

## **CHAPTER II**

### **REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE AND THEORITICAL FRAMEWORK**

#### **2.1 Translation**

Changing the words or phrases without transform the meaning of the source text through the target language text is called translation. Catford (as cited in Mobarakeh & Sardareh, 2016) stated that translation is a process in which all text or parts of the word are processed in order to get a new message. It's mean that the act of returning meaning or message from the source language into the target language where the meaning or message of the target language must be equivalent to the meaning of the source language.

Venuti (as cited in Dewi, 2016) stated that translation is a process of communication; the objective of translating is to impart the knowledge of the original to the foreign reader. Translation is basically a change in form. Talking about language formed refers to words, phrases, clauses, sentences, and paragraphs, which are spoken or written. These forms were referred to as the structure of a language.

Larsen (as cited in Kalantari & Karimnia, 2011) stated that translation is the process based on the theory that is possible to abstract the meaning of a text from its original in the target language. In case, translation has its own excitement, its own interest. A satisfactory translation is always possible, but a good translator is never satisfied with it. The translator makes it possible to translate information

from the users in different languages by producing in the target language, which has identical communicative values with the source (or original) text.

Based on above explanations, there were many definition of translation based on the different experts. It can be concluded translation was the process changing from the source language into target language in written text and spoken to get the information or messages of the source language without changing the meaning.

### **2.1.1 Methodology Translation**

Based on Vinay & Darbelnet (as cited in Venuty, 2000) methodology of translation was divided in two methods, such as direct or literal translation and oblique translation. Literal translation method is usually used as a first step in doing a translation. The difference is in grammatical construction among source language and target. While, oblique translation source language translation fails to convey something meaningful for various reasons because it does not have the right structural equation or expression. According to Hatim & Munday (2004) there are types methodology translation, the first three procedures are direct and the others are oblique.

#### **1. Borrowing**

Borrowing is the simplest method. Translators will only rewrite the term source language into the translated language without making any modifications.

#### **2. Caique**

Translation techniques are carried out by translating source language to target language phrases or words literally. Example in English word is President, in Indonesian word *Presiden*.

### 3. Literal translation

Literal translation is the direct transfer of a source language text into a grammatically in target language. Example in English “how are you?” in Indonesia “*bagaimana kabarmu*”.

### 4. Transposition

This method is done by changing one language level to another. For example is from words to phrases or even to sentences. Such as in English is Dumpster, in Indonesian is *tempat pembuangan sampah*.

### 5. Modulation

Modulation is a method of shifting the point of view. Shifting the point of view of meaning can be in the form of changing the active sentence to passive. For example sick it can be *unhealthy*.

### 6. Equivalence

Techniques with the use of familiar terms or expressions (by dictionary or daily use). Example in English word ambiguous in Indonesian is *ambigu*.

### 7. Adaptation

This technique is carried out by replacing the cultural elements that exist in SL with similar cultural elements and existing in TL.

## 2.1.2 Process of Translation

In conducting translation activities, translators transfer meaning from the source language to the target language. The translation process is done to determine the same meaning by using lexicons and grammatical structures that are adjusted in the target language and cultural context.

In addition, Nida (as cited in Hatim and Munday, 2004) stated that the process of translation consists of three stages: analysis, transfer, and restructuring. In analyzing, the translator analyzes the source text in terms of the relationship of grammar and the meaning of words and combinations of words. The purpose of the analysis of the source text is a full understanding of the message to be conveyed. Then the material analyzed was transferred in the mind of the translator from the source language to the target language. The important purpose of the restructuring process is to ensure that the translation must be acceptable to what the source text means. At this stage, where several revisions can occur, the translator must examine the target against the source text to ensure that there are no omissions, additions, or irregularities in the meaning of the translation.

In the field of ELT translation also plays its role. It may be the tool to make the students get more understanding on the foreign language they learn. However, translation has been neglected for a long time one of them is due the birth of direct method and communicative language teaching (CLT).

