



SNAP TO READ

MEANING SHIFTS IN PASSIVE CLAUSES FOUND IN THE NOVEL HARRY POTTER AND THE DEATHLY HALLOWS

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Abstract:

This research was a descriptive qualitative research which aimed to analyze meaning shifts of the translated novel Harry Potter dan Relikui Kematian. This study discusses the shifts of meaning of passive clauses translated from English (source language) to Bahasa Indonesia (target language). The data for this research was collected both from the original novel Harry Potter and the Deathly Hallows and its Indonesian translation Harry Potter dan Relikui Kematian. The data in this research were passive voice or passive clauses which had translation shifts of form and meaning obtained from the novel. The purposive sampling was used in this study. The sample criteria of the study were all passive clauses found in the novel and their translation shifts.

Keywords: *Meaningshifts, translated novel, passiveclauses*

Communication among people from different countries might cause misunderstanding since different cultures are likely to have different languages. Nevertheless, the problem can be solved through translating the text or the speech that is communicated in a language to another language so people can understand each other.

Not only does translation play an important role in communication, it

is also a significant aspect related to the progress of science and technology. The progress is essential, therefore people need to understand and learn by reading books or other materials related to the development. As many books or other materials are published in English, people who do not use that language in their daily communication will find some problems in understanding the materials. Therefore, it is the main function of translation to translate the materials into the target language that can be understood by the reader or participant. It is believed that translation is a process of interpreting meaning, ideas, or messages from a source language into a target language. Furthermore, translation is also a valuable tool in the interaction among people that use different languages. Therefore, for many years, a number of experts have stated their ideas and opinion about it. Basically, translation is a change of form. However, when a translator translates a form from a source language to a target language, the meaning is automatically transferred.

Since translation holds a significant function in solving the problem of communication and in the fields of science and technology, it has been developed rapidly. People can get translated materials or books of various disciplines. In addition, the development of translation also occurred in movies and literary works, such as poems and novels. Also, translation is developed widely in Indonesia. Thus, many famous novels are translated from English to Indonesian.

The process of translation itself is complicated. Translating is not only transferring one language to another but it is a process of interpreting meaning, ideas, or messages from the source language (SL) to target language (TL). The process is followed by several considerations. They are the accuracy, clarity, and naturalness of the meaning, ideas, or messages of the translation. The considerations state the most important thing of translation is whether the readers of the target language get the equivalent information as the readers of the source language do.

The problem of translation is the term “equivalent”. Catford (1974:20) states that finding the equivalence in TL is the main thing. However, it will

not be easy because both languages have different lexicons and grammatical structures. Thus, translators are not merely people who can speak in both languages, but who also master the lexicons and grammatical structures of the languages. The problem of finding an equivalent term or concept from SL in TL is related to cultural divergences. Certain terms or concepts presented in the source language may not be available in the target language. This leads to a change of meaning (meaning shift). Furthermore, a translator tends to find some problems in transferring meaning from a source language into a target language. This is caused by the different grammatical systems and cultures in both languages. The equivalence is the compatibility of meaning transferred from a source language to the target language. To solve the problem, translation shift is applied in both the form and the meaning. In other words, form and semantic changes are allowed in translation as long as they are acceptable.

Based on Newmark's (1988:85) theory, translation shift is a translation procedure involving a grammar change from SL to TL. According to Catford (1974:20), translation shift involves form and meaning. Unit shift (sentence, clause, phrase, and morpheme), structure shift, and class shift are the shifts in form. Related to meaning, Catford also states that not the entirety of a SL is translated. It depends on the naturalness of TL. Moreover, there are several generic words in SL that must be translated into specific words in TL.

The change of meaning is caused by the cultural divergence between SL and TL. Simatupang (1999:92) categorizes the semantic change into:

Semantic change from generic to specific or specific to generic

Semantic change from generic to specific or specific to generic is caused by the main problem of translation, the equivalence. In the process of translation, equivalent words from SL might not be found in TL. For example, the word sibling in English has a generic meaning. It is translated to kakak or adik in Indonesian. The meaning of the word is changed from generic to specific. Likewise, semantic change from specific to generic is also possible to be found in translation. For instance, the word kemenakan

in Indonesia is translated to niece or nephew in English. The meaning of the word is changed from generic to specific.

