CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

This chapter consists of background of the study, statement of the problems, objectives of the study, significance of the study, scope and limitation, and definition of the key terms.

1.1 Background of the study

There has been a great development in this globalization era, such as technology, economy, culture, and so on. Globalization also concentrates in many kinds of race, language, religion, culture and other. Those development causes an insistence of the available informational access grow higher, as in communication aspect for instance. Communication becomes an important thing because every kind of activities needs a good communication to get the advantageous purpose. Therefore, the across language communication is always happen. In a fact, not all of people can understand about another language. Hence, translation becomes bridge between those languages to getting a good understanding.

Translation is the replacement of textual material in one language by equivalent textual material in another language (Catford,1965). Nida and Taber (1982) explained that translation consists of reproducing in the receptor language the closest natural equivalence of the source language message, first in term of meaning and secondly term of style. Different with Newmark (2001) stated that translation is a craft consisting in the attempt to replace a written message or statement in one language by the same message or statement in another language. In translation, the language that will be translated is called source language or SL and the language that has been translated is called target language or TL. So, from the definitions above, the

writer can conclude that translation is not only translating but also replacing. There is one process of translation called replacement. From the phrase equivalent textual material, it can be understood that replacing word will refer to the information that will inform the text. Because of that, the information from will understood completely.

In the process of translation, the role of translator is important. Translator is a person who takes written text in one language and converts it into written text with the same meaning in another language. Translator is different with interpreter. Interpreter is a person who listens to a spoken message in one language and converts it into a spoken message with the same meaning in another language. They are having same task, but in different way. Because, interpretation is the process of listening to a spoken message in one language and it will converts into a spoken message with the same meaning in another language. Hence, translation and interpretation is a method to extend information or a message from SL into TL. In this study, the writer focuses on translation process.

When translator is translating the text, it might be changed the structure of the sentence, because every language has different structures. The main Indonesian sentence structure is SVO (subject-verb-object), and this arrangement coincides with the composition in English. For example: "Hindun brings a book" while it replacement into Indonesia "Hindunmembawabuku". Other languages do not necessarily follow this SVO system. For example, in Arabic which is commonly used arrangement is VSO, for example: حملت هند الكتاب, when it replacements into English, it becomes "brings Hindun a book". Because of the differences of the structure above, a translatormust be able to change the structure to get the perfect

translation like "Hindun brings a book". The process of changing the structure above is called shifts. This is the reason why a translator is needed to shift the structure of language when translating from one language to another.

In the process of shifts, it is not only change the structure, word class, but also about grammar and lexis. Grammar of a language is the set of rules that govern its structure. Based on oxford dictionary, Grammar determines how words are arranged to form meaningful units. Grammar and structure is unity, and to make a good sentence based on the language structure must be include many words. While lexis itself is all of the words in a language or all word forms having meaning or grammatical function. Thus, in the process of shifts, many forms of words are involved. Because, the structure of two languages are same but form of the word will be different. Therefore, the writer wants to know the shifts by saw the process of translation shift.

Translation shift is classified into two major types by Catford: level shift and category shift. Level shift means that SL item at one linguistic level which has a TL translation equivalent at a different level occurs with shift from grammar to lexis and vice versa. Category shift means the change of the formal correspondence in translation. Category shift refers to unbounded and rank-bounded translation. The first being approximately normal or free translation in which the source of language and target language equivalents are up at whatever rank is appropriate. It is clear that category shift is unbounded, which might be normal of free translation. It depends on what rank is appropriate. It includes structure, class, unit, and intra-system shifts.

Hestated that by shift of level he means that a SL item at one linguistic level has a TL translation equivalent at a different level. For example "Tomihas eaten" become "Tomisudahmakan". From the text in the source language above, it is found that the grammatical item has + V3 (pattern of Past participle tense in English) in the source language is translated into sudah in the target language. So, the level shift in the translation is indicated by grammar in the source language which is translated into lexis in the target language.