### **2.1.3 Translation Shifts**

Translation shift is a translation method that involves replacing the source language elements into the target language without changing the meaning. Hatim and Munday (as cited in Dewi, 2016) stated that translation shift is the small linguistic changes that occur between ST and TT. Translation shifts cannot be avoided because there is no language which is identical. The translation shift occurred is because both grammatically obligated and stylistically considered to be taken in the process of translation. There were two major types of shifts occur; level

shift and category shift. Level shift means is when a source language item at one linguistic level has a target language translation equivalent at a different level. It include shifts from grammar to lexis and vice-versa. However, Category shift means change from the formal correspondence in translation. Based on Catford's theory category shifts divided into four types namely structure-shifts, classshifts, unit-shifts (rank-changes), and intra-system-shifts.

#### 2.1.4 Category Shifts

Category shifts refer to unbounded and rank-bounded translation (Catford, 1965). 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 shifts, class shifts, unit shifts, and intra-system shifts.

##### 1. Structure Shifts

It involves a change in grammatical structure between the source language and target language. In grammar, structure shift can occur at all ranks. This theory was taken by Catford (as cited in Herman, 2017)

For example:

SL : Old man  
TL : Laki-laki tua

The SL noun phrase **old man** is translated into TL as a noun ***laki-laki tua*** (*laki-laki+tua*). The construction of SL noun phrase differs from TL. The SL noun phrase consists of modifier (pronoun) + head (noun) while the TL as a noun

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 *tua + laki-laki* is not accepted structure of modifier + head the phrase of **old man** is translated into *laki-laki tua*. In case is considered as a structure shift

## 2. Class Shifts

Class shift occurs when the translation equivalence of a source language item is a member of a different class from the original item. It was change in word class. A class shift means the grouping of the constituents of a unit according to the way they operate in the structure of another unit next higher in rank This theory was taken by Catford (as cited in Herman, 2017)

For example;

SL : Well, it's many years since we first met.

TL : *Yaah, telah bertahun – tahun sejak pertemuan pertama itu.*

In the English sentence above, the word “met” is the English verb (V2), and in the process of translation, it is transposed into “pertemuan” which is involved as a noun in Indonesia language. In this case, the shift occurred in the word class or part of speech from SL verb into TL noun; therefore, the shift is categorized as class shift. Furthermore, the translator may actually able to maintain word class of the source language (SL) by translating the word “met” into “bertemu” becomes “*telah bertahun – tahun sejak pertama kali kita bertemu*”. The word “met” and “bertemu” is involved in the same part of speech. However, the translator chooses to do shifting from SL verb to TL noun. Consequently, it can be concluded that in

this case the shift is not something obligated but it occurred due to the translator choice as the result of translator's stylistic consideration.

### 3. Unit Shift

Catford (as cited in Herman, 2017) explained the descriptive units of the grammar of any language are arranged into meaningful stretches or patterns. One single instance of these patterns is called unit. Unit shifts occur when translation equivalent of a source text unit at one rank 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 :My mouth had often watered **at the sight of them.**

TL :*Sering mulut saya ngiler **melihatnya***

The SL prepositional phrase **at the sight of them** is translated into TL word *melihatnya* (verb). The shift in the sentence above occurs from phrase rank to the lower rank called *word*, so it is considered as unit shift which is exclusively called low level shift. Considering the meaning in context, the Indonesian grammatical system obligates the English prepositional phrase above to be translated into Indonesian word – verb *melihatnya*. The result of translation would be unacceptable if the English phrase above is translated literally into Indonesia language.

High level to lower level is the part of unit shift. High level to lower level occurs when translation equivalent in source language consist of two words or more but after translate into target language just one word. Example:

SL : fell flat  
 TL : *Terjatuh*

In the data shows there is unit shift. It is translation it is translation in term high level to lower level. It means that in the source language there are two words but after translated into target language became one word. It can be seen on word **fell flat** which is consists of one word was translated into ***terjatuh*** which is consists of one word.

a. Low level to higher level

Low level to higher level is the part of unit shift. Low level to higher occurs when translation equivalent in source language consist of one word but after translate into target language more than one word.

