

CHAPTER II

REVIEW OF THE RELATED LITERATURES AND THEORETICAL FRAMEWORK

In this particular chapter contains all referents that related to literatures and theoretical framework. The discussion covers the translation, process of translation, translation shift, translation quality, previous study and theoretical framework.

2.1 Translation

There are many expert describe what translation is in different ways. They have their own explanation about translation. Translation is not only transferring something written in the source language into target language. According to Catford (1965) translation is the placement of textual material in one language (source language or source language) by equivalent textual material in another language (target language or target language). Machali (as cited in Herman,Pd, 2014) said that translation is a process of finding TL equivalence for an SL utterance.(Newmark, 1988) 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 as the source language and the target language. In addition 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. 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. making an equivalent meaning is one of the most important things to be considered besides the style of the form of the languages involved.

2.2 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.

2.3 Translation Shift

Based on Oxford Advance Learner's Dictionary (as cited in Herman, Pd, 2014) shift is change position or place, substitution of one thing to another. Catford (1965) gives the idea on shift, namely the change of formal structure of the Source language into the target language. Catford (as cited in Herman, Pd, 2014) classified the translation shift into two major types of shift: level shift and category shift. Level shifts means a SL item at one linguistic level has a TL translation equivalent at a different level. This shift commonly occurs with shift from grammar to lexis and vice versa. However, category shift means change from the formal correspondence in translation. Furthermore, it is divided into structure shift, class shift, unit shift, and intra shift.

2.3.1 Category Shift

Category shifts refer to unbounded and rank-bounded translation. The first being approximately normal or free translation in which source 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, depends on what rank is appropriate. It includes, structure, class, unit, and intra-system shifts.

2.3.2 Structure Shift

The descriptive units of the grammar of any language are arranged into meaningful stretches or patterns. One single instance of these patterns is called 'structure.' This abstract category which applies to all units in the grammar of a language (except the one lowest in rank), accounts for the various ways in which one unit may be realized by the unit next below it. Sometimes, however, a unit may be realized by a unit above it. This phenomenon is known as rank shifting. Languages exhibit a considerable amount of differences both in the realization of similar structures existing in these languages and in the type of structures existing in each language. It is worth mentioning here that the distinction between deep representation of linguistic relations and their surface realizations constitutes an important phase for the analysis of structural shifts. A structure shift involves a change in grammatical structure between ST and target text TT. Catford considers structure shifts the most frequent type of shifts that may occur at all ranks. For example:

SL Text: Giant contract.

TL Text: *Kontrak Besar*.

It is clear here that there is a shift from M-H (modifier head) to H-M (head+modifier) between the two versions above.

2.3.3 Unit Shift

A unit shift where a strict rank-for-rank correspondence between SL and TL sentences, clauses, group's words and morphemes is not observed: e.g. the English definite article translated by a change in word order in Russian. Catford (as cited in Herman, Pd, 2014) Unit shifts occur when translation equivalent of a source text unit at one rank in is a unit at a different rank in the target language. It includes shifts from morpheme to a word, word to phrase, clause to sentence, and vice versa. For example:

SL: impossible

TL: *tidak mungkin*

From example of translation above, unit shift can be found at Source Text (ST) is impossible (word), that is translated into Target Text (TT) *tidak mungkin* (phrase). It means that shift from word to phrase. Unit shifts also can be from low level to higher level or from high level to lower level. It is caused by the differences of the amount of meaning component in different concept.

A. Low Level to Higher Level

Example:

ST: Housekeeper.

TT: *Pengurus rumah tangga*.

From the examples above, it is translation in term low level to higher level. It means that in the source language there is one word but after translated into target language became more than one word. It can be seen on word “housekeeper” which is consists of one word was translated into “*pengurus rumah tangga*” which is consists of three words.

B. High Level to Lower Level

Example:

ST: Ultimate betrayal

TT: *Pengkhianatan*

From the examples above, it is translation in term high level to lower level is the opponent of low level to higher level.

