



Translation Shifting on Mahfudzot Subject in Islamic Boarding School

Siti Rohany¹⁾*, Sonya Ayu Kumala²⁾, Shenny Ayunuri Beata Sitindjak³⁾

¹⁾²⁾³⁾ Universitas Buddhi Dharma (English Department, Social and Humanities, Jl. Imam Bonjol No.41 Tangerang)

Srohany74@gmail.com, sonyaa.ayuu@gmail.com, shenny.sitindjak86@gmail.com

ABSTRACT

The conceptual of translation between Arabic and Indonesian, a language path replete with nuanced cultural details and grammatical complexity. By examining translation as a dynamic interaction between two different language systems, we hope to analyze the difficulties and solutions that arise while translating Arabic writings into Indonesian. This investigation seeks to add to the corpus of knowledge in translation studies by utilizing well-established translation theories and real-world case studies. This research aims to delve into the multifaceted nature of translation shifts, shedding light on the diverse strategies employed by translators to navigate linguistic and cultural disparities. In the quest for a deeper understanding of translation shifts, this journal will explore various theoretical frameworks and analytical approaches. This research aims to provide insights that are beneficial to researchers and practitioners by negotiating the distinct language terrain that exists between Arabic and Indonesian. The intention is to improve our understanding of the translation process for fruitful discussion of the subtleties unique to translating from Arabic to Indonesian.

Keywords: Translation, Arabic, Indonesian, Mahfudzot

ABSTRAK

Konseptual terjemahan antara bahasa Arab dan Indonesia, jalur bahasa yang penuh dengan detail budaya yang bernuansa dan kompleksitas tata bahasa. Dengan memeriksa terjemahan sebagai interaksi dinamis antara dua sistem bahasa yang berbeda, kami berharap dapat menganalisis kesulitan dan solusi yang muncul saat menerjemahkan tulisan-tulisan Arab ke dalam bahasa Indonesia. Investigasi ini berusaha untuk menambah korpus pengetahuan dalam studi penerjemahan dengan memanfaatkan teori terjemahan yang mapan dan studi kasus dunia nyata. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk menyelidiki sifat multifaset dari pergeseran terjemahan, menjelaskan beragam strategi yang digunakan oleh penerjemah untuk menavigasi kesenjangan

linguistik dan budaya. Dalam pencarian pemahaman yang lebih dalam tentang pergeseran terjemahan, jurnal ini akan mengeksplorasi berbagai kerangka teoritis dan pendekatan analitis. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk memberikan wawasan yang bermanfaat bagi para peneliti dan praktisi dengan menegosiasikan medan bahasa yang berbeda yang ada antara bahasa Arab dan Indonesia. Tujuannya adalah untuk meningkatkan pemahaman kita tentang proses penerjemahan untuk diskusi yang bermanfaat tentang seluk-beluk yang unik untuk menerjemahkan

Kata kunci: Penerjemahan, Arab, Indonesia, Mahfuzot

INTRODUCTION

Translation is the process of transferring a text or speech from one language into another while maintaining its original meaning and style. It plays a crucial role in enabling communication and understanding across different cultures and languages. Translators must possess a deep understanding of both the source and target languages, as well as the cultural nuances associated with them.

translation studies that is a branch of translation studies developed in detail by (Toury, 1995) that involves the empirical and non-prescriptive analysis of source texts (ST) and target texts (TT) According to (Munday, 2001) descriptive translation studies is "a branch of pure research in Holmes"s map of translation studies and has three possible foci: examination of the product, the function, and the process"with the aim of identifying the general characteristics and laws of translation. This definition emphasizes how crucial it is to communicate the context and the intended meaning in addition to the words. The need for professional translation services is increasing in today's worldwide society and spans a number of industries, including technology, business, law, and literature.

