CHAPTER II
REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURES AND
THEORITICAL FRAMEWORK

T;his chapter consist of the definition of translation, translation types, process of translation and nation of translation shift.

2.1   Definition of Translation

Translation has been defined in many ways by different writers in the field, depending on how they view language and translation. The following definitions reflect this. According to Catford (1965) translation is there placement of textual material in one language (Source Language or SL) by equivalent textual material in another language (Target Language or TL). Machali (1998) said that translation is a process of finding a TL equivalence for an SL utterance. Newmark (1981) defines translations as a craft consisting in the attempt to replace a written message and statement in one language. The definitions above indicate that translation involves two languages are the source language and the target language and translation is an act of reproducing the meaning or message of the source language into the target language, in which the meaning or message of the target language should be equivalent with the meaning of the source language.

According to Machali (1998) translation is the rendering of a source language into the target language. The structures of the source language may be changed in the target language, but the meaning should be preserved as closely as possible and so as not to be seriously distorted.

From the definitions of translation above it can be concluded that the main point of translation is to transfer the message of the source language into the target language with the closest natural equivalence. Translators can change the form of the target language to get natural translation, but they have to make sure that the original message is kept as equivalent as possible.

In translation, making an equivalent meaning is one of the most important things to be considered besides the style of the form of the languages involved. From all those statements, it can be concluded that translation is the process of transferring messages from the source language into the target language, in written or in oral form and the main expectation of this transfer is to present the messages of the source language in the equivalent meaning.

2.2   Translation Types

Venuty (2006) distinguishes categories of translation into three kinds. They are intralingual translation, interlingual translation and intersemiotic translation. Intralingual translation or rewording is an interpretation of verbal signs in one language by means of other verbal sign of the same language. Interlingual translation or translation proper is an interpretation of verbal signs in one language by means of verbal signs in one or more other languages. Intersemiotic translation or transmutation is an interpretation of verbal signs in one language into non-verbal sign system or vice versa.

According to Catford (1978), there are some types or categories of translation in terms of the extent, levels, and ranks of translation. The following paragraph will explain those types of translation.

2.2.1 Types of Translation in Term of Extent

There are two of types of translation in term of extent:

1. Full translation, it is a translation in which every part of the source language text is replaced into the target language text material.

2. Partial translation, it is a translation in which some part or parts of the source language text are replaced by target language text material, while the rest part(s) is kept the same as the original text.

2.2.2 Types of Translation in Term of Levels

There are four types of translation in term of levels:

1. Total translation, the replacement of SL grammar and lexis by equivalent TL grammar and lexis with consequential replacement of SL phonology/ graphology by (non-equivalent) TL phonology/graphology.

2. Restricted translation, the replacement of SL textual material by equivalent TL textual material, at only one the level, either in grammar or in lexis.

3. Phonological translation, translation source language phonology is replaced by equivalent target language phonology, but there are no other replacements except such grammatical or lexical changes as may result accidentally from phonological translation.

4. Graphological translation, translation source language graphology is replaced by equivalent target language graphology, with no other replacements, except, again, accidental changes.

2.2.3 Types of Translation in Term of Ranks

There are four of types of translation in term of ranks:

1. Rank-bound translation, an attempt is made always to select TL equivalents at the same rank.

2. A free translation is always unbounded equivalences shunt up and down the rank scale, but tends to be at the higher ranks, sometimes between larger units than the sentence.

3. Word-for-word translation is essentially rank-bound at word-rank (but may include some morpheme-to-morpheme equivalences).

4. Literal translation may start, as it were, from a word-for-word translation, but then make changes in conformity with the TL grammar (inserting additional words, changing structures at any rank, etc.), and this may make it a group-to-group or clause-to-clause translation.

2.3 Process of Translation

In doing translation activity, the translators transfer the meaning from the source language into the target language. According to Larson (1984) process of translation includes studying the lexicon, grammatical structures, communication situation, and cultural context within the text, analyzing each of them in order to

determine the meaning, and restructuring the same meaning using the lexicon and grammatical structure which are appropriate in the receptor language and its cultural context.

According to Nida (2001), the process of translation consists of three stages. They are analysis, transfer and restructuring. In analyzing, the translator analyzes the source text in terms of the grammatical relationship and the meaning of the word and combinations of the word. The goal of analysis of the source text is a full comprehension of the message which is intended to convey. Then the analyzed material is transferred in the mind of translator from the source language to the target language. After that, in the restructuring step the transferred material is restructured to make the final acceptable message in the target language. The important aim of the restructuring process is to ensure that the impact, which the translation is to have on its intended receptors, is similar to what the source text has intended. In this stage, where some revisions may take place, the translator has to check the target against the source text to ensure as far as possible that there are no omissions, additions, or meaning distortions in his/her translation, so as to ensure that it is appropriate for the function that is expected.

