CHAPTER II
LITERATURE REVIEW

2.1 Theoretical Framework

2.1.1 Translation

The translator must understand the definition of translation. There are many definitions of translation taken from many sources that all given by the theorist of it among others is as (Nida, 1969) stated that translation consists of reproducing in the receptor language the closest natural equivalence of the source language message, first in terms of meaning and secondly in terms of style. Another definition from Catford (1965), he explained that 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).The last definition is from Newmark (1988), states that translation is rendering the meaning of a text into another languages in the way that the author intended the text.

Based on statement above, it can be concluded that translation is a process of message transference from one language or source language (SL) to another language or target language (TL). In transferring process, the thoughts and messages are the most important thing that the translator has to pay attention to the meaning and the style of text. Hence, the translator defends the content message of SL to TL and tries to find the equivalent from SL to TL.

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2.1.2 Procedures of Translation

In the process of translation, the translator must pay attention the procedures of translation. Procedure is the act or manner of proceeding in any action or process. In translation process, there is a procedure that used by translator to transferring the messages. Newmark (1988) stated that translation procedures are used for sentences and smaller unit of language. When we study about fourteen procedures of translation by Newmark, but not all of those procedures are relevant for Indonesian translator. Machali (2009) stated that only five procedures that relevant for translator who is involving Indonesian language as source language (SL) or target language (TL), they are: transposition, modulation, naturalization, contextual condition, and footnote.

Transposition was called shift by Catford. It was a translation procedure which is involving a grammatical changing from source language to target language. Modulation was a translation procedure to define a variation through a change of viewpoint, of perspective and very often of category of though. There are two kinds of modulation, standard modulation and free modulation. Standard modulations are recorded in bilingual dictionaries. It used when the word or phrase of source language does not equivalent, like active become passive or general become specific and vice versa. For example *family* become keluarga. As we know that in British when talk *family,* it means father, mother, and brother or sister. It difference with Indonesian, keluarga is not only father, mother, and brother or sister, but also uncle, aunt, nephew, and others.

While free modulations, are used by translator when the target language (TL) rejects literal translation and to clarify the meaning. For example: *conflicts are bound to occur* becomes 'konflikmilitertakurungterjadijuga (urung = tidakjadi).

Naturalization is the procedure which succeeds transference and adapts the source language (SL) word first to the normal pronunciation then to the normal morphology (word form) of the target language (TL). For example: the word *police* in English then it naturalize with Indonesian language becomes polisi. Naturalization was like borrowing.

Contextual conditioning was adding information in the context to clarify the meaning. For example the word *mustang*, it is like horse. Then need a new word to clarify. *The mustang was the fastest in the race* becomes <u>kuda mustang</u>ituadalah yang tercepatdalampertandingantersebut. Footnote used when there is no equivalent or term that used to explain in the target language. Translator must give a little explanation, like the name of traditional food, traditional term, and so on. Like *gado-gado, sarung, batik, jarik, kebaya,* and others.

2.1.3 Transposition

Transposition is the term that given by Catford as shift in translation procedure which involving a change in the grammar from source language (SL) to target language (TL). Translation shift is the term that given by Vinay and Darbalnet, it can be known as transposition which involves replacing one word class with other without changing the meaning of the message. In transposition there are two types:

1. Obligatory transposition, translation shift which occur because of the discrepancies in the lexical grammatical system between SL and TL, the compensatory device for the discrepancy is predictable from the text and its context.

2. Optional transposition, translation shift which occur because of the translator's discretion. In shifts like these, there are formal correspondences, but the translator in light of interpersonal has selected something else.

The translator faces many problems to translate the source language (SL) text into target language (TL) text. There are two kinds of linguistic problems which are faced by Indonesian translators. They are intrinsic difference among the two languages and special problem relating to the standardization process of Indonesian language currently as relative young and developing languages. When translation cannot be carried out closely to the linguistic form of the source text or textual equivalence is achieved in the text, then Catford calls translation shift. From Catford, the concept of shifts is defined in term of departures from formal correspondence in the process of going from the source language (SL) to the target language (TL). He also divides shifts into two major types: level shifts and category shifts.

