

AN ANALYSIS OF MORPHEMIC SHIFTS TO WORD  
IN SIDNEY SHELDON *BLOODLINE* INTO GARIS DARAH

By:

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Penelitian ini merupakan suatu analisis tentang pergeseran pada tataran morfem ke kata dan terjemahannya antara teks bahasa sumber (*English*) dari sebuah novel karya Sidney Sheldon berjudul *Bloodline* kedalam teks bahasa sasaran (Bahasa Indonesia) berjudul Garis Darah yang diterjemahkan oleh Threes Susilawati. Landasan teori yang digunakan adalah teori Maurits Simatupang yang menjelaskan tentang pergeseran dalam terjemahan pada tataran morfem. Metode yang digunakan adalah metode kepustakaan untuk mencari teori yang mendukung dan metode kualitatif untuk menganalisis data. Dari hasil analisis diperoleh bahwa pergeseran terjemahan dalam tataran morfem ke kata terdapat pada *suffix -s*, *suffix -es*, *suffix -less*, *suffix -ly*, *suffix -ful*, *suffix -er*, dan *suffix -ing*.

**Kata kunci:** morfem, kata, *Bloodline*, Garis Darah, *suffix*.

#### A. INTRODUCTION

Translation means transferring the meaning of the source language into receptor language or into target language. Translation is done because of the existence of various languages in the world and the desire to know and to understand many kinds of things and information which is written in foreign language. Translation is the process of changing speech or writing from one language (source language) into another language (target language).

Translation mainly focuses attention on meaning. It doesn't really matter if the result or product of translation does not follow the form of the source language as far as the messages to convey do not change. Therefore, meaning must be priority over form in translation. It is meaning which is to be carried over from the source language to the target language, not the linguistics form. Translation consists of reproducing receptor language the natural equivalent of the source language message, first in terms of meaning and second in terms of style.<sup>2</sup> It means that there are two important points on translation process. First, a translator

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<sup>2</sup>Suryawinata and Hariyanto, *Translation: Bahasa Teori dan Penuntun Praktis Menerjemahkan*, (Yogyakarta: Kanisius, 2003), p. 12.

should bring an appropriate message to the target language. Second, a translator has to translate the appropriate style in the target language.

Process of translation is reproducing the natural equivalent of the source language (SL) message especially in terms of meaning and style. There must be correspondence of meaning between source language and target language. A translator should have a perfect knowledge of the original language, and a competence acquaintance with the subject of which it treats. Of course, it is not easy for the translator to make natural translation and has the exactly same meaning with the source language, because every language has the different structure or grammar, for example, English and *Bahasa Indonesia* has grammatical difference.

Since every language has different structure or grammar, a good arrangement of structure seems to be very important in conveying an idea or meaning in order the idea or meaning can be understood correctly by the listener or reader. The structure or grammar of a language is merely a set of arbitrary rules about arrangement; we must follow these rules if we want to be understood. The possible way to adjust the structure of two different languages is by making shifts. A translator makes shifts from the structure of the source language (SL) to the appropriate structure of the target language (TL) so that the result of the translation can be understood by the reader of the target language (TL).

Translation shift is a changing of form when it is translated from the source language into target language. The translation shifts is purposed into making adjustment to fulfill the concept of equivalent in translation. A translator faces the condition that forces him/her to make shifts to keep the meanings constant so that the messages can be conveyed naturally and communicatively makes me interested in analyzing it. That is shifts usually occur in the translation from English into *Bahasa Indonesia*. Translation shifts which occur because of the translator discretion. In shifts like these, there are formal correspondence, but the translator in light of interpersonal meaning has selected something else.<sup>3</sup>

Nowadays, many of English books such as novel has been translated into Bahasa Indonesia. This surely brings a great advantage to Indonesian people.

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<sup>3</sup>Venuti, Lawrence, *The Translation Studies Reader*, ( London: Routledge, 2000), p.88

Nevertheless, it is possible that shifts also occur in the translated novel because shifts is useful to convey an idea or meaning in source language. One of the greatest novels that has been translated into Bahasa Indonesia is Bloodline created by Sidney Sheldon and translated by Threes Susilawati. The translator makes morphemic shifts to establish equivalent and the exact structure in target language so that the translation could be natural and communicative. The translator faces the condition that forces her to make shifts to keep meaning constant so that the messages can be conveyed naturally and communicatively.