In this case, the source language consists of more than one word and then translated becoming just one word. In the other hand, it can be said that the amount of word of source language is much more than in target language. The word “ultimate betrayal” that consists of two words was translated into “*pengkhianatan*” that consists of just one word.

2.3.4 Class Shifts

Class shift occurs when the translation equivalence of an SL item is a member of a different class from the original item. It is a change in word class. Catford (1965) defines class shifts following Halliday’s definition that grouping of members of a given unit which is defined by operation in the structure of the unit next above (quoted in (Hatim & Munday, 2004) Structure shifts entail class

shifts. This is because of the logical dependence of class on structure Catford (as cited in Herman,Pd, 2014)

Example:

ST: Annual report.

TT: *Laporan tahunan*.

From example of translation above, it can be seen at Source Text (ST), there is *annual (adjective)* that is translated into Target Text (TT) *tahunan (noun)*. It means that there is class shifts from the sentences above and it is proved that structure shifts entail class shifts.

2.3.5 Intra-system Shifts

According to Catford (1965) Intra-system shift refers to the shifts that occur internally within the system that is for those cases where the source language and the target language possess systems which approximately correspond formally as to their constitution, but when translation involves selection of a non-corresponding term in the target language system. For example the certain “plural” nouns 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.

Example:

SL: Many books on the desk

TL: *Banyak buku diatas meja*

In English, to indicate that the noun is plural, the noun is added by –s. Bahasa Indonesia has its own system to indicate plural noun by repeating the word. The plural noun “books” in English can be translated into “*buku-buku*” in Bahasa Indonesia. In the example, the source text “many books” is translated into “*banyak buku*”. The “books” is translated into “*buku*” in order to make it acceptable in Bahasa Indonesia although the corresponding system of plurality in Bahasa Indonesia is “*buku-buku*”. It sounds strange to translate “many books” into “*banyak buku-buku*” in Bahasa Indonesia. It is because of the existence of “*banyak*” that signifies plurality.

2.4 Translation Quality

According to Newmark (as cited in Kamil, 2014) a good translation fulfills its intention and conveys the facts acceptably. Berman as cited in (Kamil, 2014) states that good translation shows respect for linguistic and cultural differences of the foreign text by developing a correspondences that enlarges, amplifies and enriches the translating language. Moreover, Lewis (as cited in Kamil, 2014) describes a good translation should be a double interpretation, faithful both to the language or message of the original and to the message-orienting cast of its own language.

According to House (as cited in Siregar, 2016) the equivalence sought should be an equivalence of function that is both source and translated texts must present the same function and the text's function can only be made explicit

through a detailed analysis of the text itself. In attempt to perform the translation quality assessment, the following questions are presented: 1) does the text read fluently? 2) Is the translation grammatically correct? 3) Is the spelling correct? 3) Are there unjustified inferences? 4) Is vocabulary adequate? 5) Is the overall result satisfying? In addition 6) Is the translation performed according to assignment?

Larson (as cited in Siregar, 2016)suggests the ways in assessing translation quality are as follows:

2.4.1 Accuracy

Accuracy means the meaning of source text (ST) is similar with the target text (TT). A translator should not ignore, add, or reduce the message contained in ST. Larson (as cited in Siregar, 2016) states the main objectives of accuracy test are as follows; a) to check the equivalence of information in a text, b) to find another problems by comparing ST and TT, after he/she is sure about the existence of the information need. The informant should regard the add or reduce the message contained in ST. A text categorized as accurate translation if data consist of word, technical term, phrase, clause or sentence of source text that accurately transferred into the target text without distortion of meaning. A text categorized as less accurate where most of its content, such as words technical term, phrase, clause or sentence is transferred accurately into the target text, but still needs the improvement. However, the distortion of meaning still found in the target text that disrupts the integrity of the message. Finally the inaccurate, the data categorized as inaccurate translation where the source text inaccurately

transferred into the target text. It includes the deletion and elimination of important information of source text.

