehidupan umat manusia dan tidak dapat diartikan sampai dengan abad ke 19.*

TL: This "cuneiform" was the oldest article in history life of mankind and could not be interpreted until 19th century.

If the upward rank shift is to add words to be accepted by the TL, so the downward rank shift is the opposite, It reduces words from SL to TL, because of demands for equivalent words. In the data example above, the phrase *umat manusia* which consists of 2 words, is translated into "mankind" which is only one word. This is done because in the TL *umat manusia* already has its own equivalent, namely "mankind", so it is not translated as *umat + manusia*. There is a shift due to language demands from the TL. The changing is a phrase in the SL translated as a word in the TL.

d. Intra-system Shift

Intra-system shift refers to the shift that occurs internally, within the system; that is for those cases where the SL and the TL possess systems that approximately correspond formally as to their constitution, but when translation involves the selection of a non-corresponding term in the target language system.

SL: *Bentuk yang ditemukan di Uruk inilah yang dikembangkan menjadi bentuk baru yang dinamakan "Cuneiform"*

TL: The form which founded in Uruk, developed till become a new form which name "cuneiform"

In the datum above intra-system shift occurs in the translation of the *bentuk baru* into "a new form". In TL grammar, it is necessary to indicate the number of nouns because it will affect the form of the word to be translated (plus "s" if it is plural and without "s" if it is singular). Then, because the *bentuk baru* is singular, the word "a" is added to the TL which indicates the number of new form words to avoid adding "s".

SL: *Peristiwa inilah yang akhirnya mengawali "Cuneiform" dan bisa menyampaikan bunyi atau konsep abstrak*

TL: The form which found in Uruk developed into a new form called "cuneiform"

In the datum above intra-system shift occurs in the translation of the *bentuk baru* into "a new form". In TL grammar, it is necessary to indicate the number of nouns because it will affect the form of the word to be translated (plus "s" if it is plural and without "s" if it is singular), then because the *bentuk baru* is singular, the word a is added to the TL which indicates the number of new form words to avoid adding "s".

Degree of Meaning Equivalence in the Bilingual Boards at Museum Sandi Yogyakarta

a. Fully Equivalent

Fully Equivalent is when the meaning, messages, or ideas in the SL text are totally and completely transferred into the TL text, then it is categorized as fully equivalence. In other words, the readers of the TL text catch the same understanding as the readers of the SL text.

SL: "*Cuneiform*" ini merupakan tulisan paling tua dalam sejarah kehidupan umat manusia dan tidak dapat diartikan sampai dengan abad ke 19.

TL: This "cuneiform was the oldest article in the history life of mankind and could not be interpreted until the 19th century.

In the datum, although the translation occurs structure shift and unit shift, the meaning is still fully degree.

SL: *Tempelkan lempengan Cardan Grille di atas teks tersebut*

TL: Put the Cardan Grille's plate top of the text

In the datum above although the translation occurs structure shift and unit shift, the meaning is still fully degree.

b. Partly Equivalent - Increased Meaning

SL: *Awalnya pictogram menyerupai benda yang mereka wakili, tetapi dengan penggunaan yang berulang akhirnya mereka dibuat dengan lebih sederhana, bahkan cenderung abstrak.*

TL: First-time pictograms looked like objects which they represented, but with recuring usage they made more modestly, tended to abstraction.

In the datum above the translator(s) added an explanation on the translation *menyerupai* and *awalnya*. The translator used "first time" and "look like" whereas in the TL translation of *menyerupai* and *awalnya* can be "first time" and "resemble".

SL: *Saat gulungan tersebut dibuka, huruf-huruf pada pesan terlihat acak dan perkamennya dikirimkan.*

TL: When unwrapped, the letters of the massage appeared scrambled and the parchmen was sent on its way.

In datum 16 above the translator put an additional word to be acceptable in the TL but the additional word is not changing the meaning of the text. In the SL *dikirimkan* word translated as "sent on its way". The second also on unit shift the translator(s) decreased *gulungan tersebut dibuka* as "unwrapped".

c. Partly Equivalent - Decreased Meaning

SL: *Satu mesin KLB-7 berhasil dirampas oleh Perwira Sandi ABRI pada perang Timor Timur tahun 1977*

TL: A machine KLB-machine was seized by Indonesia Army in the 1977 East Timor War.