Then the type of translation shifts is category shift. Category shifts are departures from formal correspondence in translation. In order to understand more about category shifts, it should be discussed about the classification of category shifts. First of all are structure shifts, it is indicated by a situation when there are two languages which have different element of structure. For example is "I(S) wash(V) myself(O)" becomes "saya(S) mandi(P)". In the example above, it can be found that the source language has different structure of sentence level and phrase level with the target language. Its translation has different sentence structure in the target language, and from its translation it can be seen that one element that is object *myself* in the SL is not translated in TL.

The next is class shift, the word classes might change along with the structure of the word. Here is the example of class shift "they are working **slowly**" becomes "merekabekerjadengan**lambat**". From the example above, the word *slowly* in SL works as an adverb, and the word *lambat* in the TL works as an adjective. So the translation equivalent of the adverb *slowly* in the SL is the adjective in TL.

Then is unit/rank shifts, as a change of rank may happen from word to phrase to clause. Example: "your watch is very sophisticated" becomes "jam tanganandasangatcanggih". It is found that a unit shift in translation shows a change

of rank. As we see, the word *watch* (in low rank) in the SL is translated into a phrase *jam tangan*(in higher rank) in TL. The last is Intra-system shifts, there are difference systems in this shifts. Moreover, in each language, the system is one of two terms, they are singular and plural and the terms are also regarded as formally corresponding. Below is the example of intra system shift: "Balinese **people** go to exhibition" becomes "**Orang** Bali menontonpertunjukanitu". There is a corresponding plural form for *people* through a repetition of the word orang (orang-orang) in Indonesian, but the Indonesian language system shows it in a singular form *orang*.

Recently, the areas of study about translation shifts in many fields and have been receiving many attentions of some researchers above. Like the study of Pramuaji (2011) and Yuhezmi(2012) whichanalyzing about translation shift of prepositional phrases, Hariyanti et al. (2015) whose focused on adjective phrases, and Wulandari (2010) who has focused on identifying about the translation shift of noun and noun phrase. Then, this present study intended to follow the previous researchers above with different focus, which mainly explained about phrases. Hence, the writer focuses on the process of translation shift also untranslatability and knowing the rank of translation shift.

Translation shifts can be happened in many fields, such as: movie, novel, poem, lyrics of the song, etc. In this study, the writer will chose one novel of J.K. Rowling with the tittle *Harry Potter and The Deathly Hallows* and its translation as an object. The novel was translated by ListianaSrisanti. There are many problems of shifts in this novel. Such as, *A handsome manor house grew out of the darkness at the end of the straight drive, lights glinting in the diamond-paned downstairs windows.*Those sentence will be translated becomesebuahgagahtanahmilikbangsawanrumahtumbuhkeluardarikegelapandiujung

darilurusjalan, cahaya-cahayakilauanpadaberlianmencelaruangbawahjendela, if the translator only replacement.

The text of replacement above was so difficult to be understood, because the structure was so different with Indonesian's structure. Thus, ListianaSrisanti needs translation shift to treat the translation same as Indonesian structure. Like this sentence, sebuahgedungmegahmunculdarikegelapan di ujungjalankereta yang lurus, cahayaberkilaupadakaca-kacajendelalantaibawah yang berbentukwajik. She use three kinds of shifts first of all is structure shift, a handsome manor house becomes sebuahgedungmegah. Secondly is unit shift, from higher rank grew out to low rank muncul. The last is intra system-shift, from lightsand windowsbecomescahayaand jendela. She is not only changing the form of the structure, but also including the new term to clearly the translation. Therefore, if Indonesian people read the translation, they will understand completely. That is the reason why the writer uses this novel as her object to be analyzed translation shifts, with the title "The study of Translation Shift in English-Indonesian translation of Harry Potter and The Deathly Hallows".

