

# **CHAPTER I**

## **INTRODUCTION**

### **1.1 Background of the Research**

The world has changed extraordinarily especially in this area of technology and communication. Since the 1980's the technology has been changing dramatically, and people get information instantly. The world seems very easy to be connected. Sending information through texting has become popular for many people. Nowadays life has become digital as long as the development of science and technology. Mostly the development of science and technology is conveyed through English language.

English is a very important language for people of the world because English is widely used in communication. It is agreed by Crystal (2003) that English is a global language and achieves a genuinely global status when it develops a special role that is recognized in every country. However, there are a number of languages that exist and are used by people in different places with different cultures.

Communication will be very difficult to be conveyed when the listeners and the speakers come from different regions or countries. Each language has different system that is influenced by various aspects in every countries. Pratama & Hartono (2018) stated that it will be very difficult for those who want to communicate in form of both written and spoken language with the audience coming from the different places while they only master the language from where

They come. In the case, the main purpose of communication cannot be approved. There must be media that can be used to transfer messages from one different language to another there is called translation.

Indonesia implies English as a foreign language even though English has been made into a compulsory subject starting from primary school up to colleges. Many students have difficulty using the English because it is not applied in their daily speaking. One of the difficulties in learning English is to translate source languages into target languages properly. Translation is very useful when two languages are used to get unambiguous and equivalent meaning of source language.

Waeraas & Nielsen (2015) stated that translation is understood as a change process that occurs to a spreading construct. In this process, more than perceptions of a particular object or the interests of particular actors are at stake. Translation was used in various texts from all fields in human life, including religious, literary, scientific, and philosophical to make it available to be read by more people in this world. However, translating is not an easy task because each language had its own rules in phonetics, structure, and words to achieve equality of meaning. Shift is a translation procedure that involves changing grammar from the source language to the target language. Translation shift involves the replacement of one class of words with another class without changing the meaning of the message (Waeraas & Nielsen, 2015).

Pinheiro (2015) explained that translation is used to convert written discourse from the source language to the target language and then convert the source more

based on meaning to the correct context. Translation is one of the bridges to achieve understanding of communication between two languages, where translation has a very important role in solving communication problems between the languages. Communication between people from different ethnic can be ambiguous because of their language differences but can be solved by translating in other languages to understand each other.

Translation activities are not as easy as many people expected because translation is the process of translating meaning, ideas, or text messages from one language to another (Nugroho, 2007). Translation is the process of translating meaning, ideas, or text messages from one language to another. It means that there is important to consider whether the target language the same information as the source text reader. Good ability to translate are also inseparable from proficiency translator to transfer meaning. There are many things that must be considered both the preparation of words, sentences and the meaning in translation, and must be understood properly by the listener or reader. Translation shift helps translators get easily understood the natural translations. Catford (as cited in Hatim and Munday, 2004) suggested that the aims translation shift is to achieve good equivalence for the quality of resulted translations. These shifts may result from the lack of formal correspondence or other reasons, such as the style of writing, diction, or the translator's willingness. Category shift is further differentiated into four parts, such as structure shift, class shift, unit shift, and intra-system shift.

Many irregularities in translation occur between source language to target language such as in television English programs, English songs, English

advertisement, Indonesia -English bilingual book, and so on. It happened when shift applied in translation. Sentences translated change the sentences from adjective to noun, verb to adjective, structure shift, low level to higher level, high level to lower level or vice versa and plural to singular from source language to target language. Those shifts are classified as category shifts. Category shift is a group of shift which different grammatical functions in the target language without changing the meaning.

Category shift can be seen in some translation product such as Indonesia-English bilingual book “Little Companions” by Arleen Aaron & Randy (2017) is an English-Indonesia bilingual book that experienced category shifts phenomenon. In this book English is a source language (SL) and Indonesia is as target language (TL). It is seen in the quotation below.

SL: **Her wings** looked especially beautiful in the morning, the sun rises, and in the afternoon when the sun sets.

TL: *Sayapnya terlihat amat indah di pagi hari, pada saat matahari terbit, dan sore hari pada saat matahari terbenam.* (Aaron & Randy, 2017, p.2)

The SL noun phrase **her wings** is translated into TL as a noun *sayapnya* (*sayap+nya*). The construction of noun phrase SL differs from noun phrase TL. The noun phrase SL consists of modifier (pronoun) + head (noun) while the noun phrase TL comprises head (noun) + pronoun. The SL head (noun) is in the final position while the TL head is in the initial position (preceding the modifier). In the target language the expression of *nya + sayap (sayap)* is not structurally accepted in TL. **her wings** is translated into *sayapnya*. This shift is classified as a structure shift.