The translator(s) reduces the word *berhasil* in the translation above. However, it does not reduce the meaning conveyed because the translator(s) uses the past and passive forms which means it has been done. In the SL, the word *berhasil* only confirms the word retrieval process.

SL: *Alat ini dapat berhubungan dengan semua telepon di sebagian besar negara di dunia.*

TL: It can be connected between any ordinary telephone set and an analogue line and comes with PTT-approval for most countries.

In translating datum above, the translator(s) decreases the phrase "*alat ini*" in the SL to be acceptable in the TL as "it" but the word decreasing is not changing the meaning of the text.

d. Non Equivalent - Different Meaning

Different meaning occurs when the TL text changes the information supplied in the SL text by using other words which have different meaning in the TL text.

SL: *Dengan tas warna hitam/putih, dan memiliki antarmuka pengguna yang sangat jelas dan intuitif dengan 12 tombol dan layar LCD 2 x 40 karakter*

TL: *It came in a black or white case, and had an extremely clear and intuitive user interface with 12 push-buttons and a crisp 1 x 40-character LCD display.*

It is translated using a paraphrase strategy and the result is not appropriate. The meaning of SL text is mutated and changed into another meaning. It does not represent the real meaning of SL text.

SL: *Sandi Vigera adalah salah satu bentuk kriptologi kuno.*

TL: *Vigera cipher is one of the most ancient form of cryptography.*

In the datum above the translator(s) uses different phrases that have different meanings in the TL. The phrase *salah satu bentuk kriptologi kuno* is translated as "the most ancient form of cryptography" which is in SL just mention *kuno* but in the TL added "the most" expression.

e. Non Equivalent - Different Meaning

SL: *Seseorang mengambil kartu dan menaruhnya di atas halaman teks yang mengandung pesan tersembunyi, hanya bagian huruf-huruf yang terlihat melalui lubang pada grille.*

TL: *Untranslated in data source*

From the discussions above, it can be seen that the occurrence of category shift does not change the message conveyed to the TL significantly. From 224 data, there are as many as 191 data shifts (85.30%) were fully equivalence, which means the meaning transfer happens from the SL into the TL without adding or omitting any part of the information. Furthermore, 27 data (12.06%) were partly equivalence, which is divided into increase in meaning 14 data (6.25%) and decrease meaning 13 data (5.81%). Of the 224 data, there were only 6 data (2.64%) that have a different meaning from SL and no meaning.

CONCLUSION

After the data were obtained and analyzed, it can be concluded regarding the category shift and degree of equivalence (1) After analyzing 224 data shifts of 101 sentences. The structure shift is the highest result in the category shift with 124 data (55.36%). The second is the unit shift with 49 data (21.90%). Then the class shift is in the third result with 33 data (14.73%), and the last is the intra-system shift with 18 data (8.01%). Structure shift has the highest result because of the different grammatical concepts. Whereas another category shift occurs in less amount because the text is a formal correspondence, so the translator minimizes the shift of those. All types occur on the translation bilingual boards. (2) The second conclusion is related to the meaning equivalence in the bilingual boards at Museum Sandi Yogyakarta. The data amount is 101 sentences. Fully equivalence has the highest number with 193 data (85.74%) means

the translation is acceptable and understandable in TL. Then, partly equivalence with 27 data, 13 data decreased meaning (5.81%), and 14 data increased meaning (6.25%). Meanwhile, in the category of non-equivalence, different meaning has 5 data (2.20%) and no meaning is 1 data (0.44%). The translation of the bilingual boards has a level of non-equivalence-different meaning that cannot be ignored. Although there are only 5 data with different meanings, it can affect the understanding and satisfaction of foreign tourists. The percentage of no meaning equivalence should be minimized so that foreign tourists feel satisfied and comfortable visiting Museum Sandi Yogyakarta.

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