Semantic change that is caused by divergence in cultures of SL and TL

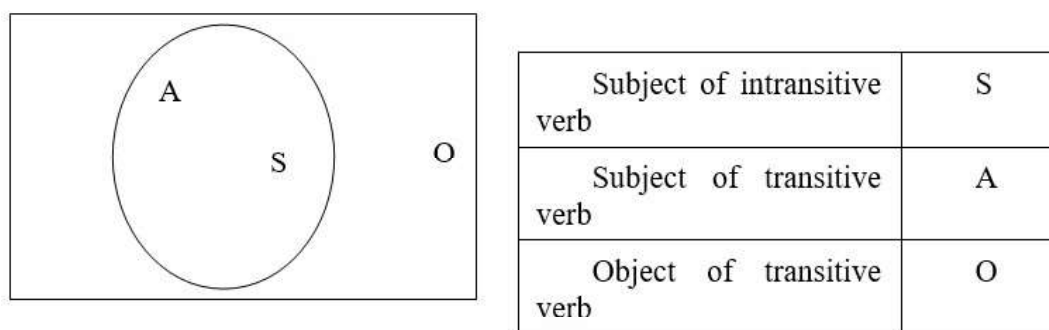
Semantic change is also caused by a culture divergence of the speakers or writers in SL and TL. For example, the phrase I think so is translated to saya rasa begitu in Indonesian. The change of meaning is influenced by the different cultures of the speakers in English and Bahasa Indonesia. One of the cultural characteristics of an English speaking country is relying on thinking rather than feeling. However, Indonesian speaking people have a culture to focus on the feeling when considering something. Thus, they tend to express saya rasa begitu, although saya pikir begitu is also used in a different context.

The perspective of using a translation shift in solving the problem of translation is also stated by Nida and Taber (1969:105). They confirm that the shift can occur when a translator is translating a text from SL to TL by concerning some adaptations. These are structural adaptations which bring the shifts of form and semantics which cause the shift of meaning.

As stated before, this study tries to find out the shifts of form and meaning in the Indonesian translation of English passive clauses found in the novel Harry Potter. In this research, I analyze the meaning shifts in English passive clauses which are translated into Bahasa Indonesia. The importance of this analysis because translation shifts significantly occurred in the translated passive clauses, both when there was no exact form with the same meaning as well as for an aesthetic value. Nida (1964: 201) states that the main problem in translation is voice, whether it is passive or active. Regarding the previous explanation, each language has its own characteristics as well as passive constructions. Since not all languages have passive voice, translating a passive clause will be complicated if the subject is not stated clearly. The translation of a passive clause will also cause the change of meaning. In an active clause, the subject is stated clearly. Meanwhile, in a passive clause, the subject is hidden.. Based on the differences, both active and passive clauses have different meanings and functions.

Mastering the language system of both the source and target languages is necessary for the translator because shifts that may occur in the translation can cause a structure change from passive to active or conversely. Moentaha (2006:59) states that shifting the structure of an active sentence in the source language into a passive sentence in the target language causes the object to become the subject. In addition, Leinonen (in Moentaha, 2006: 59) explains that a passive-active operation in a process of translation is a kind of transposition that considers the context, in which the object is a subject or vice versa.

When the subject of a sentence receives an action or when the person or thing denoted by the subject of a sentence is the receiver or sufferer of an action, then that form of the verb is passive voice. It has been stated by Eckersley and Eckersley (1960: 219) by explaining it through the example “the ball was kicked by the boy”. “The ball” in a sentence is the subject and receives an action “kicked” from “the boy”. Moreover, passive clauses can be found in languages that use the nominative/accusative system. It is explained by Tallerman (2005:212). In the nominative pattern, all subjects receive one case-marking, and objects receive a different case. The explanation of the system can be drawn in the diagram below.



Source: Tallerman (2005: 212)

Figure 1 Nominative Pattern

One of the languages that use the nominative/accusative system is

English, which can be explained through the following examples.

1. (a) **We**(S)left
(b) **We**(A)like**her**(O)
2. (a) **She**(S) left
(b) **She**(A)likes**us**(O)

Besides the system of the passive clause, another important point is the verb change from transitive to intransitive throughout promotion and demotion. A detailed explanation can be found in the next examples, in which *took* is changed to *were taken*.

- (a) Kim **took** some great photos with that old camera.
- (b) Some great photos **were taken** (by Kim) with that old camera

To summarize, the prototypical passive clause has the following properties cross-linguistically.

- a) Applies to a transitive clause (active clause) and forms an intransitive clause.
- b) In the passive clause, the object is promoted to subject.
- c) The former subject is demoted and becomes the oblique argument, or is deleted; removed from the core.
- d) Changes occur in the morphology of the verb to signal passivization.

English Passive Construction

As explained previously, English is one of the languages that use the nominative/accusative system, which means that English has a passive form. Based on the structure, the passive form of English is signed by *be+past participle*. According to Quirk (1972: 802), voice is a grammatical category which makes it possible to view the action of a sentence in two ways without any change in the facts reported. The passive clause in English can be seen through its verb phrase and clause. The verb phrase of the passive voice is signed by *be+past participle* influenced by the adverb of time. In addition, passive construction in the clause applies the rearrangement of the active

subject as agent and the object as the subject. The implementation of the structure can be seen through the example given.

