

CHAPTER I INTRODUCTION

A. The Background of the Study

Larson (1984) mentioned that translation was essentially a change in form. When it was deal with speaking, it was referred to the actual words, phrases, clauses, sentences, and paragraphs spoken or written. This form was referred to the structure of the language in SL (source language) to TL (target language). Therefore, as stated by Larson, in addition to focusing on the process of transferring the meaning of the source language to the target language, it should be noted that the translation process must ensure that the structure of the text in the source language adapted to the structure of the target language so that the message in the source language can be understood when translated into the target language.

The progress of the translation has been developed into a better stage, although it still needed to get more advanced. The act of translating were most commonly done to translate in the form of printed materials such as books, newspapers, journal and other printed materials. The printed materials of translation are not only enjoyed by teenagers but also by children. Translating of texts and books was needed because people have to get information and knowledge as soon as possible instead of spending time to first learn the foreign languages. Some works were translations from various desciplines such as science, technology, politics, economics and more. To create a good translation product was not easy. It required a long

process to understand two languages which have different structures and cultural backgrounds. Besides mastering the lexicon and grammatical structure of language, a translator also has to understand the communication situation and the cultural context of source text and reconstruct this same meaning using lexicon and grammatical structure of the text (Larson, 1984).

Literary work was also one of the translation products which has been growing rapidly. There were many translated scientific and non-scientific books. A novel was one of the examples of non-scientific books that were favored by most people. Novels were also important because novels gave information about characters and cultures of certain people.

In Indonesia, there are some literary works such as Indonesian novel, poetry, folklore, legend, and myths which have been translated into English. For example from Indonesian novel was Andrea Hitara's novel "LaskarPelangi" which has been translated into English by Angie Kilbane to be "The Rainbow Troops". The other example was from Fuadi's novel "Negeri 5 Menara" which has been translated into English by Angie Kilbane to be "A Land of Five Towers". The translators often did the change to make a translation become good sentences to gain the aesthetic value because the usefulness of the translation was just not to understand but also to interest readers for some literary works.

A translator might find that some form of change should be done. This was so that the translation results could be accepted in the TL (target language). Some shifts were also done by the translator because of the aesthetic value of the text. The shift or change form from SL (source language) to TL (target language) in Catford's theory was called as translation shift.

The main focus of this translation shift analysis was unit shifts, as this occurs in translation, whether because there was no precise meaning of the same, or because it considered aesthetic value. In addition, this study was intended to gain further explanation of the specific patterns of nonsense in translation results. The study also objected to looking at the factors that affect each shift unit in the unit analysis and made this unit shift exists. It became more interesting to do research on translating literary works, because in translating literary texts, leaked subjectivity was more dominant than translating other texts. The translator not only transfers textual meaning, but also 'contextual recreation', taking into account the aesthetic value in it.

Like has been explained before, there were some concepts which might exist in one language but did not exist in another language. In the novel *9 Summers 10 Autumns*, the researcher found phrases *musim gugur* which were translated to the word *autumn*, *tenggelam* to *set and left* and *sehat* translated to *still going strong*.

From the example above, that in first example meant that the unit shift between higher rank phrase in SL (source language) to lower rank word in TL (target language) was occurred. Language there was the word 'tenggelam' which has similar meaning component as the two phrases. Here, the unit shift occurs, from a word in the SL (source language) to a group (of two words) in the TL (target language). It has the same explanation in the case *sehat* as the equivalent for *still going strong*.

Those were some examples the researcher found in the novel where a departure from a unit at one rank in Indonesia to a unit at different rank in English language occurs. Explanation about translation shift will be further explicated in the theoretical framework.

B. The Problems of the Study

Based on the background of the study, the Problems of the Study were formulated as the follows.

1. What were the pattern of unit shift used in the translation of novel 9 *Summers 10 Autumns*?
2. How was the equivalent in translation of unit shift applied in the novel ?

C. The Objectives of the Study

In relation to the problem of the study, the objectives of the study were as the following.

1. To find out the pattern of the unit shifts in Indonesian to English translation of the novel *9 Summers 10 Autumns*.
2. To describe the equivalent in translation of unit shift that used in translating the novel *9 Summers 10 Autumns*.

D. The Scope of the Study

The scope of this research would be limited to kind of translation procedure based on the Catford's theory (1965) which was focused to unit shift in Indonesian to English translation of the novel *9 summers 10 autumns*.

E. The Significances of the Study

The study was expected to be relevant and significant theoretically and practically. In the following significances of the study were stated theoretically and practically.

1. Theoretically, the study was expected to contribute on the development of translation study, especially on how category shift was applied in translating the text of Indonesian and English novels.
2. Practically, the significance of the findings was described for the next researchers might use this study as a reference to them in translating Indonesia version into English.