

# CHAPTER I

## INTRODUCTION

### 1.1 Background of the Study

In globalization era, translation is very useful and needed by human. By translation, communication between human beings in various parts of the world can be done effectively. Transfer of science, culture, and other social activities mostly is done through translation.

Translation has already become the focus of problem when the object of the translation is a work of art such as novel. The way to show the idea of source language is a complex problem. It is because the translator must be able to show the idea of original work which is from the source language into translation product which contains the same idea in the language where the product is marketed. Translator must have a clear understanding and knowledge about the idea of original work which include the source language, culture, and also about the writer where the novel is created. Moreover, the translator must know the common knowledge about the culture of target language. Larson (1984:3) defined translation as the process of transferring the meaning of the source language into the receptor language. This is done by going from the form the first language to the form of a second language by way of semantic structure. It is meaning which is being transferred and must be held constant.

Translation is a phenomenon that has a huge effect on everyday life. Every year, many books have been translated into several languages in the world. One of

them is from English into Bahasa Indonesia. It is not surprising that the needs of translation product increases nowadays. Translation itself is not only a linguistic act, it is also a cultural one. It is said to be so because translation always involves both language and culture as it cannot be separated. Translators should pay great attention to the differences in kind and degree of conventionalization in the source and target cultures when transferring a text from one culture to another.

The purpose of translation is to reproduce various kinds of texts including religious, literary, scientific, and philosophical texts in another language and thus making them available to wider readers (Ordurari in Zainurrahman, 2009). Throughout any kind literary texts, novel is one of popular reading for people and is one of writing that is often translated. Because of there are so many effort in translation, we can read the novels from over the world. There are some benefits in reading novels from other country, among other things, to understand the culture of the society, to expand our knowledge, to study their literary works, and etc. Watson (2013) says, "Reading novels is an excellent way of getting to know something about a country when one is newly arrived, doesn't know much about it, and is going to be spending some time there."

Many people especially translators often translate novels unperfectly. A translator is demanded to produce a good and acceptable translation product. Nevertheless, it goes without saying that it is impossible to make a perfect translation product like what has been mentioned by Savory (1968: 138) that translation can never be perfect, and it cannot be accepted without critical thought.

Nevertheless, the spirit brought by translators to spread the information to people around the world will never die.

Shift are all the mandatory actions of the translators (those dictated by the structural discrepancies between the two language systems involved in this process) and the optional ones (those dictated by the personal and stylistic preferences) to which he resorts consciously for the purpose of natural and communicative rendition of a source text into another language (another text).

Shift should be redefined positively as the consequence of the translator's effort to establish translation equivalences (TE) between two different language systems. It is equivalences to the definition given by Catford (1965:141) that "shifts" means departures from formal correspondence in the process of going from the source language to the receptor language.

Approached from reader's point of view, Blum-Kulka (2000:304) equates coherence with the text's interpretability. In considering shift in coherence through translation she points out the possibility that the text may change their potential meaning through translation. The above quotation answers the question 'what' is coherence and what is shift of coherence. Blum-Kulka (2000:298) states that coherence can be viewed as a covert potential meaning relationship among parts of a text, made overt by the reader through process of interpretation. For this process to be realized, the reader or listener must be able to relate the text to relevant or familiar world, either real or fictional. From the above description, in relation to this study it can be said that coherence shift is an adjustment of source language unknown concept into known receptor language concept by making

overt the covert discursal potential meaning relationship among parts of the text through process of interpretation.

In considering shifts in coherence through translation, on the most general level, with examining the possibility that text may change or lose their meaning potential through translation.

In the fact, the process of translating text faced some challenge because the translator should consider the culture between source language (SL) and target language (TL). That we know today, global trends i.e. from western countries are absorbed in Indonesia. People are interested in the western products, such as magazine, movies, novel, handbooks and the news about : fashion, lifestyle and celebrity life. Moreover Indonesia nowadays has begun to catch the world attention so. If Indonesia wants to introduce and promote the whole aspects of life, like : culture, education, tourism, life philosophy. There is a need to serve the information in English for example like : translating Indonesian book and literature into good English. To cover all of them there should be needs professional touch of translation skill to serve both Indonesian and global readers the good translation and adaptation of the news both from English into Indonesian and Indonesian into English.

Therefore the professional and skillful translators are required. The best way is the researcher reads and checks how the translator translates in the good quality by considering cohesion and coherence. So the messages in source language (SL) want to serve will be there in the target language (TL). But after some preliminary observation some problems arise in translation by the translator.

She still do many deviants of shifts in translating and considering the cohesion and coherence from the source language (SL) to the target language (TL). That's why the researcher is interested to conduct the reserch about cohesion and coherence *scorch trials* translated by Meidyna Arrisandi.

Based on the preliminary data observation the researcher takes the following examples:

1) Shift in Cohesion

SL : *There was a faint light*

TL : *Cahaya redup*

TL. Literal : *Ada sebuah cahaya redup*

Based on the data above *there was a faint light*, in SL or *cahaya redup* in TL was categorized shifts in cohesion especially the general level of the target text's textual explicitness is lower than that of the source text. The word *there was a* in the SL is missing or not translated in the TL because such expression is more common in TL. Larson (1998:479) stated that the redundancy of the source text must not be translated literally that only makes the TL information load to 'heavy'. Style contextof shifts occur because the translator does not have to use all the words from their source material for translation if the target language can cope without them.

