TRANSLATION SHIFT IN MOTHER GOOSE RHYMES

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Abstract
Translation, nowadays, is used not only as a method of teaching but also in audio visual. This paper reports a study on translation shift in mother goose rhymes in a film Barney episode Rhyme Time and Rhythm. This was a descriptive qualitative research and a product oriented. The Primary data were 18 mother goose rhymes. There were four simultaneous steps to analyze the data namely domain analysis, taxonomic analysis, componential analysis, and theme analysis. The results showed that total rhyme shift was found in 10 data (56%), partial rhyme shift occurred in 6 data (35%), and no shift was found only in two data. This shift was a result of certain technique employed by the translator.

Keywords: Translation shift, mother goose rhymes, Audio Visual Translation

Introduction
In global communication, in which technology has developed very fast translation has been widely used in audio visual or Audio Visual Translation (AVT). In Indonesia a lot of foreign films for children are produced in both CD and VCD. One of them is Barney episode Rhyme Time and Rhythm.

Translating this film possesses many obstacles. Firstly, there are a lot of nursery rhymes, specifically mother goose rhymes. Nursery rhyme is a short poem for children written in rhyming verse and handed down in folklore (Aiwei, 2005). Translating a poem is different from translating a scientific text. A poetic translator concerns not only the message but also the aesthetic value. There are several important elements that must be taken into account namely image, theme, the shape, figure of speech, and rhyme. Here, the creativity of the translator is needed. Poetic translation has become the concern of many experts and scholars (Janecka, 2001; Aiwei, 2005; and Laranjeira, 2012). Another constrain is related with the target viewer. Barney is a film intended for children aged 1 to 8. Therefore, the translator should consider children linguistic competence and reading skill. A failure to meet them may result in low readability. Thirdly, Audio Visual Translation, either subtitling or dubbing, has certain features to consider as a limitation of the medium that include font, position of subtitling, limited length of characters, text complexity (Gambier, 2014).

In this case, the obstacles mentioned may affect translation quality. When translating, a translator tries to obtain the closest equivalent between source text and target text. The effort often results in shift.

The article focuses on describing the rhyme shifts of translating mother goose rhymes in Barney film episode Rhyme Time and Rhythm.

Methodology
The study was a descriptive qualitative and a product oriented. The Primary data were 18
mother goose rhymes and the translation taken from a Barney film episode Rhyme Time and Rhythm. There were four simultaneous steps to analyze the data namely domain analysis, taxonomic analysis, componential analysis, and theme analysis. Domain analysis comprised several steps namely observing the film thoroughly, reading the translation, writing mother goose rhymes both the source text and target text in data cards, and setting the data cards in pairs. In taxonomic and componential analysis, the data were classified in terms of the translation technique and rhyme shifts. Finally in theme analysis, the effect of the translation technique and rhyme shifts were analyzed.

Finding and Discussion

The result of the analysis showed that the rhyme shifts were classified into three: total shift, partial shift, and no shift. Among 18 data, total rhyme shift was found in 10 data (56%), partial rhyme shift occurred in 6 data (35%), and no shift was found only in two data.

Total rhyme shift occurred when rhyme pattern of target text was totally different from that of source text. There was no sound harmony found. It was seen in Datum 05/BD/14:57.

(Source Text)
There’s a neat little clock in the schoolroom it stands (a)
And it points to the time with its two little hands (a)
And may we like the clock keep a face clean and bright (b)
With hands ever ready to do what it is right (b)

(Target Text)
Ada sebuah jam kecil di ruang sekolah (a)
Dan dia menunjukkan waktu dengan dua tangan kecilnya (b)

Dan mungkin dengan jam itu membuat wajah kita selalu berseri (c)
Dengan tangan yang selalu siap melakukan hal yang benar (d)
The rhyme pattern of source text could be maintained if the translator employed transposition in the first line and the third line instead of literal. ‘There’s a neat little clock in the schoolroom it stands’ was translated ‘Sebuah jam kecil di ruang sekolah, dia ada’ while ‘And may we like the clock keep a face clean and bright’ was translated ‘Mungkin wajah kita bisa seperti jam yang bersih dan bersinar’.

Partial rhyme shift occurred when rhyme pattern of target text changed but sound harmony was still found. This was seen in Datum 04/BRTR/14:05.

(Source Text)
Humpty Dumpty sat on a wall.(a)
Humpty Dumpty had a great fall.(a)
All the king’s horse. (b)
All the king’s men.(c)
Couldn’t put Humpty together again (c)

(Target Text)
Humpty Dumpty duduk di tembok.(a)
Humpty Dumpty akhirnya terjatuh.(b)
Kuda-kuda para raja (c)
Dan semua ksatria raja.(c)
Tidak bisa menyalakan Humpty (d)
Meanwhile, no shift was found only in two data. Here, the translator could maintain the same rhyme pattern by employing borrowing technique.

Translating Nursery Rhymes is not easy since achieving equivalent both meaning and sound at the same time requires great efforts. Rhyme shift is unavoidable as a consequence of certain technique employed by the translator. Andre Lefere (in Basnett, 1991: 81) proposes seven techniques namely phonemic translation, literal translation, metrical translation, rhymed translation, verse to prose translation, blank verse translation, and interpretation. In this case, literal translation resulted in rhyme shift.
(total and partial). The translator could achieve equivalent meaning but not the form (the rhyme).

Conclusion
Nursery Rhyme is translatable. A translator needs to choose appropriate technique to maintain rhyme pattern of the source text. In the case of translating mother goose rhymes in Barney Film, shifts (total and partial) can be found in most data.

References
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