SL : Unbelievable  
 TL : *Luar Biasa*

From the example above, it is translation in term low level to higher level is the opponent of high level to lower level. In this case, it can be said that the amount of word TL is much more than SL.

#### 4. Intra-system Shift

Catford (as cited in Hatim and Munday, 2004). Intra-system shifts mean deviations from formal correspondence where one system in the SL has a different (unrelated) system in TL. Intra-system shifts are used to show that shifts occur internally in the language system in question. For example the certain “plural” noun in English becomes “singular” noun in Indonesia language, such as: *many books* is translated into *banyak buku*. In this example, although in Indonesia language there



is a corresponding plural form for *books* (that is through repetition of the word *buku-buku*).

## 2.2 Previous Research

The phenomenon of category shift had been researched on several previous translation studies. The first study was conducted by Kalantari and Karimnia (2011). They examined how different the types of shifts introduced by Catford. This research was comparative- descriptive model. It discussed how the similar response in drama that translation could be achieved in the target language, i.e., Persian through a new type of translation shift.

Next research conducted by Mobarakeh & Sardareh (2016) organized journal under the title, *The effect of translation shifts on the level of readability of two Persian translations of novel "1984" by George Orwell*. The aim of the reserach was to rank Catford's shifts based on their effectiveness on the level of readability of translation. For this purpose, the typology and frequency of the translation shifts were measured. And made the tests of each translation made by the researcher and checked by experts were given to the junior students to answer.

The third research was conducted by Mahbudi & Mutaffat (2015). They analyzed a comparative study which explored the similarities and dissimilarities between the advertising techniques and persuasive strategies used in the English advertisements and their translated versions in Persian this research investigated the effects of advertisement text types on the translation approaches taken. Then this research draws data from two types of advertisements; the health and cosmetics, and the automobile and electronic products. The study had taken a linguistic

approach, i.e. it investigates the language function(s) assumed by advertisements. The findings of the study suggest that not only the language of the advertisement but also the advertisement, i.e. the type of commodity which was advertised, could be affected the translation approach, strategy and techniques employed.

Next, previous study was conducted by Miranti (2017) this research described the findings is descriptive-qualitative by having textual data from the source language in English and target language in Indonesian. Having these comparisons would assist to focusing on the analysis of shifts happened in the translation. The data source was one of Sidney Sheldon's famous novel *Windmills of the Gods* and its translation in Indonesian language *Kincir Angin Para Dewa*. There were 112 shifts found in the Indonesian translation, yet this research focuses on ten most representative translation shifts based on Catford translation shifts concepts, that were level shift and category shift.

The last previous study was conducted by Hijjo & Kadhim (2017). They determined the types of the grammatical shifts between English as a source language (SL) and Arabic as a target language (TL) realized when translating English media newss into Arabic. Furthermore, it examined the quality of the source text message after applying the grammatical shifts. To attain the research objectives supported by Catford. The research corpus was a raw data consists of 40 English written news texts and their Arabic correspondences which were collected from the British Broadcasting Corporation (BBC) channel website. It also found that BBC translators applied all types of shift in their translations from English into Arabic.

Based on previous researches, the researcher found the similarities and the differences. The similarities of this research and previous research used by theory of Catford to analyzed about category shift. Then, the differences of this research did not only analyzed types of category shift but found out contribution of translation shift that applied in the result of translation. The previous research took the data from Novel, advertisement, website BB. While this research took the data from English-Indonesia bilingual book “Little Companions” by Arleen Aaron & Randy (2017).

### **2.3 Theoretical Framework**

This sub chapter, described the theoretical framework that refers types of category shift purposed by Catford. There were four types of category shift such as structure shift, class shift unit shift and intra-system shift. The category shift exists in English-Indonesia bilingual book “Little Companion” by Arleen Aaron & Randy (2017).