## **B. THEORETICAL DESCRIPTION**

### **1. Theory of Translation**

The increasingly interdisciplinary nature of translation studies has described what translation studies in multiple theories of translation. Many theorists described what translation is in different ways. This diversity is in a sense quite understandable; for there are vast difference in the materials translated, in the process if the publication, and in the needs of the prospective reader. So far, a number of significant and relatively comprehensive definitions of translation have been offered.

There are some theories of translation that have stated by experts.

Translation is the process of changing a written text from one language (SL) to the other equivalent which is written in another language.<sup>4</sup> The replacement of textual material is in one language by equivalent textual material in other language. It emphasizes the equivalent form in translating a text. Because of the equivalent, the idea or message in the source language can be expressed naturally in the target language.

Translating consist in reproducing in the receptor language the closets natural equivalent of the source language messages, first in terms of meaning and secondly in terms of style.<sup>5</sup> Dealing with reproducing the message or idea from source language to target language, the translator should be able to make many good grammatical and lexical adjustments. The most important in translating is to find the closet natural equivalent in

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<sup>4</sup>M.Snell and Hornby, *Translation Studies An Integrated Approach*, Amsterdam: John Benjamins Publishing Company).p. 20

<sup>5</sup> Eugene, Nida, *Morphology the Descriptive Analysis of Words*, (New York: university

the receptor language rather than to keep the form of the utterance. The closets natural equivalent must reach firstly to the meaning since meaning is the content of the message which is prime importance for translating and secondly to the style of the language which will assist the reader to understand why the text as it does.

Translation is basically changed of form. <sup>6</sup> Translation is a process of changing the form of the source language to the form of the target language as well as possible so that the final result will approximate the form of the source language, while the meaning is still constant. The goal of the translator is to keep the meaning constant. Thus, it is possible if necessary, the form should be changed in order that the source language meaning not be vague. Since a meaning expressed by a particular form in one language may be expressed by quite a different form in another language, the translator often needs to change the form when doing translation.

From those understanding of translation, I conclude that translation is the process of transferring the meaning or messages from source language into target one, for example, from English into Bahasa Indonesia. The translator must be careful in transferring the meaning because meaning is very important thing in translation activity. If the translator cannot get the right meaning from the source language, the result of the translation will be dangerous.

## **2. Function of Translation**

The main function of translation is to transfer the meaning and to convey the messages from source language into target language. Besides that, translation also functioned to fulfill the desire of the readers to read some textbooks, which are written in foreign language. The readers will be easier to understand the content of the textbooks if it is written in reader's native language.

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of Michigan Press, )

<sup>6</sup> Larson, M, L, *Meaning Based Translation a Guide to Cross Language Equivalence*, (London: University Press of America),p. 3

Translation is a process of communication; the objective of translating is to import the knowledge of the original to the foreign readers.<sup>7</sup> The ordinary aim of the production of a target language text is functionally equivalent to a source language text. As a process of communication, translation functions as a bridge to carry the messages (meanings) from the source language to the target language. This function is very useful for someone who faces a foreign language barrier when she/he wants to know the meaning or content of the foreign language text. In other words, the language of the original text is the barrier for him/her to know the content of the text.

Besides its main function as a tool of transferring meanings and conveying messages, translation also fulfills the demand for many kinds of reading in the fields of education, science, religion, and even entertainment like functions in this research which are written in foreign language.

### **3. Types of Translation**

A translator translates a text from one language into another language to get the meaning correspondence. There are several types of translation exists, which type of translation is chosen depends upon some factors such as how close the words of the source and target language are the nature of the message, the purpose of the translation, the difference of textual material, skill of the translator and also the target community of the translation or the type of reader.

Translation, generally, can be divided into literal translation, free translation, word for word translation, faithful translation, semantic translation, and communicative translation.

#### **a. Literal Translation**

Literal translation means a type of translation that follows the form of the source language but it is normalized according to the rules of the target language.

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<sup>7</sup> Lawrence, Venuti, *The Translation Studies Reader*, (London: Routledge)

b. Free Translation

Free translation means the linguistic structure of the source language is ignored, and an equivalent is found based upon the meaning it conveys.

c. Word for Word Translation

Word for word translation means each word or morpheme in source language is translated by a word or morpheme in the target language by their most common meanings.

d. Faithful Translation

Faithful translation transfers cultural words and preserves the degree of grammatical and lexical abnormality in the translation. This translation is look likes a translation of foreign students who is studying Indonesia.

e. Semantic Translation

Semantic translation is uncompromising and dogmatic, more flexible and allows for the translator's intuitive empathy with the original.

f. Communicative Translation

Communicative translation means rendering the exact contextual meaning of the original both context and language are readily acceptable and comprehensible to the readership.

