

# CHAPTER I

# INTRODUCTION

## 1.1 Background of study

Language is one of the most important parts of human life. It is the human capacity for using complex systems of communication, and a language is a specific example of such a system. There are so many languages in this world. Chinese, Japanese, French, Germany, English and Spanish are some examples of popular languages. Most people in this world use English as their first or second language. English is one of those popular languages that is known as an international language. We know that English is used in song lyrics, in speech, in movie dialogues, etc. Sometimes English is also translated into other languages.

Translation in English plays an important role in communication between two different languages. Larson stated that translation is basically a change of form. When we speak of the form of a language, we are referring to the actual words, phrase, clause, sentences, paragraph, etc. which are spoken or written (Larson, 1984: 3).

Translation is the solution in understanding the books or other materials or even the conferences as the supporting sources for the development of technology and science which are very important for all the people in the world. Many books

There are also some factors should be considered by the translator in order to produce a good translation product. As Nababan (1999) states that there are two important factors in translation, they are linguistics factor that cover words, phrases, clauses and sentences; and non-linguistics factor that cover the cultural knowledge on both source and target language culture.

[illegible]

This study tries to find out the shifts in form and meaning in the Indonesian translation of English noun phrases. This is because the core of equivalence and shifts are in the form and meaning. In equivalence and shift, the meaning is more important than the form. Besides, equivalence focuses to cases where languages describe the same situation by different structure. As Vinay and Dalbérnet (cited in Munday, 2001) states that equivalence refers to cases where languages describe the same situation by the different stylistic or structural means. Whereas, when the form in source language has a new form or different form from the target language, it is called shifts. As Catford (1965) states that ‘shifts’ is departures from formal correspondence in the process of going from the SL to the TL. The reason why this topic is interesting to be discussed because as we know that noun phrases exist in every sentence of language, especially in English as the source language of this research. However, many of us are still confused in differentiating the word order in head words of the English and Indonesian noun phrases. It is because the English and Indonesian head words are not the same. In Indonesian noun phrases, the head word is head – initial position,

while in English the head word is head – final position. Therefore, the core of the phrase is head word, which is used to determine the meaning and the word class.

## 1.2 Problems of Study

From the background above, there are some problems of interest to be discussed in this study. The problems under concern are as follows:

1. What are the kind level of English-Indonesian translation shifts of noun phrase in the Novel *The Twilight: New Moon*?
2. What are the reason English-Indonesian translation shifts of noun phrase occur in Novel *The Twilight: New Moon*?

### 1.3 Aims of the study

The general aim of this writing is to improve our knowledge in understanding theory of translation. Hopefully, this writing can be used as additional knowledge to improve ability in analyzing shifts.

The specific aim of this writing is to know more about shifts, to know about the variations of English-Indonesian translation shift found in novel *The Twilight: New Moon*.

## 1.4 Theoretical Basic

In doing this research, I used the theory proposed by Catford (1965) in his book entitled *A Linguistic Theory of Translation*. He stated that: By “shifts” we mean departure from formal correspondence in the process of going from the SL (Source

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