1.2 Statement of the Problems

This study is conducted to answer the problems formulated in the following questions:

- 1. What kinds of translation shift that found in novel Harry Potter and The Deathly Hallows?
- 2. What are the factors that cause of translation shift in novel Harry Potter and The Deathly Hallows?

1.3 Objectives of the Study

Based on the problems above, the objectives of the study are:

- To know the kinds of translation shift that found in novel Harry Potter and The Deathly Hallows.
- To know the factors that cause of translation shifts innovel Harry Potter and The Deathly Hallows.

1.4 Significance of the Research

This study has prospect to be one of the resources in translation studies and gives more knowledge about translation shifts that used the theory from Catford. Therefore, the writer hopes that this study is useful for other linguistics researchers whom are interested in studying translation shifts.

Then, this study also gives some information about translation shift and helps the reader to understand about the kinds of translation shift which found in novel Harry Potter and The Deathly Hallows and its translation Harry Potter danRelikuiKematian. Especially, for linguist and non-linguist students, they should know that there are many factors that cause of translation shifts.

1.5 Scope and Limitation

The scope of this study will focus on analyzing the kinds of translation shifts. Also to know the factors that cause of translation shifts which found in novel *Harry Potter and The Deathly Hallows* and its translation. This study will be limited by using Catford's theory as the main theory of translation shifts.

When the translator is translating, he/ she must exceed many procedures to get a good translation. Actually, there are many procedures that are used in translation, but in a translation that involve Indonesian, only five things are

important, (Machali, 2009). The procedures that must be exceeded are transposition, modulation, adaptation, contextual conditioning, and footnote.

Transposition (Shift) is a procedure of translation that involve to changing the grammatical form for source language into target language. There are two kinds of shifts: they are level shift and category shift. Modulation is the changing of meaning from SL to TL caused by the differences of perspective or point of view or another meaning. For example "environmental degradation" becomes "penurunanmutulingkungan" (the word *mutu* is implicit in SL). Adaptation is the way to get some meaning between two culture situations. Example "Dear Sir" becomes "DenganHormat" why it is not translating as *Tuan yang terhormat* because the culture in Indonesia for opening letter is *DenganHormat* not *Tuan yang Terhormat*.

Contextual conditioning is adding information in a context to get clearly meaning for the reader. "hariiniadalahempat-puluhhariibunya Bu Mina. The underlined phrases above cannot be translated to (the eve of) the fortieth day without enclosing the context, that is "of her mother's death". Footnote is same with contextual conditioning, but in here there is a note to clear the understanding of reader. For example "Doodgeridoo is a traditional musical instrument used by the Aborigines" becomes "Doodgeridooadalahalat music tradisional digunakanoleh Aborigin" (catatan: yang orang Doodgeridooadalahalat music yang bentuknyasepertisulingpanjangdenganujungnyamelengkung, danmengeluarkanbunyisepertisirenekapallaut yang akanberangkat).

Those are five procedure of translation. But, this study only focuses on shifting of form which covered syntactic and morphological pattern. The writer

chooses her analysis in J. K. Rowling's novel, *Harry Potter and The Deathly Hallows* published in 2007.

1.6 Definition of the key terms

The writer gives some the definition of key terms to make clear and to avoid misunderstanding.

1. Translation

Translation is the replacement of textual material in one language or source language (SL) by equivalent textual material in another language or target language (TL) Catford (1965). Translation is not change, but it is replacing the SL into TL. The translator was replacing the word to getting same message. Hence, the translator will change the language but not for the contents.

2. TranslationShifts

Translation Shiftsare departures from formal correspondence in the process of going from the SL to the TL. It is the one of procedure in translation process which is involving the chance of grammatical form from SL into TL. So, in shift or translation, it is only the form that is changed.

3. Harry Potter Novel

Harry Potter Novel is the novel which is telling about the journey of Harry Potter. It is the fantasy novel that written by J. K. Rowling.