#### **4. Process of Translation**

In translation, there are so many processes which must be done, because translation is not only process of changing the form of word or sentence, but translation is the process of transferring the idea or information from the source language (SL) to the target language (TL). Before a translator begins translating the text, the translator must understand about the process and procedure of translation because translation is also a way to find the equivalent in another language of one textual material.

There are three stages in the process of translation. This process begins by analyzing SL into grammatical and semantic structure of the TL, transferring the meaning and at last by reconstructing the grammatical and semantic structure into the appropriate TL forms in order to create an equivalent TT.

It can be concluded that translation has process; a translator must have knowledge about the elements of two languages. Such as, grammatical and semantic structure, process of translation is done for finding the equivalence meaning from source language (SL) to target language (TL). Besides that, there are also eight steps in translation process, they are preparation, analysis, transfer, initial draft, reworking the initial draft, testing the translation, polishing the translation, and preparing the manuscript for the publisher.

The first step, the translator should read the text several times, then read other materials that may help in understanding the culture of language of source text so that he/she can understand the as a whole. The translator should also master the subject matter of the original text in order he/she can translate it easily and accurately, particularly for the text of science. The second steps, the translator should analyze any lexical items which seem to be key words in order to find a good lexical equivalent in the target language. The key words are important to an understanding of the text. The teacher could consult dictionaries and encyclopedia for more information. Besides that, the analysis of the source text also include resolving, ambiguity, identifying implicit information, interpreting figurative sense when grammatical structures are being used in a secondary function.

### **5. Description of Morpheme**

Morpheme is the minimal meaningful units of which the language is composed. Morpheme is the smallest meaningful unit in a language.<sup>8</sup> It means that a morpheme cannot be decomposed into smaller units which are either meaningful by themselves or mark a grammatical function like singular or plural number in the noun. Morpheme derives into two kinds; they are free morpheme and bound morpheme.

Free morpheme is a morpheme that can stand alone as an independent word. For examples: *man, book, tea, sweet, cook, fish, sleep* and *others*. Then, bound morpheme is a morpheme that cannot stand alone and have to

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<sup>8</sup> F, Katamaba, *Modern Linguistics morphology*, (new York: Palgrave:1993), pg. 20

be added to the word in order to have meaning. For examples: *un-*, *-il*, *-ful*, *-s*, *mis-*, *ish*, *-ly*, *-er*, *-less*, *-ing*.

## **6. Morphological Process**

Morphological process or word formation process is the process of forming new words with the rules of morphology. There are many kinds of word formation process such as affixation, compounding, reduplication, internal modification, suppletion, blending, conversion, acronym, back formation, clipping. Affixation included prefixation, infixation and suffixation.

Suffixation is the adding of bound morpheme to the end of base.<sup>9</sup> It means that suffixes are bound morpheme added to the end of base to form new word. For examples:

read + er ‘the person who carries out the action of a verb = reader

book + s ‘used to form plural’ = books

peace + ful ‘full of’ = peacefull

child + ish ‘in the manner of’ = childish

spirit + less ‘without’ = spiritless

dry + ness ‘ a quality’ = dryness

friend + ship ‘state of being’ = friendship

## **C. RESEARCH METHODOLOGY**

The researcher used library research to find theories dealing with the subject from various books and dictionary. Data of analysis are taken from Sidney Sheldon’s novel *Bloodline* and from the translation into Bahasa Indonesia *Garis Darah* translated by Thress Susilawati.

## **D. RESEARCH FINDINGS**

Shifts from morpheme to word means the changes from morpheme in source text into word in target text in terms of form in which the meaning is still correspondent. Shifts from morpheme to word occurred in suffix *-s*, suffix *-es*, suffix *-less*, suffix *-ly*, suffix *-ful*, suffix *-er*, and suffix *-ing*. Suffix *-s* and its

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<sup>9</sup> W, Grady, *An Introduction to Morphology*, (New York: St.Martin’s Press,)pg. 62

variety as plural marker such as suffixes –es are translated with total reduplication, partial reduplication, by using word *semua* and *para*. Suffix –less is a bound morpheme added to noun to form an adjective which is translated to state the meaning without by using word *tak*. Suffix –ly is a bound morpheme added to noun and adjective to form an adjective and an adverb; having qualities of, regular occurrence, in the manner of the adjective. It is translated by using words *yang*, *dengan*, *secara*, and *total reduplication*.