- (a) The bird caught the worm.
- (b) The worm was caught by the bird.
- (c) The worm was caught.

Clause (a) *the bird caught the worm* is an active voice. Meanwhile, clauses *b* and *c* that inform *the worm was caught by the bird* are passive voices. In clause *c*, the agent is hidden as in most passive voices; the doer of the verb is not mentioned.

Jacobs (1995:159) also defines that the passive clause in English is signed by passive verb that consists of *be + third form (past participle)*. Then, he defines it further through the example below.

- a. A hungry rhinoceros ate the bamboo shoots.
- b. The bamboo shoots were eaten (by a hungry rhinoceros).

He explains that the verb *ate* in the first clause is an active verb, making it an active clause. Then, the verb in the second clause is a passive verb because it is formulated by *be + past participle*, and the clause with that verb is therefore a passive clause. Based on the common form of the passive clause, the prepositional phrase signed by *by + agent* can be omitted.

Jacobs clarifies that English passive clause can also be formulated by *get + past participle*. This form of passive is commonly used in informal English. The principle of this kind of passive is similar to the previous form where the object in the active voice becomes the subject in the passive and the subject in the active becomes the agent in passive voice. For instance;

- a. The police arrested him last night.
- b. He got arrested by the police last night.

Clause *b* is a passive voice due to the verb *got + arrested (past participle)*. The subject of the clause is *he*, which is the object in clause *a*, *him*. In addition, the agent of clause *b* is the police which is signed by the preposition *by*. In short, the formulation of the two forms of passive clauses in English is similar. The difference is the situation, in which these forms

are used, whether it is formal or informal English.

Passive Construction in Bahasa Indonesia

According to Alwi (1998: 345), the characteristics of active-passive in a sentence involve several things; they are (1) the type of verb as the predicate, (2) the subject and object, (3) the form of verbs used in the sentence. Meanwhile, in Bahasa Indonesia, the verb in the passive construction has the prefix *di-* and the object in the active voice is positioned as the subject of the passive form of the verb. The actor is expressed by an agent phrase which follows the passive verb.

In general, forming a passive clause in Bahasa Indonesia is done through two ways; (1) by using the prefix *di-* and (2) by using a verb without the prefix *di-*. The first way is constructed by exchanging the subject with an object, replacing the prefix *me-* with *di-* in the verb, and adding the word *oleh* in front of the actor. The second way is constructed by moving the object to the front of the sentence, omitting prefix *me-* in the predicate and moving the subject to the suitable place before the verb. Using *oleh* in this way is optional, except when the agent does not immediately follow the verb.

To clarify the passive form in Indonesia, researchers follow Dardjowidjojo's theory (1987). Based on the theory, the passive form is divided into passive type 1 and passive type 2. His theory is also supported by Sneddon (1996:247), who also classifies Indonesian passive form in two types as Dardjowidjojo does.

In regard to my research translation shifts of passive clauses found in the novel *Harry Potter* will be analyzed in order to know the form and meaning changes. It is interesting to study because of the different linguistic systems of both languages. Furthermore, the cultural divergence between the writer and the translator also causes translation shifts. Then, it becomes more interesting to do the research on a literary work because it represents natural communication. Then, the subjectivity of translation will be dominant. It is because the translator has to reconstruct the context and present a natural

translation as well as aesthetic value.

I was interested to observe the popular novel Harry Potter and the Deathly Hallows written by the famous author J.K. Rowling. This novel is one of the top ten novels in the world. So, its popularity has made the demand of the translated novel in various languages, including Bahasa Indonesia, high. The novel is translated to Bahasa Indonesia as Harry Potter dan Relikui Kematian and became one of the best seller novels in Indonesia. Based on my observation, passive clauses in the novel were mostly translated to different forms and meanings.

METHOD

The research relied more on linguistics than numerical data and employed meaning based rather than statistical forms of data analysis. Since the problems of the research were translation shifts in passive clauses, the data collected included words, phrases, clauses, and sentences. Furthermore, it was qualified to a qualitative research due to the natural setting. In this research, to understand the shifts of translation, understanding the context was the most important aspect. Regarding the main characteristic of qualitative research proposed by Moleong (1988: 3), the research cannot be separated from its natural setting or context. It is caused by several assumptions, namely (1) observation influences the research, so the context should be fully interpreted in order to get sufficient understanding; (2) context plays a significant role in deciding whether the finding is related to others and categorized to the phenomenon that should be studied. Hence, this research reveals how the shifts of meaning exist in the translation.