Translation shift based on (Catford, 1965) describes the modifications made when a text is translated from its original language to target language. Catford also makes a distinction between formal correspondence and textual equivalency. He identifies five types of translation shift: level shift, structure shift, class shift, unit shift, and intra-system shift. Level shift occurs when a source text item has a textual equivalent in the target language at a different level of language organization. For example, a verb in the source language may be translated as a noun in the target language. The other types of shift refer to changes in the structure, class, unit, or system of the text. Understanding translation shift is important for translators to ensure that the meaning and style of the original text are preserved in the translated text. "Translation is a change of form and this formal change takes place at different levels within a text" (Larson, (1984))

According to (Catford, 1965), introduced the concept of translation shifts in his work "A Linguistic Theory of Translation." Translation shifts refer to the changes or alterations that occur when translating a text from one language to another. Catford identified different

types of translation shifts, which help describe the linguistic and structural differences between the source language (SL) and the target language (TL). Types Translation shift basen on (Catford, 1965) have 4 Types such as ;

1. Structure Shift

Grammatical changes between the source and target languages are referred to as structure shifts . Sentence structure (S-V-O-Comp), phrase level (head-modifier), sentence type (active-passive), and other elements make up grammatical structure. the most prevalent type of shift is structure shift. Bellow is example of structure shift.

black horse
Modifier Head

Kuda Putih
Head Modifier

2. Class Shift

Class shifts happen when an SL item's translation counterpart belongs to a different class than the original item. These include transitions between different parts of speech. Part of speech is a linguistic category that includes nouns, verbs, adjectives, adverbs, pronouns, prepositions, conjunctions, and interjections. It is more specifically characterized by the syntactic or morphological behavior of the lexical item in question. The uses of the class shifts example below;

We had a very long talk (SL)

Noun

Kami berbicara lama sekali (TT)

Verb

3. Unit Shift

Unit shifts diverge from formal correspondence, wherein a unit at one rank in the source language (SL) is

translated to a unit at a different rank in the target language (TL) . based on (Catford, 1965). *Rank* here refers to the hierarchical linguistics units of sentence, clause, group/phrase, word, and morpheme. The uses of the class shifts examples below;

reexamine (SL)

Word

Memeriksa Kembali (TL)

Phrase

4. Unit Intra Shift

When SL and TL have systems that roughly correspond to one another in terms of their structure, yet translation requires choosing a word that is non-corresponding in the TL system, this is known as an intra-system shift (Catford in Munday, 2001: 61). The uses of the intra-system shifts examples below;

The houses in tangerang was broken (SL)

Plural

Rumah di tangerang sudah rusak (TT)

Singular

Understanding these types of translation shifts based on Catford's framework provides translators and researchers with a comprehensive tool for analyzing the intricacies of the translation process and making informed decisions to maintain fidelity to the source text while adapting to the target language and culture.

In general of global communication, translation serves as a vital conduit for transmitting religious and spiritual knowledge across linguistic and cultural frontiers. This journal embarks on an exploration of the intricate translation shifts encountered in the

rendering of Mahfudzot lessons from Arabic to Indonesian. Rooted in Islamic teachings, Mahfudzot summarizes a multitude of moral and ethical precepts drawn from sacred writings, most notably the Quran.

The framework of translation shifts proposed by (Catford, 1965) taxonomy provides a systematic approach to understanding the nuanced transformations that occur during the translation process. Applying this framework to Mahfudzot lessons facilitates a comprehensive analysis of the lexical, grammatical, and cultural adjustments made as these sacred teachings transition from the Arabic source to the Indonesian target language. cross-cultural communication and the art of translation. Additionally, the works of linguistic scholars who have delved into the challenges of translating religious texts, such as Abdullah and Ismail's exploration of translating the Quran or works (Catford, 1965) "A Linguistic Theory of Translation" and Bassnett's "Translation Studies"

Research on translation shift has been found, one of which is "shift Translation shift in English into Indonesian subtitle of Guzaarish movie" by (Fitria , 2020) which focuses on translation shifts found in the English to Indonesian subtitle of Guzaarish movie. or research "An analysis of english-Indonesia translation shift in the Hannah Banana Short Story by" (Muhtalifah, 2012) The main objective of this analysis is to know translation shift of Hannah Banana from English. But in this study the researcher wrestled on translation shifting in mahfudzot lesson, which focused on translation between Arabic to

Indonesian. This is one of the interesting rights in this study.