Suffix –full is a bound morpheme added to verb and noun to form adjective and its translated to state the meaning full of by using words *sangat*, *penuh* and *yang*. Suffix –er is a bound morpheme added to noun and adjective to form noun and to form the comparative of some adjective. It is translated by using words *ahli*, *orang* and *lebih*. Suffix –ing is a bound morpheme added to noun and verb to form participle in terms of present tense participle. Participles are also called verbal adjectives because they may become verbal and adjectival. They are translated by using words *yang* and *sangat*. The result presented in the table below:

**Table 1**  
**Morphemic Shift to Word Bloodline into *GarisDarah***

| No | Source Text (ST)   | Target Text (TT)   | Morphemic Shift                            | Meaning Shift       |
|----|--|--|--|---------------------|
| 1  | ... <i>minarets</i> of Istanbul (pg.17:ln3)                              | ... <i>menara-menara</i> Istanbul (pg.13:ln4)                            | Suffix –s and its variety as plural marker | total reduplication |
| 2  | ... and the small <i>markets</i> beyond the <i>souks</i> ... (pg.17:ln9) | ... dan <i>pasar-pasar</i> kecil di daerah <i>souks</i> ... (pg.13:ln11) | Suffix –s and its variety as plural marker | total reduplication |
| 3  | The office <i>lights</i> blazed on again,... (pg.27:ln29)                | <i>Lampu-lampu</i> ruangan menyala lagi,... (pg.27:ln22)                 | Suffix –s and its variety as plural marker | total reduplication |
| 4  | ... comfortable <i>couches</i> ... (pg.37:ln32)                          | ... <i>dipan-dipan</i> nyaman ... (pg.39:ln5)                            | Suffix –es variety<br>suffix –s            | total reduplication |
| 5  | There in velvet-lined <i>boxes</i> ... (pg.77:ln11)                      | Itu dia, dalam <i>kotak-kotak</i> berlapis                               | Suffix –es variety<br>suffix –s            | total reduplication |

|    |  |  |  |   |
|----|--|--|--|---|
|    |  | beludru...(pg87:ln30)  |  |   |
| 6  | ...Sam's cousins...(pg.27:ln15)  | ... <i>saudara-saudara sepupu</i> Sam...(pg.27:ln6)  | <i>Suffix -s</i> as plural marker        | partial reduplication   |
| 7  | ...and bookcases lining the walls (pg.37:ln33)   | ...dan <i>lemari-lemari buku</i> sepanjang dinding (pg39:ln7)  | <i>Suffix -s</i> as plural marker        | partial reduplication   |
| 8  | ...his wife had borne him daughters...(pg 57:ln13)   | ...istrinya hanya memberinya <i>anak-anak perempuan</i> ...(pg63:ln29)   | <i>Suffix -s</i> as plural marker        | partial reduplication   |
| 9  | ...were <i>females</i> (pg.27:ln16)  | ... <i>semua</i> wanita (pg.27:ln6)  | <i>Suffix -s</i> as plural marker        | translated by using word <i>semua</i>                                 |
| 10 | ...the <i>girls</i> invited the boys...(pg.177:ln13)   | ... <i>para gadis</i> mengundang pemuda-pemuda...(pg214:ln16)  | <i>Suffix -s</i> as plural marker        | translated by using word <i>para</i>                                  |
| 11 | ...a <i>meaningless</i> litany that seemed to be their only form of communication (pg127:ln15)     | ...serangkaian kata-kata <i>tak berarti</i> yang rupanya merupakan satu-satunya bentuk komunikasi antar mereka (pg150:ln4) | <i>Suffix -less</i> forming an adjective | translated by using word <i>tak</i>                                   |
| 12 | ...and those who had time offered <i>hinuseless</i> advice (pg147:ln6)                             | ...mereka yang mempunyai waktu itu hanya memberi saran <i>tak berharga</i> (pg174:ln24)                                    | <i>Suffix -less</i> forming an adjective | translated by using word <i>tak</i>                                   |
| 13 | ...and he would still be a <i>penniless</i> nebbich (pg147:ln14)                                   | ...dan dia tetap nebbich <i>yang tak beruang</i> (pg175:ln6)   | <i>Suffix -less</i> forming an adjective | Translated to state the meaning without by using word <i>tak</i>      |
| 14 | As a wedding gift they bought them a <i>lovely</i> Schinkel manor house in Wannsee ... (pg37:ln30) | Sebagai hadiah perkawinan, mereka membelikan sebuah rumah bangsawan Schinkel <i>yang</i>                                   | <i>Suffix -ly</i> forming an adjective   | Translated to show the quality of adjective by using word <i>yang</i> |