1. Level shift is SL item at one linguistic level has a TL translation equivalent at a different level. It would be something which is expressed by grammar in one language and lexis in another. Example of shift in linguistic level is the shift from grammar to lexis. Actually, this kind of shift frequently occurs in translation.

For example: SL: Tomy has eaten.
TL: Tomy sudah makan

The form of "has eaten is (has + past participle)" is grammatical form in English, which indicates a period that continues until now or to indicates a recent happening, while its translation in Indonesia is using "sudah", which is lexical form. Here, shift at one linguistic level (grammar) to different linguistic level (lexis) occurs.

2. Category shift is a departure from formal correspondence in translation. Category shift occurs if the source language (SL) has different forms from the target language (TL). This shift is subdivided into four kinds:

a.Structure shift is to be the most common form of shift and involve mostly a shift in grammatical structure. For instance, in SL structure consists of subject, predicate, object while in TL structure consists of predicate, subject, object. That is very different structure.

> For example: SL: She is beautiful
> TL: Diacantik

b. Class shift occurs when the translation equivalent of SL item is a member of a different class from the original item. This comprises shift from one part of speech to another.

> For example: SL: medical student (adjective + noun)
> TL: mahasiswakedokteran (noun + noun)

In the example above, the word **medical** in SL (English) is an adjective, while its translation in Indonesiaan**kedokteran** is a noun. Here, the translation equivalent has different class from the original item.

c.Unit-shift means change of rank – that is, departures from formal correspondence in which the translation equivalent of a unit at one rank in the SL, is a unit at a different rank in the TL. 'Rank' here refers to the hierarchical linguistic units of sentence, clause, group, word and morpheme.

> For example: SL: after getting the job, ……
> TL: Setelahdiamendapatkanpekerjaanitu, …….

In the SL, **after getting the job** is a group of words, while its translation equivalent in Indonesia, **setelahdiamendapatkanpekerjaanitu** is a clause, since it has a subject (dia) and a predicat (mendapat).

d. Intra-system shift occurs internally, within a system; that is, for those cases where SL and TL possess systems which approximately correspond formally as to their constitution, but when translation involves selection of a non-corresponding term in the TL system. For instance, both Indonesia Language and English Language have a system of number, but the numerical system is not essentially the same. Some nouns in English are always in plural form, but their equivalent translation in Indonesian language may take form of singular noun.

> For example: SL: This is the place for **rabbits**.
>   TL: Ini tempat untuk **kelinci**.

Exactly, the word of rabbits can translate uses kelinci-kelinci, but in this case translator uses kelinci not kelinci-kelinci. It means in the discretion of translator which one is they like to use those verb in their work. In a significant cases, it is called intra system-shifts (plural become singular or just the opposite).

2.1.4 Grammatical Hierarchy

In the point of translation shift above, the writer has explained about the kinds of translation shift and its process. In this section, the writer is going to recover further about the elements that related with translation shift and as well, also about grammatical hierarchy and rank scale.

Unit is a stretch of language activity which is the carrier of a pattern of a particular kind. The unit of grammar operates in hierarchies, which is called

grammatical hierarchy, from the larger units being made up of smaller units or vice versa. They form a scale of units with different rank that is called rank scale.

In English grammar, there are five units; sentences, clause, group, word and morpheme. Sentence is the highest on the rank scale and morpheme is the smallest on the rank scale. Both those, there is clause, group and word. By placing these in this order on the rank scale, it can be conclude that every sentence consist of more than one clause, every clause of one or more group, every group can be followed by one or more word, and every words of one or more than one morpheme.

