

CHAPTER II

THE REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE AND THEORETICAL FRAMEWORK

2.1. Translation

Translation functions as a medium of communications. Nida states that translation is a reproduction of a language understandable for receiver equivalent to the source language message. In brief words, translation means inter-lingual communication by involving two different languages. (Nida & Taber, 1974: p.12). Moreover, According to Duff, as a process of communication, translation functions as the medium across the linguistic and cultural barriers in conveying the messages written in the foreign languages. In other words, the function of translation is as a bridge that carries the messages (meanings) from the source language to the target language. Translation is very helpful for people facing a barrier in understanding a text written in a foreign language. (Duff, 1989: p.37).

2.2. Types of Translation

Category of translation is divided into three parts extent, levels, and rank of translation (Catford, 1965: p.21). Based on the extent, he categorizes translation into a full translation and a partial translation. Full translation entire text is submitted to the translation process that every part of the source language text is replaced by the target language text material and partial translation is some parts of the source language text are left untranslated. In terms of level in translation,

Catford divided into total translation and restricted translation. Total translation is the replacement of source language grammar and lexis by equivalent target language grammar and lexis, restricted translation is the replacement of the source language textual material by equivalent target language textual material at only one level. The categories the rank in translation are word for word translation is generally means what it says. This method is applicable only when both the source language and target language have the same structure, free translation is always unbounded equivalence which the rank scale are up and down, but tend to be at higher ranks sometimes between larger units than the sentence and literal translation lies between word for word and free, it may start as it were, from a word for word translation, but makes changes in conformity with the target language grammar.

2.3. Translation Shift

Consequently, shifts may occur in translation. Shifts occur in either translating or interpreting. As stated by Catford, translation shifts are departures from formal correspondence in the process of going from the source language to the target language. He also classifies the shifts into two major types, namely level shift and category shift (as cited in Munday, 2008: p.60).

2.3.1. Level Shift

According to Catford (as cited in Munday, 2008: p.60), level shift is a shift from a grammatical unit in source language to a lexical unit in target language.

For instance, in the case of English and Indonesia, a grammatical unit in English (i.e. affixes, noun, verb, etc.) has a lexical unit in Indonesia.

2.3.2. Category Shift

The second type of shift, according Catford category shift deals with unbounded and rank-bound translation. The term “rank-bound” translation simply refers to particular cases where equivalences are intentionally limited to ranks below the sentences. Meanwhile, unbounded translation means the translation equivalences may take place in any appropriate rank whether it is a sentence, clause, phrase, word, or morpheme (as cited in Munday, 2008: p.60).

2.3.2.1. Class Shifts

According to Catford (as cited in Munday, 2008: p.61), class-shifts as shifts occurred when the equivalent translation of a source language item is a component of a different class in target language. For instance:

Source language: annual report

Target language: laporan tahunan

From example of translation above, it can be seen at source language, there is “annual” as an adjective translated into target language “*tahunan*” as noun. It means that there is class shift from the sentences above and it is proved that structure shifts entail class shifts (Herman, 2014: p.34).

2.3.2.2. Intra-system Shifts

Based on Catford (as cited in Munday, 2008: p.61), intra-system-shifts, are the shifts occurring internally within the system of the language concerned. The system involves a selection of a non-corresponding word in the system of target language. An example of this is:

Source language: victories

Target language: kemenangan

From example of translation above, it can be seen the source language is “victories” as plural is translated into target language “*kemenangan*” as singular. The target language should be in plural too but if it is transferred into “*kemenangan-kemenangan*” the meaning sounds weird. That’s why it changes to singular. The changes from plural to singular is called intra-system shift (Herman, 2014: p.34-35).

2.3.2.3. Structure Shifts

Structure-shift deals with a grammatical change between the structures of the source language and that of the target language, most common form of shift and to involve mostly a shift is in grammatical structure (as cited in Munday, 2008: Page 60). An example of this shift are:

Source language: giant contract

Target language: 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 (Herman, 2014: p.33). The change of

grammatical or change the words order in a sentences called structure shift. This shift occurs in the change of the grammatical change toward the meaning equivalent.

2.3.2.3.1. Meaning Equivalence

According to Gideon Toury, various shifts constitute a type of equivalence that reflects target norms at a certain historical moment. It proves that meaning equivalence becomes the right way for measuring the translation (as cited in Venuti, 2000: p.123). Further, Catford states that translation products are equivalent when the form of the target language text is changed and only when a given form of the source language text is changed. According to Hervey and Haggins, equivalence denotes an observed relationship between the source language utterances and the target language utterances that are seen as directly corresponding to one another. Obviously, 'equivalence' denotes the relationship between the source language expression and the standard target language rendering of it, for example as given in the dictionary as a standard of equivalency between the source language and the target language. The theory of meaning equivalence is used in this research to see how similar or different between source text and target text (as cited in Prihastanti, 2014: p.18)

2.3.2.3.1.1. Completed Meaning

Based on Catford, completed meaning occurs when the process of translation happens from the source language into the target language without adding or omitting the information. (Catford, 1965: p.27). For example:

Source language: I don't want to be a marble statue

Target language: aku tidak mau menjadi patung

In this case the information of the source language is transferred into target language without any changes of meaning (Prihastanti, 2014: p.20).

2.3.2.3.1.2. Increased Meaning

Based on Catford, increased meaning occurs when the translator adds some information in the target language content which is not found in the source language (Catford, 1965: p.28). For example:

Source language: but war is **terrible thing**.

Target language: tapi kan perang itu **mengerikan dan tak menyenangkan sama sekali**.

In this case translator adds the expression "*dan tak menyenangkan sama sekali*", it makes the meaning of the target language to be increased (Prihastanti, 2014: p.21).