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

The object of this research journal is a mahfudzot lesson which famous leason in islamic boarding school. A research method is a tool, procedure, and technique chosen during research to collecting data. This research uses a qualitative descriptive method. In the descriptive method, collecting data in mahfudzot lesson. This is due to the use of qualitative methods. Qualitative research prioritizes the quality, quality or content of material weight and research evidence, which is to report the results of translation from Arabic into Indonesia

The focus of the research is to analyze the results of the translation of Arabic mahfudzot lessons into the Indonesian qualitative-descriptive method. In this study, the data sources used include existing sources. The main data sources used are mahfudzot lesson and the internet as a tool to access information

The researchers used theory from (Catford, 1965) studied of translation shift. This study data sources are primarily qualitative research data in the form of word, sentence, and spoken word. The writers collect the data from mahfudzaat lesson in Islamic boarding school. Every line of the santences that contains translation shifting has differences . The sources the data are from mahfudzaat lesson which famous in islamic boarding school .

This research is about translation shift that found in mahfudzot lesson. Mahfudzot is one of the famous lesson

from Islamic Boarding School According (Abdullah, T.A., & Ismail, A., 2013) In the islamic boarding school tradition, students are required to memorize the words - Arabic aphorisms often known as mahfudzot as media to raise the enthusiasm of the students. The aphorisms were made up tiered according to the needs of Islamic Boarding School.

FINDING AND DISCUSSION

The concept of translation shift on mahfudzot from Arabic to Indonesian have more deep meaning because of the creative and vivid ways in wich these translation on mahfudhzaat are used to translation shifting.

This research aims to provide insights that are beneficial to researchers and practitioners by navigating the distinct language terrain that exists between Arabic and Indonesian. The intention is to improve our understanding of the translation process and offer a forum for fruitful discussion of the subtleties unique to translating from Arabic to Indonesian.

Data 1. Structure Shift

1.1

دَا تَمَّ الْعَقْلُ قَلَّ الْكَلَامُ	SL
Apabila akal seseorang telah sempurna, maka sedikitlah bicaranya.	TL

تَمَّ الْعَقْلُ	Modifier - head
Akal seseorang telah sempurna	Head - modifier

The mahfudzot sentence above can be categorized in a shift structure because there is a change in the translation from Arabic - Indonesian in the phrase "تَمَّ الْعَقْلُ" (modifier-head) where "تَمَّ" is the modifier of the phrase above and "الْعَقْلُ" is in the head, but when translated into Indonesian. The phase changes position to "akal yang sempurna" (Head-modifier). The "akal seseorang" in the phrase is the head and "telah sempurna" is the modifier in the phrase

Data 2 Class shift

2.1

مَنْ قَالَ أَنْظِرْ مَا قَالَ وَلَا تَنْظُرْ	SL
Lihatlah apa yang dikatakan dan janganlah lihat siapa yang mengatakan.	TL

قَالَ	Verb
Dikatakan	Adverb

لَا	Determiner
janganlah	Verb

In the mahfudzot above there is a change in class shift where "لَا" is classified as determiner while when translated "janganlah" into verb in the sentence. Mahfuzdot's sentence above can be categorized as class shift

2.2

لَنْ تَرْجِعَ الْأَيَّامَ الَّتِي مَضَتْ	SL
Tidak akan kembali hari-hari yang telah berlalu.	TL

تَرْجِعَ	Verb
Kembali	Proposition

The mahfudzot sentence above can be categorized as a class shift change, because "تَرْجِعَ" is included in the verb and when translated in Indonesian into "kembali" the position is proposition.