Data and Sources of the Data

Basically, data are a combination of research object and context (Mahsun, 2005: 19). The data of this research were passive clauses found in novel of Harry Potter and the Deathly Hallows by J.K. Rowling published by Warner Bros in 2007 as the source language (SL) and the passive clauses translation in the target language (TL) obtained from the translated novel

(Indonesian version) of the source language entitled *Harry Potter dan Relikui Kematian* translated by Listiana Srisanti published by PT Gramedia in 2008. Based on my preliminary reading and observation on the novel, there were many English passive constructions found in the original novel. The data were taken directly from the source of data, which were in the form of passive clauses in English and their corresponding translation in Bahasa Indonesia, which belong to the primary data required for this study.

Instruments

There were two instruments in this research. The first research instrument was myself as the researcher. The researcher had roles as the data collector, the data analyser, and the reporter of the research result. The second research instrument was the data sheet in the form of listing table. It was used to collect and classify the data. The data sheet classified the data based on the criteria of source language, target language, and semantic shifts (divided into four categories; passive-active, topic comment- comment topic, lexicon, and grammar).

Procedures

The detailed procedures of data collection are as follows:

- a. The researcher read and scanned the novel of *Harry Potter and the Deathly Hallows* to mark the occurrence of passive clauses.
- b. The passive clauses which are found in the novel were highlighted and listed in the data sheet as the SL.
- c. The researcher then searched for the translation of the passive clauses in the translated novel (Indonesian version) entitled *Harry Potter dan Relikui Kematian* translated by Listiana Srisanti published by PT Gramedia in 2008 and listed in the data sheet as TL.
- d. The researcher analyzed and compared the clauses from English, as the source language, and Bahasa Indonesia, as the target language. Then, they were categorized based on the criteria of form shifts (divided into three categories; structure, class, and

unit), and semantic shifts (divided into four categories; passive-active, topic comment- comment topic, lexicon, and grammar) in the data sheet.

- e. The researcher tabulated the identified data for each category.

Data analysis

In analyzing the data, the researcher used translational identity method, allowing the comparison of one language to another (Sudaryanto, 1993) to find and analyze the equivalence. Translation equivalent analysis was also conducted by seeing how the English passive clauses were translated into Bahasa Indonesia. The purpose of the data analysis was to answer the research questions under study.

In analyzing meaning shifts, the researcher followed these steps of technique analysis. They were:

- a. The researcher classified clauses with meaning shifts.
- b. In the next step, the shifts of meaning were analyzed and explained by applying Simatupang's theory of semantic change (1999:92).

The data analyses were displayed by using translation product. The analysis showing the translation of English passive clauses in Indonesian found in the novel was done descriptively using formal and informal methods (Sudaryanto, 1993: 1450. According to Sudaryanto, the formal method is the method of analysis presentation using words to describe the findings. It means the findings can be described using words, a natural language. Meanwhile, informal method is a presentation of analyzed data utilizing pictures, figures, diagrams, symbols, and tables.

FINDINGS AND DISCUSSION

Translation shifts of meaning in passive clauses found in translation of SL into TL

Based on the research findings, there were 372 occurrences of English passive clauses in the novel of Harry Potter and the Deathly Hallows. Then,

the researcher compared the passive clauses with the translation in Bahasa Indonesia entitled *Harry Potter and Relikui Kematian* translated by Listiana Srisanti. After the comparison, it was apparent that 205 clauses were not shifted either in form or meaning, while shifts were found in the other 167 occurrences. Since this research used a purposive sampling, the data of this study that were analyzed carefully and accurately were determined for the 167 occurrences.

The shifts are the result of the cultural differences of the source language (English) and the target language (Bahasa Indonesia). The shifts of meaning can be found in words, phrases, sentences, and even structures. In this research, the shifts are categorized into four kinds of shifts. They are semantic shifts from passive to active clause, theme-rhyme to rhyme-theme, lexical shift of meaning, and grammatical shift of meaning.

Semantic shift from passive to active clause

Machali (2000:69) states that semantic shifts are caused by different perspectives between the writer in the source language and the translator in the target language. In this case, the writer believes that the messages of the story can be well delivered if they are formed in passive construction. Meanwhile, the translator considers that passive construction is not equivalent if they are translated in the same form. For the reason, the translator transfers the meaning in the active form.

In this research, the case of semantic shifts occurs from translating a passive to an active clause is shown through the following clauses.

Table 1.

