

CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background of the Study

Translation is the process of transferring the meaning of a text from the Source Language (SL) into the Target Language (TL). Basically, the text is reconstructed by translating the words from the SL into the TL and is arranged based on the structures of the sentence in the TL, therefore, the structures are suitable with the TL and certainly there will be no loss of meaning.

There are several factors that should be remembered by the translator in order to produce a good translation in translating a text. As Nababan (1999:20) states that there are two factors in translation, they are linguistic factors that cover words, phrases, clauses and sentences and non linguistic factors covering the cultural knowledge on both sources and the TL cultures.

Each language has its own characteristics or even distinction. Therefore, the translation from the SL into the TL cannot be exact equivalents as both languages are widely different in structure and cultural background. The understanding of the structure and the culture in both languages is required by the translator as it makes the translator capable of grasping the meaning in the text accurately and allows him to transfer the same meaning. As Vinay and Dalbarnet (1995:34) state that equivalence refers to cases where languages describe the same situation by the different stylistic or structural means. Meanwhile, the form in the SL has a new form or different form the TL; it is called a shift. According to Catford (1965:73), a shift is the departure from formal correspondence in the

process of going from the SL to the TL. It represents some changes occurring in a translation process. The element of the TL commensurate with the SL is always used by the translator in order to express the same message in the target text. Since every language has its own rules, differences in these rules will cause a shift.

A book entitled Economic Bilingual Text Book is one of the many books that discuss the scientific world of business and commerce. In it discusses about the way to run the business along with excellence in implementation. As a book of science, of course, this book will be much in demand by the public observers of the economy, given the purpose that Informs inside. As the new things in the form of scientific texts, books Economic Bilingual has unique characteristics in accordance with the purpose of writing. Nurdin (2014: 48) Explains that the writing of scientific texts, style guides or registers have Reviews their own characteristics. This is based on the issues Discussed, as well as the reader penggunaanya. Oleh Therefore, the hallmark of scientific texts growing niche informative language, dense and accurate based on the findings of research or analysis. Characteristics of scientific is register. This is due to the type of the text contained in the economics term that is composed by the group of nouns. Halliday (161: 2005) Explains that "most technical terms are nominal group constituently, usually things Classifier ^ thing or compounds" . statement is largely formed from the technical term nominal groups, the which in general is the incorporation of a "classifier thing "(explanatory objects).

In general, the model of structure is not only a noun group "classifier thing (modified object). Halliday and Martin (2005: 171) also explains that the structure of the noun group consists of four models. The first model is the classifier of "Realized as types of, kind of, sort of (Realizing hyponymy)". Hyponymy and hypernymy in linguistic dictionary (2009: 83) meaningful relationships between specific meaning and significance of generic or between members of taxonomy and taxonomic. The next noun group Pre-deictic. Purpose group of nouns are: "Realized as parts of, elements of, aspect of (Realizing meronymy)" (Halliday, 2005: 171) In the dictionary of linguistics (2009: 152) meronymy meaningful classification of language elements based on the relationship part of, for example, is steering and brakes are part of the bike. The next group is the classifier noun thing. According to Halliday (2005: 171) "Classifier ^ thing to Realize super ordinate. Examples of groups of nouns are black box. The adjective black represents the classifier or explanatory, and the box is a thing or a noun. Meanwhile, last noun group is possessive-deictic ^ thing, Halliday (2005: 172) refer to this as a noun group Realizing meronymy Structures "(2005:172). In the book Economic Bilingual Text Book there are a number of groups of nouns. The group Became constituent Because noun phrase in scientific texts, always Characterized by a number of registers / specific term.

As subtitles, of course nouns Reviews their own communications information as subtitles, of course nouns Reviews their own communications infrastructure change when converted into Indonesian. The form of the translation is the communication infrastructure itself based on these two examples of noun phrases, there was a difference. The difference is that the grammatical

arrangement. The composition of different grammatical English with Indonesian, considering both have their own systems. Yet the difference does not affect the accuracy of meaning. It can be said that the shift in the composition of grammatical noun phrases from English into Indonesian

Translation is closely related to the grammatical structure; therefore, the grammatical structure of both languages should be known to get a good translation. One of the language grammatical units is a phrase. It is usually inserted into a sentence. There are several types of phrases, such as noun phrase, adjective phrase, adverb phrase, and preposition phrase. In this study, it focuses on clauses and phrase. Clausues and phrases oftenly found in the text book such novel, science book, newspaper and poem.one of the sample is noun phrase, it can be categorized into two types; they are simple noun phrase and complex noun phrase. Simple noun phrase is any group of words, which consist of modifier and head. Head here consists of noun itself and pronoun. There is a phrase longer than simple noun phrase, it is complex noun phrase. In total, complex noun phrase can be composed of four major components: determiners, premodifiers, heads, and post modifiers. When a word is translated into a phrase. For instance

SL : *Tantangan Ekonomi*

TI : *Economic Challenges*

Based on the data above, it can be seen that shifts occur in the translation because there is structure exchanged from the phrase “*Tantangan Ekonomi*” in Indonesian translated become “*Economic Challenges*” in English. The structure occur shift in a phrase because the both of the languages has different structure in grammatical, which the structure in English was *Modifier+head* and it shifted

into *modifier head qualifier* in Indonesia. From this case make the translation product needs any consideration when it is translated into English as TL. It purposes so that the translation product is readable.