Data 3 Unit Shift

3.1

مَنْ جَدَّ وَجَدَ	SL
Barang siapa bersungguh-sungguh, dapatlah ia	TL

مَنْ	Word
Barang siapa	Phrase

Mahfudzot above is one of the changes in the shift unit because the word "مَنْ" when translated into Indonesia becomes the phrase "barang siapa"

3.2

هَلَاكَ امْرُؤٌ لَمْ يَعْرِفْ قَدْرَهُ	SL
Hancurlah seseorang yang tidak tahu dirinya sendiri	TL

قَدْرَهُ	Word
dirinya sendiri	Phrase

The word in mahfudzot above "قَدْرَهُ" When translate in Indonesian can form a phrase that mean "dirinya sendiri". This is one of the changes in the shift unit When the word is translated it can be a phrase.

3.3

فَكِّرْ قَبْلَ أَنْ تَعْزِمَ	SL
Berpikirlah dahulu sebelum kamu berkemauan	TL

تَعْزِمَ	Word
kamu berkemauan	Phrase

The word "تَعْزِمَ" When translated into Indonesian which means "kamu berkemauan" into the form of a phrase is one example of a change in shift units, namely the word becomes a phrase in the mahfudzot sentence above.

3.4

جَرِّبْ وَلَا جُرْبَ وَلَا جُرْبَ تَكُنْ عَارِفًا	SL
Cobalah dan perhatikanlah, niscaya kau jadi orang yang tahu	TL

عَارِفًا	Word
orang yang tahu	Phrase

Mahfuzot above When translated from Arabic-indonesian experienced a change in the word "عَارِفًا" When translated "orang yang tahu" into the form of a phrase. This is one form of unit shift change in mahfudzot sentences.

3.5

الْعِلْمُ فِي الصِّغَرِ كَالنَّقْشِ عَلَى الْحَجَرِ	SL
Ilmu pengetahuan di waktu kecil itu, bagaikan ukiran di atas batu.	TL

الْعِلْمُ	Word
Ilmu pengetahuan	Phrase

In the mahfudzot above, there is a change in the unit shift because in the word "الْعِلْمُ" when translated "ilmu pengetahuan" into the form of a phrase.

Data 4 Unit Intra Shift

4.1

اجْهَدْ وَلَا تَكْسَلْ وَلَا تَكُ غَافِلًا فَنَدَامَةَ الْعُقُوبِي لِمَنْ يَتَّكَسَلُ	SL
Bersungguh-sungguhlah dan jangan bermala-malas dan jangan pula lengah, karena penyesalan itu bagi orang yang bermalas-malas	TL

اجْهَدْ	Singular
Bersungguh-sungguhlah	Plular

تَكْسَلُ	Singular
bermalas-malas	Plular

In the mahfudzot above there are 2 forms of change in which "اجْهَدْ" has a singular form When translated Indonesian becomes "bersungguh-sungguh" into a plular form

And the second is "تَكْسَلُ" singular form and in Indonesian translates into "bermalas-malas" into plular form. The two words above each have a change in unit intra shift

consider using many data such as movie or song in order to found a lot of data.

4.2

لَيْسَ الْجَمَالُ بِأَتْوَابٍ نُرَيْنَا إِنَّ الْجَمَالَ جَمَالُ الْعِلْمِ وَالْأَدَبِ	SL
Bukanlah kecantikan itu dengan pakaian yang menghias kita, sesungguhnya kecantikan itu ialah kecantikan dengan ilmu dan kesopanan	TL

أَتْوَابٍ	Plular
Kecantikan	Singular

In the above sentence "أَتْوَابٍ" has a plular form and when translated into English "kecantikan" has a singular form. This is one form of unit intra shift change.

4.3

لَنْ تَرْجِعَ الْأَيَّامَ الَّتِي مَضَتْ	SL
Tidak akankembali hari-hari yang telah berlalu.	TL

الْأَيَّامَ	Singular
hari-hari	Plural

The Arabic mahfudzota sentence above has a change in "الْأَيَّامَ" which has a singular form and When translated English into "hari-hari", this is one of the changes in the unit intra shift

CONCLUSION

This research analysis and findings presented, the researcher found four are some types of translation shifting on mahfudzot lesson The researcher found 4 types based on catford theory. There are structure shift, class shift. Unit shift and unit intra shift.

From variety of data mahfudzot is most fruently is unit shift.. As an advice for future research who would like to analyze translation shof, it may be worth

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