2.3.2.3.1.3. Decreased Meaning

Catford stated that decreased meaning occurs when the translator omits some information which is found in the source language so the information content of the target language is decreased (Catford, 1965: p.29). For example:

Source language: so he picked up his **wooden** man and carried it back to the house with him.

Target language: dia pun membopong tubuh orang-orangan yang telah dibuatnya itu dan beranjak pulang.

The translator does not transfer the meaning of noun phrase completely, the word “wooden” is not translated in the target language (Prihastanti, 2014: p.21).

2.3.2.4. Unit Shift

Unit shift refers to the change of rank. It is about departures from formal correspondence in which the translation is still equivalent despite the rank difference between two languages. In brief, unit shift engages with changes of rank. For instance, an adjective word in source language is translated into a clause in target language (as cited in Munday, 2008: p.61).

Source language: impossible

Target language: tidak mungkin

From example of translation above, unit shift can be found the word “impossible” is translated into “*tidak mungkin*”, it becomes phrase in target language. It means that shift from word to phrase. It is caused by the differences of the amount of meaning component in different concept. (Herman, 2014: p.34).

2.3.2.4.1. Word

A word is the smallest element that can be uttered in isolation with objective or practical meaning. Words can be put together to build larger elements of language, such as phrases “a red rock, put up with”, and sentences “He threw a rock too, but he missed” (Oxford University Press, 2008: p.513).

2.3.2.4.2. Phrase

A phrase is a group of two or more words, usually related in meaning, but with no subject/verb combination. As long as it is lacking both a subject and verb, a phrase cannot turn into a sentence, no matter what you might add to it (Oxford University Press, 2008: p.329).

2.3.2.4.3. Clause

A clause is also a group of words, but all clauses have a subject and a verb. Actually, all sentences have one independent clause, and that clause can be long and wordy or it can be short (Oxford University Press, 2008: p.75).

2.3.2.4.3. Sentence

A sentence is a group of words that are put together to mean something. A sentence is the basic unit of language which expresses a complete thought. It does this by following the grammatical rules of syntax (Oxford University Press, 2008: p.400).

2.4. Review of Related Research

As mentioned before from the previous chapter, the researcher also found previous researches relating to analyzing translation, especially analyzing the translation shift has been conducted by previous researchers. There are also few researches that research about translation shift.

The first one is “*Structural Shifts in Translation of Children's Literature*” taken from International Journal of Linguistic by Monireh Akbari the student of Islamic Azad University. Akbari's intention is to focus on the types of structural shifts in literally translation of a children's literature from English into Persian. The Monireh applies the method of comparison between source language which is English language and the translation of Persian language. All structures are identified and classified in the type addition, word order, sentence voice, and sentence tense. The most frequent structural shifts in literary translation from English into Persian are arrangement type (Akbari, 2012). The similarities are both researches analysis the structure shift but this research also analyze unit shift. The differences are this research used Indonesia as the second language, Monireh used literature work and this research used movie subtitle as the object.

Second is “*Shift in Translation from English into Indonesia on Narrative Text*” taken from International Journal of European Studies by Herman student of HKBP Nommensen University. Herman was focuses on the translation shift especially in category shift which is structure shift, class shift, unit shift and intra-system shift. Herman adopts Catford’s theory and used descriptive qualitative method in analyzing. The result of Herman’s research shows that the mostly used in the narrative text is unit shift (Herman, 2017). The similarities in both researches analyze the unit shift but this research also analyzes structure shift, but Herman uses narrative text and this research uses movie subtitle as the object.

The third is “*The Application of Structure Shift in the Persian Translation*” taken from Journal of Advances in English Language Teaching by Esmail Dorri the student of Qeshm Higher Education Institute. Dorri applies Catford’s theory to analyze structure shift found in *The Pearl* children story book that is translated in Persian language, method that Dorri uses for the research data is gathering method. From 1086 data Dorri found 80.34% is the structure shift (Dorri, 2016). Combined with this research, the researcher also uses Catford’s theory and the object is movie subtitle, the researcher compares with Indonesia language.

Fourth is “*Pergeseran Makna dalam Penerjemahan dari Bahasa Inggris ke Bahasa Indonesia pada Teks Perjanjian Internasional Di Bidang Pertahanan*” taken from Jurnal Linguistik Terapan by Nayla Sabrina the student of Indonesia University. Nayla uses translation shift’s theory by Nida (1975) that focuses in gain of information, loss of information and skewing of information. The method that Nayla used is qualitative method, the result that is obtained from Nayla’s

research is loss of information dominantly used in the international agreement (Sabrina, 2015). The analysis is still in translation shift field but Nayla used Nida's theory that divided into gain, loss, and skewing information in translating the text of international agreement and this research uses Catford's theory in analyzing unit shift and structure shift in movie subtitle.

And the last one is "*Category Shift in the English Translation of Harry Potter and the Philosopher's Stone Movie Subtitle into Indonesia*" taken from Journal of Humanities and Social Science by Herman, M.Pd. the student of HKBP Nommensen University. Herman is going to conduct in find out all kind of category shift in movie subtitle. Herman uses the combination method descriptive qualitative and quantitative approach, because qualitative approach is used to describe the data. The dominant category shift that is found by Herman in subtitle's movie is unit shift (Herman, 2014). This research similar in the object of research and the language that choose for analyze, but Herman's research conducts all the kind of category shift and this research just focuses on structure shift and unit shift.

2.5. Theoretical Framework

Researcher chooses translation shift as the topic of this research but because of the ability of the researcher, this research just focuses on the unit shift and structure shift that are found in *Up* movie subtitle. Researcher makes the theoretical framework of this research in this following shape.

Figure 2.5. Theoretical Framework

