CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

1.1 The Background of the Study

Translation is an activity of enormous importance in the modern world and it is a subject of interest not only to linguists, professional and amateur translators and language – teachers, but also to electronic engineers and mathematicians (Catford, 1965: 1). Books and articles on translation have been written by specialists in all these fields. Writers on the subject have approached it from different points of view – regarding translation as a literary art, or as a problem in computer – programming, discussing the problem of faithfulness; of rendering, of whether words or 'ideas' are to be translated, or of the routines to be set up, say for stem and affix recognition in machine translation.

By this function, the translation is a skill that many people need to learn it more. Translation not only found in academic field but also in every field. Catford gives some subjects have approached translation from different points of view, translation as a literary art used in literal translation by the poets or computer programmers to solve a problem in computer programming. As translators, the faithfulness by the original text must stronger to be translated, whether words or ideas should be routines to be set up.

Translation is an important mode of literary communication. It is a typical bi –lingual activity (Ray, 2008: 19). It comprises of various developing fields. Translation is a process of retextualising the essence of the source language (SL) text to the reader of the target language (TL). Translation is not merely an

imitation of a text. It is a creative process in itself. Though creativity is an essential criterion of translation, it is necessary to follow certain general rules for its proper functioning and efficiency.

By this function, the writer wants to argue that the translation is very important in literary communication. Translation is an art in literary communication by using a bi – lingual activity. The process of translation in literary should be a creative and give an essential sense of translation because it would necessary to follow a general rules for its proper efficiency of the text in literal translation. In other words, translation is defined as converting one language (source language) to another (target language) so that the target language could convey the intended message in source language. It is a process through which the translator decodes SL and encodes his or her understanding of the TL form, for instance:

1. SL : *Our father* which art in heaven, hallowed be *Thy name*.

   TL : *Bapa kami* yang ada di surga, dikuduskanlah *namaMu*.

Based on the example above, it is clear that it showed *'our father'* is translated into *'Bapa kami'* and *'Thy name'* is translated into *'namaMu'*. In this example occurred a shift in grammatical which is called structure shift. It occurred from word structure of Modifier Head in source language (SL) becomes Head Modifier in target language (TL).

Linguistically, translation is a branch of applied linguistics, for the process of translation the translator consistently makes any attempt to compare and contrast different aspects of two languages to find the equivalents. Translations are assumed to be somehow the same as the original, but they are obviously

different. Equivalence is better understood as similarity, relevant similarity, not someness or identity. Two texts can be similar in many ways. Many translators have translated from source language into target language in order to make the readers of the target language, especially ones who do not understand the source language can consume the message of source language text as well. The bigger gap between the SL and the TL, the more difficult to transfer the message from the former to the latter will be. The difference between the SL and the TL and its variation in their cultures make the process of translating is a real challenge.

Some scholars such as Theodore Savory (Munday, 2008) defines translation as and 'art'; others, such as: Eric Jacobson (Munday, 2008) defines it as 'craft'; and like others such as: Eugene Nida (Munday, 2008) defines it as a 'science'. Horst Frenz (Munday, 2008) claims that translation is neither a creative art not an imitative art, but stands somewhere between the two. When scholars differ in their theories one may wonder whether it is possible to have general rules for translation. But for the effective functioning of any field, it is essential to formulate general rules. The general rules may change from time to time according to the development of the situation. In spite of the changing need, there is a need to form general theories for the proper functioning of a field. Hence, taking into consideration the practicality of the nature of translation, there is a need to formulate general theories for translation too (Ray, 2008: 19 – 20)

The language consists of three aspects. The first is 'substance'; the signs must have some kind of physical existence, whether it is noise or marks. The second is 'form'; the signs must have some kind of consistent and conventional

patterning. The third is 'situation'; the situation must take place in the context which gives them meaning (Ray, 2008: 26)

By this function, translation of literature is a reflective picture whether more or less true, more or less inspiring for those in active life. A writer needs language to express his or her feelings, emotions, ideas; thoughts with his or her own curiosity and intensity of commitment. Literature consists of prose, poetry, drama, novel, fiction, short story, etc. Each age has its own particular lines of interest and its own particular way of thinking and feeling about things. All kinds of literature contained the existence of conventional patterning which gives them meaning.

Translation, like creative literature, is an art. It needs some methods to be succesful and artistically viable. Translation involves the process of change into another language retaining the sense which is indeed the basic objective. The main process of translation is the search for the right word in the correct perspective.