In addition, in explaining about grammatical hierarchy and units of English, those need to be explained more. Actually there is no difference between English/Indonesian Grammatical and units. Indonesian grammatical hierarchy also has five units, morfem (morpheme), kata (word), frasa (phrase/group), klausa (clause), and kalimat (sentence). Hence, for grammatical hierarchy of English and Indonesia is closely same.

a. Morpheme

Morpheme is the smallest part of words. Whereas the area of grammar concerned with the structure of words and with relationships between words that involving the morphemes that compose them is technically called morphology (Carstairs&Carthy, 2002). There are two kinds of morphemes, bound and free. Bound morpheme is the morpheme that cannot stand on their own, while free morpheme is the morphemes that can stand on their own. In Indonesian language free morpheme is called morfembebas and bound morpheme is called morfemterikat (Chaer, 2008).

Morphemes like en-, dis-, un-, and trans-, are never word but those are parts of words. Such morphemes as also pre, as in predetermine and bi as in bivalve

which are occur only before other morphemes and it called prefix. In Indonesian language also have prefix which is called prefiks, like me- (mengenal), ber- (berlari), pe- (pembaca and pelajar), and so on.

Other morphemes occur only as suffixes that following by other morphemes. The examples of English suffix are: -er (singer, reader, writer, player, and so on), -ist (pianist, novelist, linguist, and so on), and –ly (friendly, beatifully), to mention only few. In Indonesian also has suffix which is called sufiks. –an (permainan, tontonan, bisikan), -kan (kembalikan, ambilkan, kerjakan), and –I (guntingi, potongi, sirami), etc.

Indonesian language also has bound morpheme that is called konfiks, that is coming together in the beginning and the end of the word. For the example of konfiks are ke - an (keterampilan, ketakutan, kelihatan), ber - an (bermandikan, berlumuran, bercucuran), etc.

Those prefixes and suffixes also konfiks in Indonesian language are bound morphemes because they cannot occur unattached. It is different with some morphemes like friend, magic, fly, cool, and so on. Those morphemes are called free morphemes, while in Indonesian language those are sekolah, rajin, senang, and others.

b. Word

As an explanation above, that free morpheme is the morphemes that can stand on their own. In other word free morphemes constitute words by themselves, it can be concluded that word is free morpheme. Based on the kinds and combinations of morphemes which is composed them, based on the function of the word or word classes, it is divided into eight kinds: noun, verb, adjective, adverb, preposition, pronoun, conjunction, and determiner.

Verbs

Verbs is the word which indicates the activity that doing by subject, or as a connected between subject and complement. Example of verbs in English are eat, sleep, drink, see, etc. while example of Verbs in Indonesian language are makan, minum, tidur, etc.

Nouns

Noun is a part of speech that identifies a person, place, thing, or idea. For the example is man, flower, shoe, mountains, etc. while in Indonesian is sinta, tikus, rumah, meja, kursi, etc.

Pronouns

Pronoun is a word that is used instead of a noun or noun phrase. Example pronoun in English is them, you, it and so on. In Indonesian language also has a pronoun, like –nya in a word bukunya.

Adjectives

Adjective is the word that describes or clarifies a noun. Adjectives describe nouns by giving some information about an object's size, shape, age, color and so on. Like in this example, a very **tall** man. While in Indonesian language is,bungamawar**yang indah**.

Adverbs

Adverb is a word that describes or modifies as grammarians put it in a verb, an adjective or another adverb. Like in sentence, a **very** pretty girl was in the car. Example in Indonesian Rani bekerja di **rumahsakit,**diajugabekerja**dengangiat**.

c. **Phrase or groups**

Phrase is a group of words which has a relation without a subject and a predicate, like the man, on the table, with one of word has a functional as a parts of speech.

Noun phrase

A noun phrase consists of a noun and all the word groups that belong with the noun and cluster around it. The noun itself is called head, and the other words and words groups are modifiers of the noun. For the example in the word blackboard: the white cat.