|    |   |  |  |   |
|----|---|--|--|---|
|    |   | <i>indah di Wannsee...</i> (pg39:ln3)  |  |   |
| 15 | He was <i>truly</i> an exemplary father...(pg57:ln34)                         | Dia <i>benar-benar</i> seorang ayah...(pg64:ln26)  | <i>Suffix –ly</i> forming an adverb                | translated to show the manner of adjective by using total reduplication |
| 16 | ...confident that he could handle the situation <i>easily</i> ... (pg317:ln7) | ...yakin bias menguasai situasi <i>dengan mudah</i> ...(pg381:ln18)                                    | <i>Suffix –ly</i> forming an adverb                | translated to show the manner of adjective by using word <i>dengan</i>  |
| 17 | ...he was <i>wonderful</i> to them...(pg57:ln18)                              | ...dia <i>sangat memperhatikan</i> mereka...(pg64:ln4)   | <i>Suffix –full</i> forming an adjective           | translated to state the meaning full of by using word <i>sangat</i>     |
| 18 | Another exchange of <i>meaningful</i> looks (pg.277:ln24)                     | Lagi-lagi lemparan <i>penuh arti</i> (pg334:ln8)   | <i>Suffix –full</i> forming an adjective           | translated to state the meaning full of by using word <i>penuh</i>      |
| 19 | ...and their three <i>beautiful</i> daughters (pg297:ln3)                     | ...dan ketiga anak kami <i>yang cantik</i>   | <i>Suffix –full</i> forming an adjective           | translated to state the meaning full of by using word <i>yang</i>       |
| 20 | He had already located a <i>jeweler</i> ... (pg.77:ln14)                      | Dia sudah menemukan seorang <i>ahli permata</i> ...(pg88:ln2)  | <i>Suffis –er</i> forming noun                     | translated to state namely by using word <i>ahli</i>                    |
| 21 | Two <i>strangers</i> discussing the weather ... (pg127:ln8)                   | Dua <i>orang asing</i> yang membicarakan cuaca...(pg150:ln8)   | <i>Suffis –er</i> forming noun                     | translated to state namely by using word orang                          |
| 22 | ...she felt <i>closer</i> to Samuel and Terenia ... (pg137:ln8)               | ...dia merasa <i>lebih dekat</i> kepada Samuel dan Terenia (pg137:ln8)                                 | <i>Suffis –er</i> forming comparative of adjective | translated to state comparative adjective by using word <i>lebih</i>    |
| 23 | ...she would search the grounds for the <i>missing</i> papers (pg.327:ln24)   | ...dia akan memeriksa halaman sekitar villa untuk mencari kertas-kertas <i>yang hilang</i> (pg288:ln5) | <i>Suffix –ing</i> forming an adjective            | translated to describe adjective by using word <i>yang</i>              |

|    |  |   |   |  |
|----|--|---|---|--|
| 24 | She was <i>charming</i> ... (pg307:ln17) | Dia <i>sangat menawan</i> ... (pg36 9:ln8)        | <i>Suffix –ing</i> forming an adjective | translated to describe adjective by using word <i>sangat</i> |
| 25 | It was <i>infuriating</i> (pg317:32)     | Hal itu <i>sangat menjengkelkan</i> (pg.382:ln17) | <i>Suffix –ing</i> forming an adjective | translated to describe adjective by using word <i>sangat</i> |

### E. CONCLUSION

After analyzing the data that were taken from Sidney Sheldon’s *Bloodline* and the translation in Indonesia *Garis Darah* by Threes Susilawati, the researcher concluded that morphemic shift is one of shifts that used to establish the correspondence of meaning between the two novels. Morphemic shifts consisted of shifts from morpheme to word. Shift form morpheme to word occurred in suffix –s, suffix –es, suffix –less, suffix –ly, suffix –ful, suffix –er, and suffix –ing. Each suffix is added to the end of word to form function of the suffix itself. Morphemic shifts occur to make the readers easily in understanding the text translated.

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