Students of English Applied Linguistics in postgraduate of State University of Medan are given the knowledge on translation as a part of the subjects provided in the linguistic field. This subject is given to the students to give the knowledge about translation. We know that translation is much needed by someone to transfer one language to another language. By giving this subject, it is hoped that it will give more chance to students or readers to get a job other than to be a teacher as the main purpose of their studying in English Applied Linguistics in postgraduate of State University of Medan. Besides, the other subjects given to the students are.

In translating text, there are so many aspects that should be remembered by translator. One of them is mastering language both source language and target language. It is one of the reasons why the researcher conducts the research related to the students' grammatical problems related to the linguistic aspect in English language. The problems usually faced by students are lexical problems and grammatical problems. Grammatical problems cover the problems related to the word in relation to the other word. In getting a good translation, the translators or students have to know the grammar of the two languages. So that's why, according to the researcher, this research is necessary to be done. By knowing the problems, the teacher will choose the most appropriate of the strategy how to solve the problem to get better students' acquisition.

Based on the previous explanation, the writer thinks that this research is necessary to be done to know the students' grammatical problems in translating English into Indonesian and the solution taken by students. Knowing the solution done by students is very important because if they can solve their problem appropriately, they will result a good translation. By identifying their problems, the lecturer will identify it and have the solution how to improve the weaknesses. It is hoped that by joining translation class, their ability in translating will be better than before.

This research choose translation shift because beside we learn about translation, we must learn shift definitely to make our mind more understand about the translation, or how the sentences build in translating into target language. Shift is a process that occurred from source language into target language in translating some texts. There are no doubtful for students to learn it

even the shift sometimes make us confuse to classify, the writer in this research gives some efforts to make it clearly.

The writer chooses this title because nowadays the translation is an up to date topic and she wants to research a shift of translation by using a media especially The Lord's Prayer by King James Version (KJV), to make the readers become interest to read and to fulfill her thesis by doing this research. The Lord's Prayer by King James Version (KJV) is a tool for the writer to do this study, this is very phenomenal. There are many version of the Lord's Prayer. The original text came from Hebrew, then by many experts it translated into many kinds of languages based on their own version. King James Version (KJV) used by Christian Bible and it translated by *Lembaga Alkitab Indonesia (LAI)* into Indonesian, see Appendix IV. This version used by Christian Bible when they worshipped. That's why the writer hope that the meaning in The Lord's Prayer by King James Version (KJV) can understand by the students because it has surface and deep meaning by their thought. It would not difficult for the writer to guide the students learn about shift in translation, because basically they have understand in informal translation randomly, the writer only gives the way how to translate well.

1.2 The Problems of the Study

Based on the description of the background of the study state above, the problems of the study are formulated as in the following:

1. What types of translation shift occurred in The Lord's Prayer by King James Version (KJV) from English into Indonesian?

2. How are the techniques used in translating The Lord's Prayer by King James Version (KJV) from English into Indonesian?

1.3 The Objectives of the Study

In line with the problem of the study, the objectives of the study are formulated as in the following:

1. To find out the kinds of shifts in translating The Lord's Prayer by King James Version (KJV) from English into Indonesian.
2. To describe the techniques in translating The Lord's Prayer by King James Version (KJV) from English into Indonesian.

1.4 The Scope of the Study

Having choosen and identified the problem, the writer focuses her study on finding the kinds of shifts and the most dominant shifts in translating The Lord's Prayer by King James Version (KJV) from English into Indonesian. Kinds of translation shift will find in this study should be Level shift, Unit shift, Structural shift, Class shift and Intra System shift.

1.5 The Significance of the Study

The finding of the study are expected to be relevant and significant theoretically. The findings can give contributions to all readers for those who are concerned with this field. In the following significances of the study are stated theoretically and practically.

1. Theoretical perspective

Theoretically, the use of the finding is described for enrichment of linguistics knowledge about translating from source language (SL) to the target language (TL). It also improves the implication of shifts in translating the text from source language (SL) to the target language (TL)

2. Practical perspective

Practically, the usefulness of findings is described by knowing the kinds of shifts, it is expected that the translator will find the right way in translating the document text especially the scientific text into Indonesian. It would like to contribute the information to the practitioners, prospective, translator and the students of translation courses and any others readers who are interested in studying translation especially in translation shifts.