Source Language	Target Language
Where he had been educated	Dimana dia bersekolah

The clause where he had been educated is formed in a passive construction. In the clause, the verb is passive (had been educated). The passive clause is translated into *di mana dia bersekolah*. The translated clause is formed in an active structure. In the clause, *dia* is the subject or the actor of the verb *bersekolah*. In passive, the clause means he got the

education by someone. However, it is not clear who has the role of educating he. Meanwhile, in the translated clause, he as dia got education because of himself. It implies that there is no one who has responsibility of his education except himself. The passive clause emphasizes he as a person who gets an action, while in the active clause, dia is the doer of the action. So that, the semantic change in the clauses is caused by the different perspectives. Besides the clause above, the following clauses are translated in the different structure, from passive to active.

The data above show that structure shifts from passive to active cause a semantic change in the clauses. Then, a shift in meaning occurs when the passive structure is converted into active by showing the object in the target language. It can be seen through transitive verbs that need an object, such as the following example:

Table 2

Source Language	Target Language
you will be subjected to the Dementor's Kiss	kau kan mendapat kecupan Dementor.

In the example, it is showed that there is no object in passive clause of the source language. In the clause, you is the subject, will be subjected is the phrasal verb, and to the Dementor's kiss is the complement. There is no object in the clause. In the clause, the subject is the receiver of the action. The clause is converted into active by showing the object (kecupan Dementor) of the transitive verb (mendapat).

In this research, it is also found that passive clauses which are translated into active that shows existing condition or stative passive. It is found in the clause If we're trapped, Harry was reminded of Uncle Vernon, or Harry was not convinced. In these examples, the verbs are the adjectives. After the classification, it was found that 61 data are classified into this category.

Semantic shift from topic-comment to comment-topic

Different perspective is not only occurred in structure shift, passive to active, but also in the change of topic-comment to comment-topic. Topic

is what the entire text talks about, while comment is what is being said by the topic. In the clauses written in the source language, the writer thinks that the message will be delivered well if the topics, in this case are subjects, are ordered in the beginning of the clauses. However, in the target language, the translator believes that it will be not equivalent and not natural if the clauses are ordered like the original ones. Therefore, rearranging the clauses is the best way to transfer the meaning.

After classifying the data, semantic shift from topic-comment to comment-topic can be found in these clauses:

Table 3

Source Language	Target Language
If he has been confunded, naturally he is certain,”	Kalau sudah dikenai mantra yang membuatnya bingung, tentu saja dia yakin.

Passive clause If he has been confunded has he as the subject and has been confunded as the predicate. Pragmatically, he is emphasized because it is what the clause talks about. Meanwhile, the clause kalau sudah dikenai mantra yang membuatnya bingung posits dikenai as the predicate and –nya as the subject of the clause. In this clause, as if the speaker was telling that event dikenai is important or emphasized.

Regarding the finding of this semantic shift, it is shown that verb phrases of passive clauses in the source language are always placed after the subject. However, in the target language, the structure of the passive clauses is kept. In the clause, only the positions are changed which verb phrases are positioned before the subject. This is what causes the change of position of topic-comment to comment topic. The change is in line with the structure shift of subject-predicate to predicate subject.

Lexical shift of meaning

Lexical meaning is the meaning possessed inherently by a lexeme or word. In addition, the lexical meaning is the meaning corresponding to the dictionary. To make a translation that does not look like a translation,

it requires the ability of a translator to change the form without changing the contents. One attempt a translator can do is to change words that do not have the same meaning but do not change the content or message. So, the translation will be natural and equivalent.

Shifting lexical meaning is the main meaning shift occurred in this translation. In the shift of lexical meaning, there is a change of certain words that do not have the same meaning, such as the following findings:

Table 4

Source Language	Target Language
No doubt a Confundus Charm has been placed upon Dawlish	Tak diragukan lagi Mantra Confundus telah dilancarkan kepada Dawlish

Verb phrase has been placed in the passive clause No doubt a Confundus Charm has been placed upon Dawlish has a lexical meaning telahditempatkan not telahdilancarkan. However, the translator prefers to use telahdilancarkan which has a different meaning with the lexical one. In addition, the verb been placed is also translated into different words that are not in accordance with English-Bahasa Indonesia dictionary. It can be seen in the following examples:

Table 5

Source Language	Target Language
How many security enhancements had been placed upon the Burrow by the both the Order and the Ministry.	Berapa banyak mantra pengamanan telah dipasang di The Burrow baik oleh Orde maupun Kementrian.

Table 6

Source Language	Target Language
And no reliance can be placed on anything Bathilda may have said!	Dan apapun yang dikatakan Bathilda tak bisa diandalkan!