2.4   Nations of Translation Shift

Translation shift is a translation method that involves replacing the source language elements into the target language without changing the meaning. There are two major types of shifts occur: level shift and category shift. According to

Catford (1965) there are four kinds of category shifts: structure shift, unit shift, class shift, and intra-system shift.

2.4.1 Level Shift

Level shifts are the shifts from grammar to lexis. It means that a grammatical unit in one language, such as the tenses of time reference, the passive meaning in a sentence, etc., has a lexical unit in another language as its translation equivalent. For example, "John has stopped crying" and its translation "John sudah berhenti menangis." The form "has…ed" in the grammatical form of "have+Vb3" as a unit in English grammar showing perfective is translated into Bahasa Indonesia by the lexis "sudah".

2.4.2 Category Shift

Category shifts are departures from formal correspondence in translation. Formal correspondence is any grammatical category in the target language which can be said to occupy the same position in the system of target language as the given source of language category in the source language system. The category shifts include structure shift, class shift, unit shift, and intra-system shift.

2.4.2.1 Structure Shift

It involves a change in grammatical structure between the source language and target language. In grammar, structure shift can occur at all ranks. For example, "Antony loves Rossaline" in English becomes "Is-love at Antony on

Rossaline" in Gaelic. Structure shifts can also be found at other ranks, such as phrase/group rank. For example: "the red shoes" in English becomes "sepatu yang merah" in Bahasa Indonesia. Notice that there is a shift from MH (Modifier + Head) to HQ (Head + Qualifier). It can be seen that the modifier "red" preceding the noun "shoes" is translated into qualifier "merah" (red) combined with "yang" (which). Structure shift also happens when an active sentence in the source language changes into a passive one in the target language or vice versa. This shift is called voice shift.

2.4.2.2 Class Shift

Class shift occurs when the translation equivalent of SL item is the member of a different class (part of speech) from the original item. For example: "medical students" is translated into "mahasiswa kedokteran". In this example, the adjective "medical" operating at M (Modifier) in the noun phrase structure of source language, is translated into a noun "kedokteran", operating at Q (Qualifier) in the target language. From that example, the adjective changes into another class, that is a noun.

2.4.2.3 Unit Shift

Unit shift means changes of rank, that is, departures from formal correspondence in which the translation equivalent of a unit at one rank in the SL is translated into a unit at a different rank. The languages ranks may change among the morpheme, word, phrase/group, clause, to sentence, and sometimes

even further up including paragraph and text. According to Machali (1998), the unit shift shows a change of rank, i.e a lower is translated into a higher rank or vice versa. For example, the source expression "adept" becomes "sangat terampil". In this example, a word (adept) is translated into a phrase (sangat terampil). It means that a lower rank changes into a higher rank.

2.4.2.4 Intra-system Shift

Intra-system shift means a departure from formal correspondence in which one system in the SL has a different (non-corresponding) system in the TL. Intra system shift is used to indicate that the shift occurs internally within the system of the languages concerned. For example the certain "plural" noun in English become "singular" noun in Bahasa Indonesia, such as: "a pair of trouser" is translated into "sebuah celana". In this example, although in Bahasa Indonesia there is a corresponding plural form for "trousers" (that is through repetition of the word (celana-celana), the Indonesian language system requires the use of the singular form for to the concept of "a pair of trousers" since Indonesian people conceive them as one piece of cloth.

2.5   Previous Research

This research was analyzed the category shift in B2B Bilingual News "Rodrige Duterte Vowed to Kill Three Million, Compared Himself to Hitler." Analyzing this B2b bilingual news using the theory of Catford (1965) brought the

researcher to the similarity of research which was used by some researcher in previous research.

In the first research was conducted by Shahbaiki (2013) from Quchan Branch, Islamic Azad University, Quchan, Iran. In his Academic Journal of Interdisciplinary Studies. The title of journal is "Translation Shifts in the Persian Translation of a Tale of Two Cities by Charles Dickens". This journal analysis different kinds of category shifts which Catford divides into four sub groups: structure shifts, class shift, unit shift and intra-system shift in translation in the novel the Persian Translation of a Tale of Two Cities by Charles Dickens.

Through this study, the journal writer concludes that, the investigation also shows that shifts are inevitable in some places during the translation process and this is because of different natures of languages and variations that exist among them, so the translator is forced to deviate from the source text.

