

CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

1.1. The Background of the study

Translation is one of the communication tools to help people to understand others languages by translating it from the source language to target language without changing the real meaning. Translation plays an important role in bridging the gaps between the different cultures and nations. Translation involves the activity of expressing the ideas across different languages without changing the real meaning with several processes of translations, which are affected by different background, cultures, and religion. Hatim and Munday (2004) said that translation is a phenomenon that has a huge effect on everyday life. Since the development of economy, science and technology in the global era, translation has become one of developed communication tools, in translating books or other printed materials on a novel.

Hartono in Pratama (2018) emphasized that translating a novel seems difficult to do. Since it is not that easy to translate the academic texts. It means people who translate the novel might have difficulties since English and Indonesian languages have their own different words, phrases and vocabularies. In addition Baker in Pratama (2018) stated that there will be some problems that should be overcome by the translator. The problem may occur in translating the novel, the source-language concept which is not lexicalized in the target language, the source-language word which is semantically complex, the source and target languages which make different

distinctions in meaning, the target language which lacks a subordinate, the target language which lacks specific term (hyponym), differences in physical or interpersonal perspective, differences in expressive meaning, differences in form, differences in frequency and purpose of using specific forms, the use of loan words in the source text. Ruth in Pratama (2018) stated that a translator who is working in transferring the meaning found that the receptor language has a way in which the desired meaning can be expressed, even though it may be very different from the source language into the target language. It means the receptor language of translation is transferring the meaning which can be expressed even though it may be very different from the source language into the target language

Budiana in Hartono (2018) stated that since translation is considered as a medium which can transfer the message from one language into another language, translation is then employed in various texts of the whole fields in people's life, including religious, literary, scientific, philosophical text and so forth in order to make them available to be read by more people in this world. However, translating is not an easy task since every language has its own rules in cultural, structure, and word so that in order to achieve equivalence, there are some techniques should be involved. Hatim and Munday (2004:6) stated that translation is the process of transferring a written text from source language (SL) to target language (TL). It means the transfer is not only attention in translation but also the meaning that need to put in case to avoid lack of message. However, Machali in Herman (2017) noted that translation as an operation performed on languages: a process of substituting a

text in one language for a text in another. In addition kammer (2018:64) stated that Translation is the process to find the equivalence meaning between SL and TL.

Bell, Munday and Hatim (2004:3) described that translation as process focus on the role of the translator in taking the source text and turning it into a text in another language. Whereas translation as product centers on the concrete translation product produced by the translator. Translation process is how the translator activity by translating the source language into the target language

Translations between English and Indonesia are different in words, phrases and vocabularies base on different background of cultures, religions, and custom. However some meanings become current issues whether these values are linguistic or cultural issues that stuck between the real meanings to deliver the message. Translating the text from English into Indonesia is perhaps one off the common task for the English teacher, instructor or student.

One of the techniques when translating text is translation shift. Translation shift can find out the mistakes that occur in the meaning of expressing how the message between English into Indonesia language. Munday (2004: 28) stated that, a shift is said occur if, in a given TL, a translation equivalent other than the formal correspondence occurs for a specific SL element.

Shift firstly introduced by Catford in Herman (2017) stated that shift is departures from formal correspondence in the process of going from the source language to the target language. It means some issues will occur in the process of translation in the target language that has different message or text in expressing will cause a shift. Catford also defined that one of the central tasks of translation theory is

that of defining a theory of equivalence. He further that equivalence as the basis upon which source language textual material is replaced by a target language textual material.

Meanwhile Hatim and Munday (2004) defined shifts simply as the small linguistic changes that occur between units in a source language – target language pair. It is described that translation shift does not only occur in form of sentence but also appear in society when having conversation with different language the mistake might happen when source language have shift meaning or different in expressing the target language that can cause many understanding in conversation. It represents some changes occurring in a translation process. The element of the target language commensurate with the source language is always used by the translator in order to express the same message in the target language. Since every language has its own rules, differences in these rules will cause a shift. Catford considers structure shift the most frequent types that found in translation shift, there is a basic technique to solve the problem in shifting of the translation, that is structure shift, the replacement of one grammatical unit by another. For example in source language is Sophie let herself quickly into the **red house**, meanwhile in target language is *Sophie segera memasuki rumah merah*. It is clear that there is a shift from M-H (modifier + head) to H-M (head + modifier) it means there translation shift occurs in *Sophie's World* novel.

Munday in Puspa Dewi (2016) stated that translation shift analysis seeks to describe the phenomenon of translation by analyzing and classifying the changes that can be observed by comparing SL and TL pairs. Therefore, the process of data analysis covers several steps; they are comparing both SL and TL, analyzing the

changes occurred from SL into TL, classifying the data based on Catford's theory of shift, describing the variations of shifts found in the translation, counting the percentage of shifts; and last of all drawing the conclusion.

1.2. The problems of the study

The problems of study are listed as follows:

1. What types of category shifts are found in *Sophie's world* from English into Indonesian?
2. How does the translation shift affect the readers?

1.3. The objectives of the study

The objectives of the study are described as follows:

1. To identify the types of category shift that found in *Sophie's world* novel by reading the novel from English into Indonesian.
2. To describe the translation shift that affects the reader reception in the novel of *Sophie's world* by transferring the meaning of the story from English into Indonesian.

1.4. The scope of the study

There are two types of translation shift. They are level shift and category shift. This two of translation shift were analysed in this research. This research only took ten chapters which selected randomly to analyse the types of category shift that occurs in *Sophie's world* novel by transferring the meaning from English into

Indonesian language. The theory of translation shift adopted in this study is proposed by Catford who explain the category shift is divided in to four major types; they are structure-shift, class- shift, unit-shift, and intra-system shift.

1.5.The significance of the study

The writer hopes the result of this study give the knowledge to translator about one aspect of translation which is translation shift or shifted meaning in word or sentence from English into Indonesia language. The writer also hopes the research can be used as information source for other language learners to improve their translation knowledge on how translation shift works in the novel text.

