

## CHAPTER I

### INTRORDUCTION

#### 1.1 The Background of the Study

Translation is one of field in applied Linguistic that concerned about transferring the message from the source language into the target language. In conducting the translation, a translator has to know the rule of translation. Therefore in translating a language, a translator must comprehend the source language and the target language. There are some studies of translation, such as the strategies of translation, the technique of translation, equivalences and shifts. Every language has its own language system. There are many languages in this world even in a country. Therefore the translation studies are useful in linguistic.

Indonesia is a multicultural country. Therefore there are many local languages in Indonesia even in a province has some local languages. One of province in Indonesia which has some languages is Aceh. Kelana (2009) states Aceh province consist of nine local languages, they are; *Aceh, Gayo, Alas, Tamiang, Jamee, Kluet, Singkil, Haloban and Simeulue*. In this case the role of translation is very important, because there still some people in deep district cannot speak *Bahasa Indonesia*. Therefore a translator of local language has an important role in communication. In addition, a translator of local language has a role to maintain the local language.

Bahtiar (2015) states if Gayonese language is not used as a mother tongue on Gayonese people, it will be lost in the next generation of Gayonese. One of the

realizations is that the young generation of Gayonese miscomprehend in *Didong* texts. *Didong* is one kind of traditions in Gayonese. It consists of the speech with rhythm of one or two person in a group and also equipped by dance of hand is like rhythmic clapping hands from the other members in a group of *Didong*. Usually *Didong* conduct in wedding ceremony, seminar, and regional events. Ibrahim and Pinan (2005) stated that *Didong* comes from the art of dance and literature, equipped with several types of traditional instruments. In addition, Masri (2015) conducted the interviewed with the expert of *Didong* Onot Kemara states that when He asked a Gayonese student in one of university in Aceh about *Didong* and the student do not know about *Didong*. Kemara dissatisfied with this case. *Didong* is one of the identities of Gayonese, therefore *Didong* needs to be maintained. Based on the description above, the researcher wants to conduct the research about *Didong*.

Translation shifts is a branch of translation study. Translation shifts are the study which is concern with the shifts of the system of the language from the source language into the target language. Catford (1965: 141) states that translation shifts is the departure from the formal correspondence in the process of going from the source language into target language. The word "formal" in "formal correspondence" comes from the word "form" (form), so it means "linguistic form"; therefore it can also be translated into similarities linguistic form (Hariyanto, 2009). Based on explanation above, Catford states the translation shifts realize if there is no formal correspondence (similarities linguistic) in the source language and target language. In this case, the researcher found the

translation shifts realization is not always caused by formal correspondence in the source language and the target language. Based on the observation of *Didong* texts in a book by Ibrahim and Pinan, the researcher found the preliminary data as the following:

ST: *kati enti musuet kepile gadung* (so that the sweet potato and cassava do not take)  
 TT: *agar aib tidak tercuat* (for shame is not coming up)

The translation above shows that there are shifts in meaning and structure. In meaning shifts, the words *kepile gadung* was translated into *aib*. Actually, the words *kepile* and *gadung* have meaning *ubi jalar* and *ubi kayu* in *Bahasa Indonesia*. The structure shifts in the translation above is *enti musuet* (modifier) *kepile gadung* (head) in the source texts, but in target texts become *aib* (head) *tidak tercuat* (modifier).

Another data of translation shifts;

ST: *kati mutuah ko tudung payung* (for happiness be with you)  
 TT: *supaya kamu berbahagia* (for you to be happy)

Based on the translation above, there is meaning shifts. The words *tudung payung* in source texts was not translated in the target language. It just translated the words *kati mutuah ko* into *supaya kamu berbahagia*. Then also there is structure shifts, *mutuah ko* (modifier+head) into *kamu berbahagia* (head+modifier).

ST: *oya jaluni radio puntung* (that is offense of 'radio puntung' (a person who give the issues/gossip))  
 TT: *itu adalah berita mengadu* (that is a gossip)

On the translation above, there is shift in meaning. In source texts there is no word to be translated into *adalah* in target texts. The words *jaluni radio puntung* translated into *berita mengadu*. Actually the word *jaluni* means *mengadu* in *Bahasa Indonesia*, meanwhile *radio puntung* means *radio putus*.