In the examples above, it is shown that shifts of lexical meaning occur in the translation. According to the English-Bahasa Indonesia of Cambridge dictionary, place can be translated into place (tempat), empty space (ruang kosong), a seat (kursi), duty or right (hak or kewajiban), a job or position in

team (kedudukan), or house (rumah). However, place in the clauses do not have such lexical meanings. In the clause How many security enhancements had been placed upon the Burrow by the both the Order and the Ministry, had been placed is translated into dipasang. Meanwhile in the clause And no reliance can be placed on anything Bathilda may have said! can be placed is translated as diandalkan. Based on the instances, it can be concluded that lexical meanings are changed if they are placed in a larger unit.

The shift of lexical meaning is not only found in a translation of verbs to verbs. In this study a shift in lexical meaning is also found in a translation of verbs to adverbs. This is the example:

Table 7

Source Language	Target Language
And was reduced to staring at the handwriting itself	Dan akhirnya memandang tulisan tangannya saja.

By looking at the example above, it is showed that the English verb phrase was reduced is translated into Bahasa Indonesia adverb akhirnya. If the translator had kept a meaning based on the dictionary where was reduced was translated into dikurangi, then this would have caused doubt for the reader. This is because the dictionary's meaning does not match the message of the text in the source language. Therefore, the translator applies a strategy of shifting the lexical meaning even though there is a change of verbal word class into an adverb. Verbs that are translated into adverbs have different grammatical meanings. Verbs contain the inherent meaning of process deeds, or circumstances, whereas adverbs contain meanings related to levels, numbers, limits, degree of occurrence, time, manner, contradiction, or certainty.

Moreover, the shift of lexical meaning can also be seen from the shift which is specific to generic or vice versa. Here is the example of shifting the meaning from specific to the generic or generic to specific.

Table 8

Source Language	Target Language
As long as our friend Thicknesse is not discovered before he has converted the rest	Asal teman kita Thicknesse tidak ketahuan sebelum dia berhasil membujuk yang lain untuk berpihak kepada kita

In the example above, discovered is translated into ketahuan. Discover has the meaning with 'to find out that one previously did not know'. Discover has a component of specific meaning which is 'previously unknown'. Meanwhile, the word ketahuan has a generic meaning which is diketahui. The meaning of 'previously unknown' does not exist in ketahuan. It means, the semantic shift occurs in the translation, especially the shift of specific to generic meaning.

Furthermore, from the data found in this study, explicit words are not translated into certain words. Translation strategies using this shift of meaning are often used by professional translators. This type of translator highly prioritizes the mandate of the message in the source language in order to be expressed in the usual phrases in the target language. In this case, the emphasis is on the meaning or message, although in the realization of the retrieval of meaning or message remains influenced by the language form. The problem of meaning is an inseparable part of translation. The reason is because the purpose of translation is closely related to the problem of transfer of meaning contained in a language into another language (Nababan, 1999:47).

Regarding to the analysis, it shows that stated words are not translated into words declared in a dictionary, but to certain words. The translator prioritizes the meaning in the source language to be expressed in the usual and natural expression in the target language. Providing the equivalent and acceptable translation is the main priority of the professional translation. After classifying and analyzing the data, it was found that 88 data showed the meaning shift caused by lexical change. Based on the result, this shift is

the main meaning shift that occurs in the translation.

Grammatical shift of meaning

Based on Kridalaksana's (2001: 132) theory, grammatical meaning is the meaning that arises as a result of the relationship between the elements of language in the larger units. In other words, grammatical meaning is meaning that exists due to grammatical processes, such as affixation, reduplication, or composition process.

In this research, grammatical meaning is in line with the shift of word classes. The change of meaning grammatically can be seen when a verb phrase is translated into a noun, an adverb and an adjective, for example, the change of membongkar into pembongkaran, so the meaning contained in the words are different. Pembongkaran is process, way, technique or action of dismantling something, house, etc, on the other hand, membongkar means destructive activities, divorcing parts, or opening by force (KBBI). Thus, there is a shift in grammatical meaning in the words of membongkar and pembongkaran due to the affixation process. The following data are experiencing a shift in grammatical meaning:

Table 9

Source Language	Target Language
Dudley had added his dumbbells to his case since the last time it had been unpacked	Dudley telah menambahkan barbel kedalamkopernya setelah pembongkaran yang terakhir

The passive clause in the source language has the passive verb phrase had been unpacked as the predicate. Grammatically, had been unpacked is categorized as a verb that functions as a predicate, while, pembongkaran is categorized as a noun that functions as a subject. The different categories and functions cause a difference in semantics. Semantically, the verb phrase had been unpacked contains the meaning of action. Meanwhile, pembongkaran has the meaning of process or way of doing something by force. Had been unpacked means there is something that is demolished or dismantled, but

the actor who demolishes or dismantles the case is unknown. The active clause Dudley telah menambahkan barbell ke dalam kopernya setelah pembongkaran yang terakhir means pembongkaran is a process that has been done, but the doer of the process is still unknown.