In the noun phrase, commonly use one modifier of a head, a determiner as: the white cats are eating and a white cat is eating. Determiner are *the* and*a*, which are the most common first elements in noun phrases. But, commonly modifiers of nouns are adjectives. The pattern is determiner + adjective + noun which is a very familiar in noun phrase. As in a tall girl, the old man, the handsome boy. In Indonesian language also has noun phrase like: bajubaru (baju as a head and baru as a modifier).

Verb Phrase

The special kind of construction made up of a main verb and certain other elements from a list of auxiliaries that is called verb phrase. The example of verb phrase is Nothing has been decided, *has been decided* is a verb phrase. While in Indonesian language, example of verb phrase is mulaibesukandasudahbolehbekerja, sudahbolehbekerja is a verb phrase.

Adjective phrase

In adjective phrase is any phrase which modifies a noun or pronoun. Example in English of adjective verb is Nina is a beautiful girl,*beautiful girl* is an adjective phrase. While in Indonesian language Amaliamemetik manga yang belummasak, *yang belummasak*is an adjective phrase.

Adverb phrase

Adverb phrase is a group of words which gives an additional detail about the meaning of a verb or an adjective or another adverb. For example is my grandmother came to my house two days ago, *two days ago*, explains the word came. In Indonesia also has adverb of phrase, example is kami makanikanbakar*di sebuahrestoran*.

d. Clause

Clause is a group of words which has a relation that is consist of subject and predicate. There are two kinds of clause, independent clause and dependent clause. Independent clause is a complete sentence that contains the main subject and verb of a sentence. It also called main clause. Dependent clause is not a complete sentence and it must be connected to dependent clause. For example, Agathon has always been a good student (independent clause). Unless you have a better idea, I suggest that we follow the original plan. *Unless you have a better idea* and*that we follow the original plan*are called dependent clause.

There are three kinds of dependent clause:

Adjective clause

Adjective clause is a dependent clause that modifies a noun or pronoun. It will describe, identify, or give further more information about a noun or pronoun. It also called a relative clause.

The example is the man **who spoke to us** is our new principal. The clause explains the noun 'man'. Also in the example is that the office **to which we are to report**? The clause explains the noun 'office'. While in Indonesian language, the example of adjective clause is Nita danteman-temannyamenuju masjid **tempatmerekabiasamengaji**.

Adverb clause

Adverb clause is a clause that does the work of an adverb. Like this examples it was cold, **when we went out. Before I left for work**, I ate breakfast. The clause before I left for work is explains word 'ate'. The example of adverb clause in Indonesian language is Ratihmakan**sebelumpergikesekolah**.

Noun clause

Example when noun clause as a subject, **what he does** is his business. Example when noun clause as an object is I believe **that you have met maydia**.

Example of noun clause in Indonesian language as a subject is **siapa yang menirukanataumemalsukanuang**akan di tuntut di pengadilan. While example of noun clause function as an object is pemerintahmengumumkanbahwa**harga BBM akannaik**.

e. **Sentence**

Sentence is a grammatically complete construction and it does not need the help of other construction to make its grammatical meaning clearly. Carstairs and Carthy stated that sentences come later when words are strung together meaningfully. That is not to say that a sentence must always consist of more than one word.

According to its structure, sentence will divide into three classes:

Simple sentence

Simple sentence is only consist one subject and one predicate, and there is no clause in simple sentence. Simple sentence may consist of only two words, noun or pronoun and verb. Like the example, Rita drink, Rony runs, etc. Although, a sentence only containing one predication and still considering a simple sentence, that is not matter. As the sentence along the banks of the river **stand picnic tables**and benches. Example of simple sentence in Indonesian Language is kami mahasiswa, parasiswaberbaris di lapangan.

Compound sentence

Compound sentence is the sentence which is consists of one or more dependent clause. Like the example, **the moon was bright** and **we could see our way**. Example of Indonesian compound sentence is **andadatangkerumahsaya**atau**sayadatangkerumahanda**.