2.4.2 Readability

Readability is intended to ensure whether the meaning of translated text can be understood. A text with a higher readability is easier to read than a lower one and vice versa. Readability is related to level of fluency in target text. To the extent a translation successfully achieves a natural rhythm; it is marked as readability of translation. The text categorized as readable translation where the text (words, phrases, clauses and sentences) can be understood easily. While, the text categorized as less readable where in general the text can be understood, but there are certain parts should be re-read to comprehend. And finally the text categorized as unreadable translation where the text is difficult to comprehend.

2.4.3 Naturalness

Naturalness in translation related to the reasonableness of the translation, the use of words and terms that are standard and familiar for its disciplinary. The aim of naturalness is to assess the naturalness of translation, whether the form of translated text is natural and equivalent with the target text. A text can be determined as natural if conforms to these criteria when the meaning in ST is conveyed accurately; the meaning in target text uses a standard grammatical pattern and vocabulary; and translated text should represent an ordinary context in target text. Therefore, this assessment involves the informants who are considered qualified in social discipline and proficient both in English and Indonesian. A text

categorized as naturalness translation feels natural; where the technical term has been commonly used and familiar to the reader; while the phrases, clauses, and sentences used are not conforming to Indonesian standard.

The next is less natural translation. It characterized with naturalness, but the technical term is not commonly used, or contains slight grammatical errors. Finally is unnatural translation. The text categorized as unnatural where the target text feels unnatural, technical terms used is uncommonly used and unfamiliar to the reader; the phrases, clauses and sentences are not conform the Indonesian standard. In addition, unnatural translation also characterized in deletion or omission of important information on target text.

Additionally proposes four basic requirements of good translation, there are: (1) making sense, (2) conveying the spirit and manner of the original, (3) having a natural and easy form of expression, and (4) producing a similar response. Furthermore, it can be concluded that in transferring the message SL text into the TL text, a translator must convey the meaning of original text, and also a good translation should be clear and understandable.

2.5 Previous Study

There are five previous studies that related to this research that may be able to support this research. The first research was conducted by Shahbaiki (2013) from Quchan Branch, Islamic Azad University, Quchan. This research analyze 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.

The second research by Herman, Pd (2014). He found category shift in movie subtitle of Harry Potter especially for the Harry Potter and the Philosopher's stone movie subtitle into Indonesia. The result of this research showed that the researcher found all category shifts in the subtitle from English into Indonesia, they are: unit, structure, class, and intra-system shift. The dominant category shifts used in the subtitle of Harry Potter and the Philosopher's stone movie subtitle is Unit Shift and the next dominant is structure shifts..

The third research was conducted by Akbari (2012), In his research focused on the types of structural shifts in literary translation from English into Persian and their significant role in compensation and explication 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 fourth research by Tri (2015). the focus of this research is to describe the rank-shift of compound complex sentence translation in Harry Potter and the Orde of the Phoenix novel translation by Listiana Srisanti and also to describe the accuracy of those translation. In this research she focused on to describe the *rank-shift* of compound complex sentence translation in Harry Potter and the Orde of the Phoenix novel translation by Listiana Srisanti and also to describe the

accuracy of that translation. The research findings are as follow. First, the form of rank-shift in the translation of compound complex sentences are: simple sentence, compound sentence, complex sentence and compound complex sentence. Second, the accuracy of translation is classified into three, namely: very accurate translation, accurate translation and inaccurate translation.

The last research by Kamil (2014) this research find out the readers responses towards the quality of the translation in Twitter Web pages. The good characteristics of translation are achieved since the clarity and naturalness of the TL are maintained despite several improper translations. This research expected that the translators, in relation to the characteristics of a good translation, should create and choose natural and clear translation to achieve the goals to attain the real message of the text.

Based on previous research, researcher found the similarities and the differences. The similarities of this research and previous research are: the previous research and this research is qualitative research. This research and previous research used theory by Catford to analyze about category shift. However , some researcher structural shift, unit or rank shift. Then. the previous research took the data from movie subtitle, novel, and twitter web pages. While this research took the data ISO 9001:2008. This research did not only analyze about category shift but also to describe the translation quality of bilingual document quality management system requirements ISO 9001:2008.