Based on the data found in this study, the shifting grammatical meaning of verbs to nouns can be demonstrated through the following clauses:

Source Language	Target Language
Table 10	
As I believe it's called	Kurasa itu namanya
Table 11	
They're convinced that they're really called Wendell and Monica Wilkins	Mereka yakin nama mereka Wendell dan Monica Wilkins
Table 12	
Never mind what they're called	Terserah deh nama mereka
Table 13	
They'd just be called something different	Hanya saja namanya berbeda

By looking at the data above, the verb call(ed) appears quite often in the text of the source language. However, it is translated to the same noun in the target language. In the translation, be called is translated into a noun, namely nama. The meaning of the verb has an inherent meaning with deeds, whereas the noun refers to a thing or related to humans, animals, concepts or understandings.

In general, the description of data about the shift of meaning in passive clause translation can be seen in the following table 12;

No	Category	Calculation	Percentage (%)
1	Passive-active	61	32
2	Topic-comment	6	3
3	Lexical meaning	88	46
4	Grammatical meaning	37	19
Total	192	100	

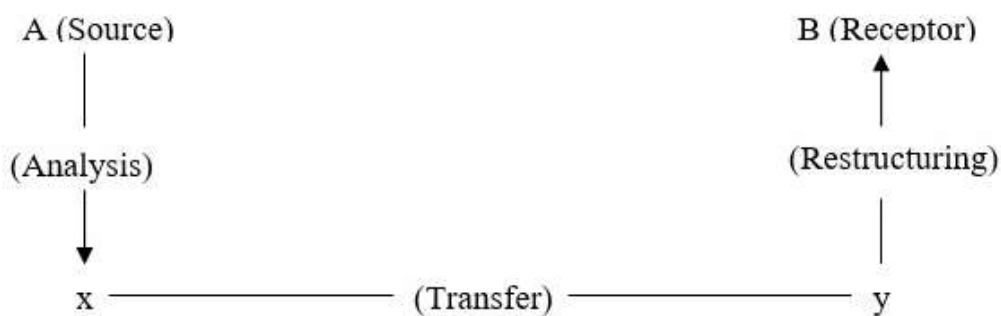
According to the table above, it is known that the shifts of meaning in the translation of passive clauses include a semantic shift from passive to active

clauses with 61 data (32%), a shift of topic-comment to comment-topic with 6 data (3%), shift of lexical meaning with 88 data (46%), and 37 (19%) data of shifting grammatical meaning. In conclusion, the shift of meaning that is done by the translator is mostly to shift the lexical meaning.

In translating a message, an idea, or a meaning, the translator should hold the meaning constantly and not create a new one. It is supported by Nida and Taber's (1974: 12) theory. They state that translation means reproducing the receptor language the closest natural equivalent of the source language message, first in terms of meaning and secondly in the terms of style. The theory is similar to what Larson explained. She (1984: 3) explains that translation consists of transferring meaning from a source language into a receptor language. This is done by going from the form of the first language to the form of a second language by way of semantic structure. The meaning which is being transferred must be held constant, only the form changes. Therefore, in the process of translating a text, sometimes it does not matter if some additions or deletions occur in order to find the equivalent meaning in the target language. The grammatical form may also change without effectively changing the meaning.

By finding its equivalence, the transferred meaning or message can be understandable for readers in the target language as the source language's readers do. To reach the goal, a translator should have good knowledge about the grammatical structure, lexicon, communication and cultural context of both languages. Moreover, the translator should pay attention to the meaning and style of the source language and try to transfer those items into its equivalence in the target language, so that the translation will be more comprehensible and acceptable.

Transferring meaning from a source language into a target language by considering style cannot be separated from the process of translation. Based on the previous explanation, translation can be interpreted as an activity. In doing the activity of translation, a translator should be careful, because a single mistake will bring the problem of misunderstanding to readers.



Source: Nida (1969: 483)

Figure 2

The first stage of translation is analysis. In this step, the surface structure is analyzed in terms of (a) grammatical relationships and (b) the meanings of the words and combinations of words. The text that is analyzed in this step is the original text from the source language. Analyzing the text is begun by reading the text, from which the translator will get a comprehensive knowledge of the linguistic and extra-linguistic elements. Linguistic elements are related to grammatical system and lexicon. This level of analysis studies the words, phrases, clauses, and sentences. Meanwhile, the analysis of extra-linguistic elements is associated with socio-culture since meaning cannot be separated from it. A good translation will be produced if this step is done well by the translator.