Complex sentence

Complex sentence is the sentence that consist of one independent clause and one or more dependent clause. Example of complex sentence in **English is since no one else is here**, I shall do **whatever is necessary** myself. While example of complex sentence in Indonesian language is Dian barusajamenonton film **yang menempatiurutanteratas di box office mingguini.**

2.1.5 Pattern of Translation Shifts

As the writer explains above based on Catford's theory there are two kinds of translation shifts. Those are level shifts and category shifts. Every kinds of shift have different pattern, like the picture below.

Level Shift

Source Language (English) Grammar of SL	Target language (Indonesian Language) Lexis in TL
To be + verb + ing	Sedang
Had/ has/ have + verb3	-telah -sudah

Level shift is a source language item at one linguistic level has a target language translation equivalent at a different level. Hence, the pattern of the shift might occur from the grammatical pattern of source language (English) into lexis of TL (Indonesian Language) at different level. The grammatical from English will be shifted in lexis of Indonesian language, and grammatical of Indonesian language also can be shifted in lexis of English, if it were Indonesian-English translation.

Category Shifts

Category shifts are departures from formal correspondence in translation. It divided into four kinds of category shifts.

a. Structure Shifts

Structure shift is the shift that occurs in the structure or arrangement of sentence or a clause, sometimes also find in a group.

Source Language (English)	Target Language (Indonesian language)
S+V+O	S+V
S+V+O	V+S+O
Modifier + Head	Modifier + Head + Qualifier
Modifier + Head	Head + Modifier

b. Unit Shifts

In unit shifts, it means that changes of the rank which is departures from formal correspondence in which the translation equivalent of a unit at one rank in the SL is a unit at a different rank in the TL.

Downward rank Shift

Source Language (English)	Target Language (Indonesian language)
Clause	Phrase
Phrase	Phrase
Phrase	Word

Upward rank Shift

Source Language (English)	Target Language (Indonesian Language)
Word	Phrase
Phrase	Phrase
Phrase	Clause

c. Class Shifts

Class Shifts is the shift when the translation equivalent of a SL item is a member of a different class from the original item.

Source Language (English)	Target Language (Indonesian language)
Adjective	Noun
Noun	Verb
Noun	Adjective
Verb	Noun

d. Intra-system Shifts

Source Language (English)	**Target Language (Indonesian language)**
Singular	Plural
Plural	Singular

Intra-system shift is only could the mean departure from formal correspondence in which one system in the SL has as its translation equivalent a different non corresponding-system in the TL.

2.1.6 Cause of Translation Shift

(a) Intra-linguistic

1. Grammatical construction between the source language SL and target language (TL) vary. In source language (SL) using tenses to indicate the time of event, but target language (TL) does not use tenses. For example: he <u>had been</u> thinking::diatadi<u>sedang</u>memikirkanalmarhumkepalasekolahnya.

2. Sentence organization between the source language (SL) and target language (TL) was different. Sometimes in the target language can be adding a new word and it will disappearance a part of sentence, and so on. For example: he had imaged :: diamembayangkannya.

3. Parts of speech are language specific. Each language has its own division of the lexicon into classes such as nouns, verbs, adjectives, etc. Grammatical constructions also vary between the source language and the target language. The order for example may be completely reserved.

Larson's theory about this cause of translation shift goes along with Catford's theory about translation shift itself.

(b) Extra-linguistic

It was consist of cultural diversities and translators choices. Like the differences of pluralities concept of certain word that happened in intra-system shift.