2) Shift in Coherence

SL : *relief filled him*

TL : *kelegaan menyeruak*

TL. Literal : *kelegaan memenuhi dirinya*

Based on the data above *relief filled him*, in SL or *kelegaan menyeruak* in TL was categorized shifts in coherence especially a thing or event in one language and culture may have the same form and the same function in another language. The literal translation of *relief filled him* is *kelegaan menyeruak*, which is blurred to the reader. Furthermore, both functions of SL *relief filled him* and TL *kelegaan menyeruak* are similar as the coming at the end of a series. The word *relief filled him* has multiplied meaning based on their linguistic context. Linguistic context of shifts occur because the translator has to find the most appropriate among the righteous choices.

In the study of shifts in cohesion and coherence, there are numerous studies that have described and raised many issues on the types of shifts in cohesion and coherence. Anjani and Setianingsih and Krisnawati (2017) in her study, stated that shift of cohesion found in the novel are shifts in level of explicitness and shifts in text meaning (s). Shift in level of explicitness are divided into two, they are the general level of the target texts textual explicitness is higher or lower than the source text. Meanwhile shifts in text meaning (s) occurs in the novel are divided into two, they are the explicit meaning potential of the SL changes into implicit through translation and vice versa. Two types of coherence shift are found in the novel, they are form and function and coherence shift by cultural gap. Form and function of coherence shift are divided into three; they are from the form of the things into the different form of the things, from the form of the things into the form of the events and from the form of the events to the different events.

Sipayung, Lubis, Setia, and Silalahi (2018), in their study found that coherence shift as strategy in translating the unknown concept on target culture have in impact on various level. Reader-focused coherence shift had a positive impact on translation acceptability, while text-focused had a negative impact on the translation. It is concluded that reader-focused, with the changes from phrase to phrase, it is better strategy to attain better translation of the *Principle of Language Learning and Teaching* textbook.

Reda (2017), in their study found that the shifts of cohesion and coherence in several Polish translations of G. K. Chesterton from the point of view of the procedural approach, in which the choice of particular linguistic/textual devices is indicative of the text producer's intended meaning. As regards cohesion, the paper touches upon lexical cohesion and conjunction. It discusses the effects of replacing repetition with variation, and of disambiguating and explicating conjunctions. As for coherence, an analysis is carried out which shows how the translator's failure to render a polysemous word adequately detracted from the TT's coherence. Also, an example is given of coherence being affected by polysemy in the TT. The aim of the paper is to find out what kind of issues and regularities connected with cohesion and coherence emerge in the translation process and how these affect target texts.

Al-Kharabsheh and Hamadeh (2017) discussed about discourse Markers (DMs) are central to maintaining cohesive and coherent translations. Drawing on Halliday and Hassan's (1976) model to investigate the translation of DMs in political speeches, the study has verified the premise that tampering with the

SLT's cohesion grid can adversely affect its relevant undergirding coherence grid. The study has revealed that any incurred cohesion shift in the act of translating would necessarily inscribe a parallel coherence shift, which fuse together to procure a noticeable translation loss. Analysis has isolated three major problems pertinent to translating English DMs into Arabic: (a) mistranslating explicit SL DMs, (b) no translation is given for implicit SL DMs, and (c) no translation is given for explicit SL DMs.

*The Scorch Trials* is one of The Maze Runner Series by James Dashner. This novel is the best novel based on New York Times Bestseller, A USA Today Bestseller, A Kirkus Reviews Best Teen Book of the Year, An ALA-YALSA Best Fiction for Young Adults Book, and An ALA-YALSA Quick Pick. This novel is also one of the best movies.

### **1.2 Problems of the Study**

The problems of this study are presented in the following questions:

- (1) What types of cohesion and coherence are shifted in Indonesian version of *The Scorch Trials*?
- (2) Why do the shifts occur in the ways they are?

### **1.3 Objectives of the Study**

Related with the research problems, the objectives of the study are:

- (1) to describe the types of cohesion and coherence shifts are used in Indonesian version of *The Scorch Trials*.



(2) to explain the reason why the cohesion and coherence shifts occur in Indonesian version of *The Scorch Trials*.

#### **1.4 Scope of the Study**

Scope of the research is needed to give a focus to this research. This study is focused on the analyzing cohesion and coherence shifts from the novel *Scorch Trials* into Indonesian version of *Scorch Trials*.

#### **1.5 Significances of the Study**

Findings of this study are strongly expected to have the theoretically and practically indispensable significances. Theoretically, the research findings will be valuable contributions for other researchers who will conduct a research in the field of translation studies, particularly about the coherence and cohesion shifts in the translation text. Practically, on the other hand, the research findings will be beneficial for the translators in general and the Indonesian translators in particular as a consideration for doing translation.