Shift is a huge phenomenon when the translator is still confused in differentiating the word order of head words and also the change in a part of speech. As stated in the previous example, in a complex noun phrase which is translated into structure *modifier head qualifier* in Indonesian the change into *Modifier+head* takes place. Related to the explanation above, this topic is interesting to be discussed as known that shifts sometime occur in the process of translation and the form of the message is acceptable because of translation equivalence. For instance:

SL : *Mulai dari memberikan susu dan makanan, **memakaikan bajudan** celana, hingga mengenalkan bahasa dan etika berlaku.*

TL : They have provided us the food, milk, clothes, and introduced us to language and behaviour ethnics.

From the sample above, it can be seen that there is a shift in a class. It is marked with SL “*memakaikan baju*” translated into “clothes” in TL. The shift is occurred here as Class shift. It means that class shift occurs when SL “*memakaikan baju*” as Verb but it undergo an exchange in TL to be “Noun” namely “Clothes”. So it is clear that when translated runs the translator must make an equivalent of SL.

Translation is a process of finding the textual equivalence of the SL in the TL to convey the meaning. A text, first of all, conveys “textual meaning” that refers to the way of the text in which it is organized as a piece of writing (or speech) (Egins, 1994:12). A text is usually constructed by several sentences

transmitting some informative messages. Each sentence has its own meaning shown by the use of verb as the center of sentence; hence, the verb becomes the most important part of a sentence. By considering the verb, we should get the information of sentence in the text. In a sentence, verb is usually in the form of verb phrase as the predicate of the sentence that occurs after the subject.

Nowadays, many of English books such as novel has been translated into *Bahasa Indonesia*. This surely brings a great advantage to Indonesian people. Nevertheless, it is possible that shifts also occur in the translated science such bilingual book. It also impact to the translation which certainly found shift. The shift is useful to convey an idea or meaning in SL so that the idea or meaning in TL can be understood correctly by the readers.

One of the Bilingual Book that has been translated from Indonesian into English is Economic Book. In the translation in English the bilingual book contains shift to establish equivalent and the exact structure in TL so that the translation could be natural and communicative so that to find the same equivalent in TL, it's translated by repeating the base form sometimes.

The fact that the 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 Indonesian or Indonesian to English. In this thesis, the researcher will analyze the translation shift used in Economic Text Book Bilingual.

1.2 The Problems of the Study

The problems of the study are formulated as the following :

1. What types of translation shift are used in the translation of Economic Bilingual Text Book?
2. How are the pattern of shift used by Economic Bilingual Text Book?
3. Why are the shifts realized in Economic Bilingual Text Book?

1.3 The Objectives of the Study

In relation to the problems of the study, the objectives of the study are as following :

1. To find out the types of translation shift in translation of Economic Bilingual Text Book
2. To describe the pattern of shift used by Economic Bilingual Text Book to bridge the different grammatical structures between Indonesian and English
3. To explain the realized in Economic Bilingual Text Book

1.4 The Scope of the Study

The scope of this study is limited to kinds of translation shifts which shown in Economic Bilingual Text Book. But in this study just focused on one volume. This book consists of five chapters but in this study just limited on two chapters. The aspect will be analyzed by using the theory of translation shifts provided by Catford (1965). He divides into two major types, namely level shifts and category shift. This study is just limited to category shifts, namely structure

shift, class shift, unit shift and intra system shift that occur in the process of translation from Indonesian into English in Economic Bilingual Text Book which is written by Mulyadi, E., and Mardiyatmo (2009).

1.5 The Significance of the Study

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

a. Theoretically

Theoretically, the usefulness of the findings is described as the following:

1. The study will explore the science about translating SL to the TL, particularly from English into Indonesian.
2. The study will introduce of the better procedures in translating from SL to the TL ones.

b. Practically

Practically, the usefulness of the findings is described as the following:

1. By knowing the translation procedures, it is expected that the translators will be able to apply the appropriate using the method or theory in translating the English into Indonesian.
2. It also would like to contribute information to the practitioners, prospective translators, students of translation courses and any other readers who are interested in studying translation especially in translation shifts.