2.6 Theoretical Framework

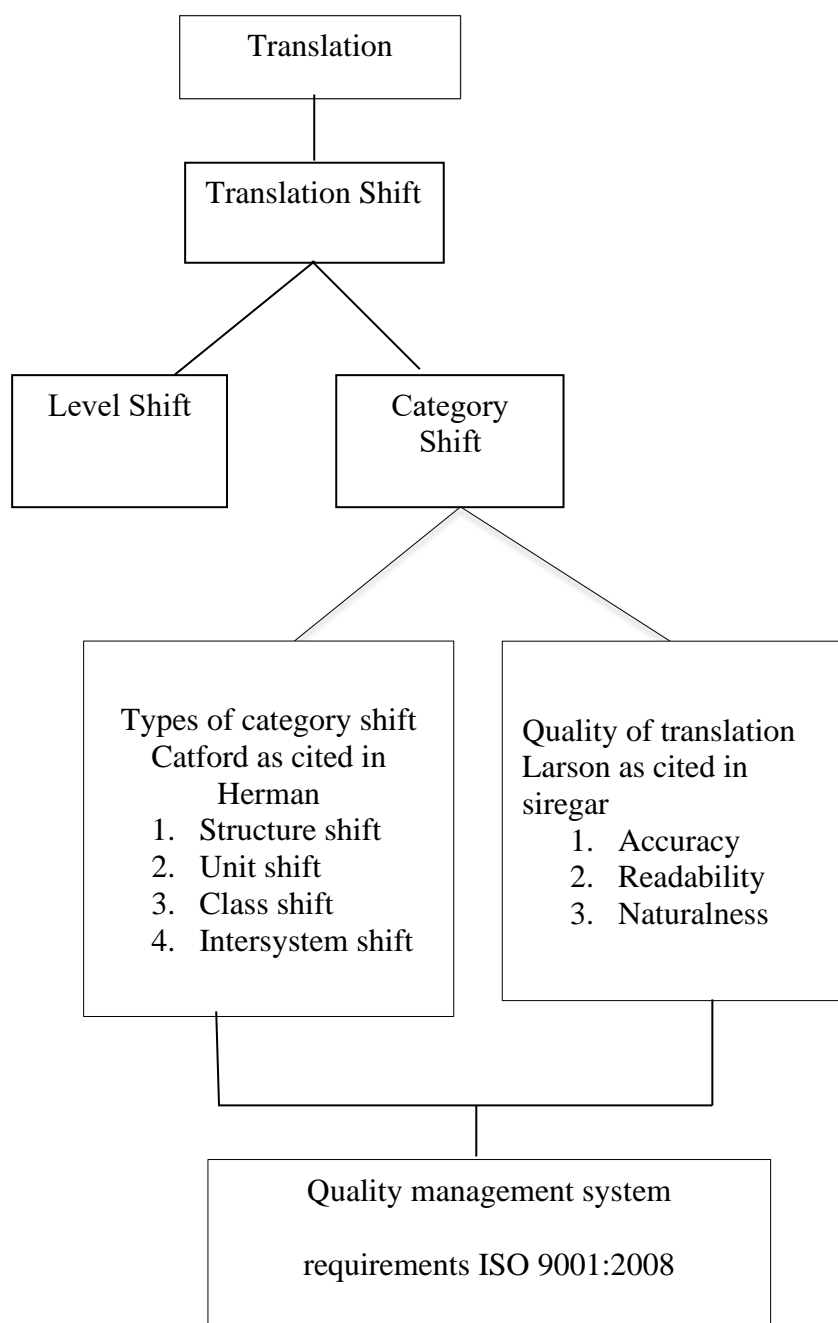


Figure 2. 1 Theoretical Framework

This part presents the theoretical frame work underlying this research. This (Catford, 1965) which cover theory of translation shift .Translation shift divided into two types of shift occur , they are level shift and category shift and the category shift is divided in to four, they are: structure shift, class shift, unit shift, and intra system shift.

Moreover, Larson (1984:490-501) suggest the ways in assessing translation quality are: accuracy, readability and naturalness. In this research, the researcher focus into analyze category shift and to describe translation quality based on the theoretical framework above.