The second stage is transferring. After getting the comprehensive knowledge about the source language, the next step is analyzing the material which is transferred in the mind of the translator from language A (SL) to language B (TL). In this stage, the translator is demanded to find the equivalent form of the text in the target language. After its equivalence is found, the translator will reveal the result whether in spoken or written language. In this process, the deletion or addition information is allowed as long as it is acceptable.

The third stage is restructuring. In the last step, the transferred material is restructured in order to make the final message fully acceptable in the receptor language. In this final stage, the grammatical structure and semantic

of SL are changed to TL. Before stating the final result of translation, the translator should pay attention to the meaning and style in the target language. In another word, the translator should make sure that the translation has been already accepted in target language based on its norms and cultural context. If the process is done, the translation will be adequate to TL.

The shifts of meaning prove that it is not always possible to shift the meaning appropriately and wholly (Simatupang, 2000:92). The finding in this research shows the meaning shifts from passive to active, topic-comment, lexical meaning and grammatical meaning. Transferring meaning cannot be separated from a translation process. By transferring the meaning from SL to TL the reader of TL can get the message accurately from text, this kind of shift cannot be avoided.

One of the meaning shifts found in this study was from passive to active. The finding of the research proves that the shift of structure from active to passive causes the change of meaning in the clause. Alwi (1998:130) explains that since the order of passive and active structure is different, the meanings of both structures are also different. In addition, passive and active structures have different functions. A passive clause does not focus on the doer, that is why it is sometimes omitted in the clause. Moreover, it uses to emphasize the event.

Besides the meaning shift from passive to active, shifts from topic-comment to comment-topic are also found. Related to Halliday's theory (1994:25), topic and comment are two important parts in a clause. Topic is what the entire text talks about, while comment is what is being said by the topic. From the writer's or speaker's point of view, topic is the main point that is used to reveal the social events. The point of view is called topic and the rest is comment. In this study, it was found that there were clauses that translating into passive voice but the order was changed. The example is the translation of a passive clause he has been confounded, naturally he is certain. Based on the example, he is what the text talked about, so it is main information. Then, has been confounded is predicate of the clause.

Meanwhile, in translated text, it was translated as sudah dikenai mantra yang membuatnya bingung. In the translated text, the order was sudah dikenai was predicate and placed in the beginning of the text. By changing the order, as if the speaker told that the event dikenai mantra is the topic. This is what causes the change of order of topic-comment.

Furthermore, there are also lexical shifts of meaning. A good translator should not create a new message of a translated text; the original message should be transferred constantly. As stated by Nida and Taber (1974:12), meaning is being transferred and must be held constant, only the form changes. One of the ways to keep the message, meaning, or idea is by changing the word, phrase, or clause into another word, phrase, and clause. Lexical shifts might occur when certain words are changed into other words that do not have the same meaning but are the equivalence in the target language. The examples of this case were the clauses that have been placed in their predicates. The word is translated into dipasang, dilancarkan, and diandalkan in the target language. Meanwhile, according to English-Indonesian Dictionary, place has meanings as tempat, ruang kosong, kursi, kedudukan or rumah. By translating the words into other words, the translator provides the natural and equivalent meaning so the readers can accept the translation.

The shift of meaning also occurs in the grammatical meaning. Based on the research, the change of meaning grammatically can be seen when a verb phrase is translated into a noun, adverb, and adjective, for example, membongkar that is translated into pembongkaran. Both of the words contain different meanings. The shift of grammatical meaning in the data occurs due to affixation. Chaer (2003:146) explains that grammatical meaning is the meaning that arises because of an affixation, reduplication or composition process. Therefore, the translator should have sufficient knowledge of both languages. By doing all of the shifts, whether form and meaning, the translator has already transferred the meaning from SL into TL by considering the equivalence. By finding its equivalence, readers in the TL can understand the transferred meaning or message as the SL's readers do.

CONCLUSION

The changes or shifts of meaning in the translation indicated that transferring meaning cannot be separated from the process of translation. By transferring the meaning from SL to TL the reader of TL can get the message accurately from the text. Thus, this kind of shift cannot be avoided. To transfer the meaning accurately, the translator should have adequate knowledge of both the source as well as target languages. Semantic shifts in the translation of passive clauses found in the novel *Harry Potter and the Deathly Hallows* written by J.K. Rowling contain meaning shifts of passive to active, meaning shifts of topic-comment, lexical shifts of meaning, and grammatical shifts of meaning. Based on the analysis of the data collected, lexical shifts of meaning are the semantic shift which occur the most frequently in the translation.

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