Another category shift in the bilingual book can be seen from in the quotation below.

SL: The glass butterfly **shook her head**. “I never dared to try”. What if I break my glass wings?

TL: *Si kupu-kupu kaca **menggeleng**. “Aku tidak pernah berani mencoba”. bagaimana jika sayapku pecah?* (Aaron & Randy, 2017, p. 10)

The SL verb phrase consists of more than one word is translated into become just one word. The word **shook her head** that consists of three words was translated into **menggeleng** that consists of one word. Considering the meaning in context, the Indonesian grammatical system obligates the English phrase level to one word of verb **menggeleng**. Therefore the shift is in term high to low level. This shift is classified as a unit shift.

The phenomenon of various translation shift have been conducted by Kalantari and Karimnia (2011) focused on different kinds of category shift theorized by Catford; structure shift, unit shift, class shift, and intra-system shift. The source data were taken from *Death Knocks and its translation by Hooshang Hessami (1376) drama text by Woody Allen*. This research indicated that the shifts translation studies did not occur with the same rate in the process of translation. Some of them came up very often and other very rarely.

Herman (2017) discussed theory of shifts in translation theorized by Catford to the text of narrative. The data were taken from each paragraph written in English as the source language into Indonesian as the target language. The result of this research and titled *Shift in translation from English into Indonesia on Narrative Text*, found out of types category shift structure shift, class shift, unit shift, and intra-system shift and found out of high level to lower level and low level to higher level.

The similarity found is to find out of category shift theorized by Catford involved as structure shift, class shift, unit shift, and intra-system shift and found out of high level to lower level and low level to higher level. Differently the source of the data were taken from English-Indonesia bilingual book, text narrative text and text drama.

These phenomena were interested to be analyzed. English-Indonesia bilingual book, “Little Companion” by Arleen Aaron & Randy (2017) was the data source to find out the category shift; structure shift, class shift, unit shift and intra-system shift. The researcher was interested in conducting the research under the title category shift in bilingual book “Little Companion” by Arleen Aaron & Randy (2017).

## **1.2 Identification of the Problem**

Based on the background of the research, the problems of the research are identified as follow.

1. The shifting difficulties in translation of source language and target language.
2. The error shifting of meaning in translation of source language and target language.
3. The investigation of types of category shifts in English-Indonesia bilingual book “Little Companion” by Arleen Aaron & Randy (2017).
4. The significant contribution of translation shift in English-Indonesia bilingual book “Little Companion” by Arleen Aaron & Randy (2017).

5. The misstransferring messages of the source language to target language in English-Indonesia bilingual book “Little Companion” by Arleen Aaron & Randy (2017).

### **1.3 Limitation of the Problem**

This research was limited the problems to the investigation of types of category shifts in English-Indonesia bilingual book “Little Companion” by Arleen Aaron & Randy (2017) and the significant contribution of translation shift from source language to target language.

### **1.4 Formulation of the Problem**

Based on the limitation of the problem above, the problems in this research are formulated through the questions as follow:

1. What are the types of category shifts applied in the source language to target language in English-Indonesia bilingual book “Little Companion” by Arleen Aaron & Randy (2017)?
2. What are the significant contribution of category shifts applied in translating source language to target language?

### 1.5 Objectives of the Research

Based on the research formulation above, the objectives of this research are as follow:

1. To find out the types of category shift applied in the source language to target language in English-Indonesia bilingual book “Little Companion” by Arleen Aaron & Randy (2017).
2. To investigate the significant contribution of category shift applied in source language to target language.

### 1.6 Significance of the Research

Theoretically, this research would provide further information about translation shift in term of category shift which has four types; structure shift, class shift, unit shift and intra-system shift. And practically this research would enrich the knowledge of the readers in shifting of translation. Thus the theory of translation may be applied in translating the Indonesia to English or English to Indonesia.

### 1.7 Definition of Key Terms

- Bilingual book** : A written text that can be published in printed or electronic form that use two languages equally well, or (of a thing) using or involving two languages (Cambridge dictionary).
- Translation** : Translation is to transfer the message of the source language into the target language with the closest natural equivalence. (Catford as cited in Hatim and Munday, 2004)



- Translation shift : The small linguistic changes that occurs between source language and target language. (Catford as cited in Hatim and Munday, 2004)
- Category shift : Part of translation shift as unbounded which might be normal or free morphemes depends on what rank is appropriate include: structure, class, unit and intra-system shifts. (Catford as cited in Hatim and Munday, 2004)