ST: *jurub benar enti sawah mubah* (the truth should not be changed)

TT: *jangan berubah dari kebenaran* (not change from the truth)

Based on the translation above the word *benar* in source language was translated into *kebenaran* in target language. The adjective *benar* in source language is changed into adjective in target language *kebenaran*. Then, it's called as class shifts, the changing of adjective in source language into noun in target language. A source language item was translated in a target language item which belongs to a different grammatical class. It occurs where literal translation is grammatically possible but may not accord with natural usage in the TL so it is the matter of naturalness between SL and TL.

There were some studies about the translation shifts, (Karina and Nurfitriani, 2017, Herman, 2017, Salemi and Lotfi, 2017, Khanmohammad and Daneshfar, 2015, Herman, 2014, Maasoum, 2013), focusing on analysis the category of shifts based on Catford's theory; unit shifts, class shifts, structure shifts and intra-system shifts. Another study Widarwati (2015) focused on rank-shifts in translating the sentence. Rank-shifts in the translation of compound complex sentences are: simple sentence, compound sentence, complex sentence and compound complex sentence. Other, Abdullahi and Singh (2017) studied the structure shifts, meanwhile Miranti (2017) not only focused on category shifts but also in level shifts. There are two kinds of level shifts in this study: clause-to-

word shifts and clause-to-phrase shifts. Based on some studies above, there are level shifts, category shifts and rank shifts in translation shifts. Conducting translation research of *Didong* texts is a new research in translation shifts. Therefore the researchers try to conduct the research in order to maintain the local language of Gayonese.

Based on the preliminary data above, the researcher wants to conduct the research about translation shifts in translating *Didong* from Gayonese into *Bahasa Indonesia*. This study was focused to find out the types, the process and the reason of translation shifts in translating *Didong* texts from Gayonese into *Bahasa Indonesia*. By conducting the research, the researcher hopes the finding of translation shifts in this phenomenon will add the knowledge about translation shifts and also through conducting the research in *Didong* texts will inspire the Gayonese people to do the research about Gayonese language in order to maintain the local language.

## 1.2 The Problems of the Study

Based on the background of the study, there were some problems formulated as the following.

1. What types of translation shifts are in translating *Didong* texts from Gayonese into *Bahasa Indonesia*?
2. How are the translation shifts realized in translating *Didong* texts from Gayonese into *Bahasa Indonesia*?

3. Why are the translation shifts realized in translating *Didong* texts from Gayonese into *Bahasa Indonesia* in the ways they are?

### 1.3 The Objectives of the Study

The objectives of the study in this proposal were:

1. to describe the types of translation shifts in translating *Didong* texts from Gayonese into *Bahasa Indonesia*,
2. to describe realizations of translation shifts in translating *Didong* texts from Gayonese into *Bahasa Indonesia*, and
3. to explain the reasons for translation shifts realization in translating *Didong* texts from Gayonese into *Bahasa Indonesia*.

### 1.4 The Scope of the Study

The scope of the study is limited to the subject matter of translation shifts in translating *Didong* texts from Gayonese into *Bahasa Indonesia*. The researcher was focused on category shift. The object focused on cultural theme *Didong* texts translation from Gayonese into *Bahasa Indonesia*, from *syari'at dan adat istiadat* book by Ibrahim and Pinan (2005).

### 1.5 The Significance of the Study

Findings of the study were expected theoretically and practically to give much contribution in the world of translation shifts in translating *Didong* from Gayonese into *Bahasa Indonesia* research.

1. Theoretically, the findings of the study are useful to enrich and develop readers' knowledge of linguistic levels which is used in translation shifts and translating *Didong* texts from Gayonese into *Bahasa Indonesia* and also as the source of information and idea for other researchers who wanted to carry out further study on translation shifts in translating *Didong* texts in the other fields.
2. Practically, findings of this study are useful as the guiding information for readers to increase their sensitivity or finding socially appropriate translation shifts in different language and also as the guidance for the readers that every language has own characters. This research also contribute to the Gayonese people, the researcher hopes this study will inspire the young people of Gayonese to study about Gayonese language more in order to maintain the Gayonese language. Therefore especially in Indonesia there are many local languages, through conducting the research of translation shifts in translating *Didong* from Gayonese into *Bahasa Indonesia* the readers will be got the knowledge about the difference elements of language in Gayonese and *Bahasa Indonesia*. This research is also useful to maintain the local language in Indonesia.