2.2 Review of the Related Studies

There are some studies supporting this research that have relation to translationshifts theory. First is study is from Suhaila (2010). She studied about unit shift then the objective of her research is to find out the patterns of unit shift in English Indonesian translation. The purpose of her research is to figure out what are the factors which can cause or affect each unit shift. The theory of unit shift used in her research is based on translation shift theory by J. C. Catford. She used qualitative descriptive method to explain her research. There are two results of this research. First is, based on the theory J. C. Catford, the patterns of the unit-shifts found by hers in the unit analysis are: morpheme to word, word to phrase, phrase to word, phrase to clause, clause to word, clause to phrase, and clause to sentence. Second is, she also analyzed the cause of unit shifts based on characteristics by Mildred L. Larson. Some of the shifts like *combative: sukabertempur, son: anaklaki-laki, oldest brother: sulung,* occurs because the lexical aspects.

Second is study about category shifts in the English translationby Herman (2014). His research is conducted in order to find out the shifts in movie subtitle of Harry Potter especially for the Harry Potter and the Philosopher's stone Movie Subtitle into Indonesia. In the process of translating text, shifts are inevitable. In his research found many problems like, what kinds of category shifts found in the movie

of Harry Potter and the Philosopher's stone into Indonesia subtitle, what is the dominant category shift found in the movie of Harry Potter and the Philosopher's stone into Indonesia subtitle. The data of his research were taken from the movie subtitle of Harry Potter from English into Indonesia by Togap. The result of his study was founding all kinds of category shifts in the subtitle of Harry Potter and the Philosopher''s stone Movie. The category shifts used are: unit, structure, class, and intra-system shifts. Then, the researcher also founds that the dominant category shifts used in the subtitle of Harry Potter and the Philosopher''s stone movie subtitle is Unit Shift. It can be seen by him in counting the shifts from the subtitle of Indonesia byTogap. The next dominant is structure shifts.The most difference between Indonesia and English language is the position of Head-Modifier and Modifier-Head.

Third is study about the analysis of translation shifts of the English noun phrase by Wulandari (2010). Her studies directed to analyze translation shifts of the English noun phrase in the Garfield "Takes Up Space" Comic. She used a descriptive qualitative method. Based on the data 100 clauses which have 106 rank shifts of noun phrases found in the data. The first category is Phrase to Phrase Downward Rank Shift; there are 49 phrases or 46,2% in this type. The second category is Phrase to Phrase Upward Rank Shift; there are 28 phrases or 26,4% in this type. The third category is Phrase to Word Downward Rank Shift; there are 26 phrases or 24,5% in this type. The fourth category is Word to Phrase Upward Shift with 2 phrases or 1,9%. The last category is Phrase to Clause Upward Rank Shift; there is 1 phrase or 1% in this type. She does not find any phrases in Clause to Phrase Downward Rank Shift. The second result is,she found the rank shift category. By using the theory of shifts by Catford, it can be seen clearly that shifts occur in the translation of English Noun Phrase into Indonesian. Based on the data, the most dominant category is

Structure Shift with 59 phrases with 55,7%; the second level is Unit Shift with 23 phrases or 21,7%, the third level is Intra System Shift with 16 phrases with 15,1%, furthermore the forth level is Class Shift with 8 phrases or 7%.

The last is study about translating demonstrative by Novianti (2009).This study aims to find out the strategies applied by the translator in translating the demonstrative references in the novel. The data source of her research is the whole text of Harry Potter and the Chamber of Secrets, written by J.K Rowling and its translated version by ListianaSrisanti. The result of the analysis shows that there are five strategies applied to render the demonstrative reference in the novel, they are; literal translation, structural adjustment, shifting, amplification, and deletion. She also found those percentages.

Most of the previous studies have the similarity. They also study about translation shifts. Both of the previous studiesSuhaila (2010) and Herman (2014) only focus in unit shifts but they have different field and manner. While Wulandari (2010) focused in translation-shift of the English Noun Phrase and the last is Novianti (2009)only focus in demonstrative in translation shift. All of the previous researchers above might be talk about the parts of the translation shifts, but they forget to explain the other theory that supported translation shifts. As the translator does not enough use theory of Catford, they need theory of Larson about the factors that cause translation shift. Hence, this research to write up the previous research which explained about translation shifts and its factors that cause in translation shift.