The second study was conducted by Herman (2014), in the journal of Humanities and Social Science. The research also focuses in all the types of category shift, namely structure shift, class shift, unit shift, and intra-system shift obtained from the translation of its movie subtitle in English into Bahasa Indonesia. He uses the combination of way of using descriptive qualitative and quantitative approach. The purposes of the usage of both are: a) Qualitative approach is used to describe the data. One of the characteristics of qualitative method is to see process we have to deal with setting, that is the place where all things to be researched. b) Quantitative approach is used to count the percentage of each variation that will be related to some non-linguistics factors.

The third study was conducted by Akbari (2012), in the International Journal of Linguistics. The title of his journal is "Structural Shifts in Translation of Children's Literature". His research focus upon the types of "structural shifts" in literary translation from English into Persian and their significant role in Compensation and Explicitation of meaning. The main objective of his research was to see whether and how translators incorporate structural shifts into their schedule, what kinds of structural shifts are made and what kinds of structural shift are more frequently used in literary translation. The second objective of the research was to examine whether structural shifts help the literary translators to better transfer the meaning.

The last research came from Dewi (2016) in the journal Proceeding The 2nd International Conference On Teacher Training and Education. The title of her journal is "Encouraging Students Independency to Write through the Analysis of English – Indonesian Translation Shift in The Luncheon". She uses a qualitative descriptive research because the researcher provides the verbal description of the translation shift phenomenon occurred in the translation of "The Luncheon" by employing Catford's classification of shifts.

2.6   Theoretical Framework

To guide the researcher in collecting, analyzing and interpreting the data, the author follows some theories from some sources. Diagram below shows the theory which becomes the researcher concepts:
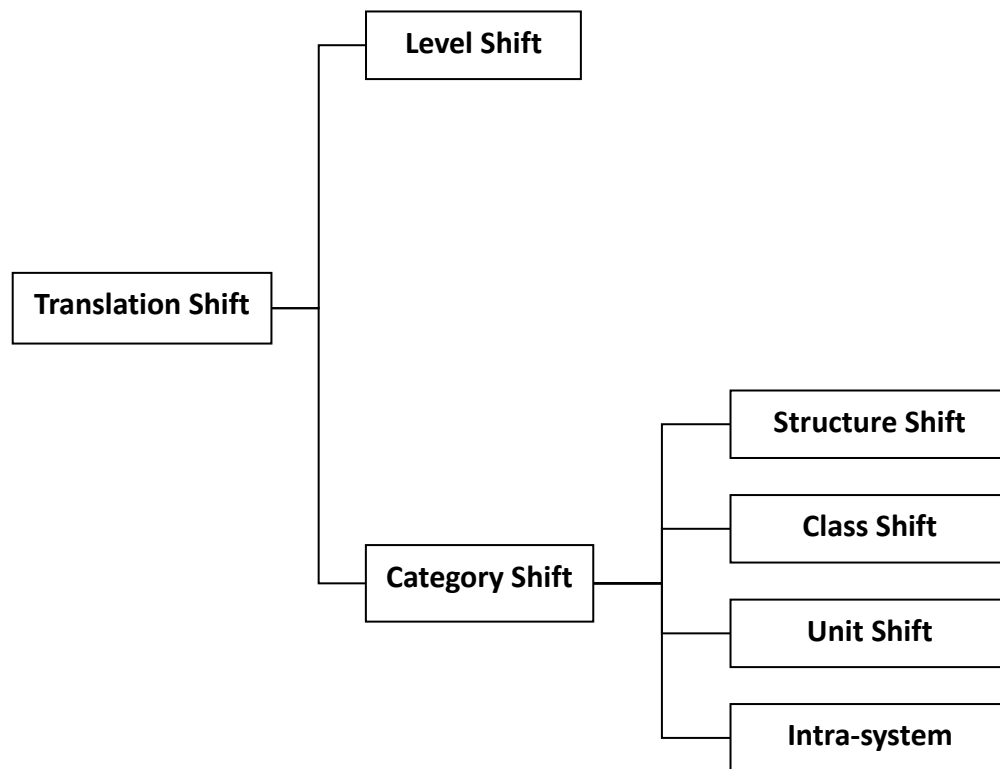
Figure 2.1 Theoretical Framework

Adopted from J.C. Catford (1965)

In figure 2.1, describes the theoretical framework that refers to Catford (1965), as a work about translation shift. According to Catford (1965), there two kinds of translation shift, namely level shift and category shift. Category shift there are four types such as structure shift, class shift, unit shift and intra-system shift. In the theoretical framework above, this research refers to the Catford's theory to analysis of category shift in B2B Bilingual News; "Rodrige Duterte Vowed to Kill Three Million, Compared Himself to Hitler."