CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

I. 1 Background of the Study

The most important function of language is as a means of communication, manifested either in spoken language or in written language. People use language to express what is in their mind, thus it plays a very important role in human interaction. Language is used in everyday life, and in almost all activities we do. People need language to establish and maintain their social relationships. Language, indeed, has become a must.

Communication may occur under various circumstances, with various people and languages involve in it. It may take places among the family, in the society, and even between countries in the world.

However, there are so many languages, and this raises some problems in the process of communication, because not every people understand all these languages; Japanese speaking people perhaps do not understand Dutch, only a few Russians speak bahasa Indonesia, and most Chinese knows nothing about Arabic. Nevertheless, a contact between languages is unavoidable for people from different countries have to make contact to each other,

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there is a structure-shift in the translation above. The SL's structure is SPC, while the TL's structure is SP, Thus, the SPC construction changes to an SP construction, means that the shift is from transitive into intransitive. If the SL sentences is translated into *'Dia perlu menjaga dirinya sendiri ..'* (TL lit), a different interpretation of the message in the SL might arise. So, a shift has to occur in the translation, in order to enable the message to be communicated effectively and to be understood perfectly by the readers.

"Shift" (Catford's term) or "transposition" (Vinay & Darbelnet), is a translation procedure involving a change in the grammar from SL to TL (Newmark,1988 : 85). It is acceptable in translation, since the notion 'equivalent' mentioned by Catford in his definition of translation does not mean 'sameness', but 'equivalence in meaning'. This was supported by Mounin, as he stated: "Translation can't simply reproduce, or be, the original" (Newmark, 1988 : 5). Thus, translation shifts occur in all translated materials.

Based on this, the writer intends to analyze shifts that occur in the translation of English into bahasa Indonesia. Sometimes, when she read a fiction, or literary works which are translated from English, and

then compared them with the original ones, she found that there are some changes in the grammar, for example, *It was early in April in the year '83 that I woke one morning* ... (SL 34) is translated into *'Di pagi awal bulan April 1883 itu aku terbangun dari tidurku'* ... (TL 384) She thinks, this is interesting to observe since she deals with both English and bahasa Indonesia resources for her study, and she always finds this kind of phenomenon.

As a source of data, the writer chooses a short story by Sir Arthur Conan Doyle whose title is The speckled Band which has been translated into Lilitan Bintik Bintik. This choice is done for purposes of interest and availability of translated materials, not for literary reason or appreciation. In analyzing the texts, the writer will just focus her analysis on the translation shifts that occur in these materials and she will only base on Catford's theory of translation shifts in analyzing them.

I.2 Statement of the Problem

The problem which is attempted to be solved in this thesis is : what kinds of translation shifts occur in the translation of The Speckled Band into bahasa Indonesia.

I.3 Objective of the Study

The aims of this study are :

I.3.1 To find out all kinds of shifts that occur in the translation of <u>The Speckled Band</u> into bahasa Indonesia

I.3.2. To find out how far Catford's theory can be applied in analyzing the translation of <u>The Speckled Band</u> into bahasa Indonesia.

I.4 Significance of the Study

The outcome of the analysis in this thesis is expected to be a useful contribution for other further studies about translation. It is also expected that this thesis can be a help for students who are interested in the same field of study. Furthermore, the writer hopes that this thesis will broaden our knowledge and perspective of the nuances of language.

I.5 Scope and Limitation

This thesis will discuss translation shifts in the translation of English into bahasa Indonesia, regardless of any literary appreciation though the source of data is a literary work. The analysis of the translation shifts will be concentrated on the translation of <u>The Speckled Band</u> into bahasa Indonesia, and will only use

the theory of translation shifts proposed by Catford.

I.6 Theoretical Background

Translation is not merely the transfer of words from one language to another, it involves many aspects of language itself, thus the writer thinks that a linguistic theory in general will be appropriate to be used for this thesis. To support this theory, she will also deal with translation theories, and to analyze the data, she intends to apply Catford's theory of translation shifts (See also chapter II of this thesis for further elaboration).

Shift in translation means departures from formal correspondence in the process of going from the SL to the TL. Catford had classified translation shifts into two major types of level shift and category shift.

(1) Level shifts.

a shift in which a SL item at one linguistic level has a TL translation equivalent at a different level.

(2) Category shifts.

departures from formal correspondence in translation, comprises :

a. Structure shifts ; the TL equivalent has a different construction from the SL.

b. Class shifts ; the translation equivalent of a SL item is a member of a different class from the original item.

c. Unit shifts ; changes of rank, the translation equivalent of a unit at one rank in the SL is a unit at a different rank in the TL.

d. Intra-system shifts ; if the shift occurs internally,within a system; where SL and TL posses systems which approximately correspond formally as to their constitution, but when translation involves selection of a non corresponding in the TL system.

Based on this theory, the writer wants to analyze the shifts that occur in the translation of the data.

I.7 Hypothesis

After reading the data (both English and Indonesian versions of The Speckled Band) and doing an observation towards the translation shifts in those texts, the writer hypothesize that Catford's theory of translation shifts whose examples are mostly in English, German, and French is also able to be applied in analyzing shifts in the translation from English into bahasa Indonesia.

I.8 Method of the Study

In doing this thesis, the writer uses a descriptive analysis method which is based on the library research, since in dealing with the problems, and to get the theory as well as other informations to support the analysis, she collects the data from books, encyclopaedia, and other printed materials related to the study. One thing that she shall emphasize here is that she will not do a judgemental analysis in this thesis, meaning that she will not judge whether the translation of the SL text is correct or incorrect, good or bad.

I.8.1 Technique of data collection

The process of collecting the data will be suited to Catford's theory of translation shifts. First the writer will observes both the materials and the theory, so she will be able to formulate the data required. Then, she will select from the data sentences, clauses, phrases, words and morphemes which contain a shift to become the input for the analysis.

I.8.2 Technique of data analysis

All data which have been collected and observed will be analyzed systematically :

- Select and observe the structural changes taken from the translation of the data.

- Categorize them into types of shifts proposed by Catford.

- Compare the SL and the TL.

- Identify the distinction between the SL and the TL constructions.

- Make generalization from the occurences of the shifts.

- Draw a conclusion from the generalization.

I.8 Definition of Key Terms

Translation is the replacement of textual material in one language (SL) by euivalent textual material in another language. (Catford 1965 : 20)

Shift is a translation procedure involving a change in the grammar from SL to TL. (Newmark, 1988 : 85)

Formal correspondence is any TL category which may be said to occupy, as nearly as possible the 'same' place in the economy of the TL as the given SL category occupies in the SL. (Catford, 1965 : 32)

Translation equivalent is any TL text or portion of text which is observed to be the equivalent of a given SL text or portion of text. (Catford, 1965 : 20)

Linguistic Analysis means an analysis of the written TL text in terms of its grammatical aspects ; it excludes an analysis of non linguistic factors such as

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what Newmark calls "intention of the translator" in the analysis of shifts.

Unit is the category set up to account for those stretches of language-activity which carry recurrent meaningful patterns.

Class is a grouping of members of a unit in terms of the way in which they operate in the structure of the unit next above. In this thesis, the writer will just focus on it as parts of speech and ignored its operation in the structure.

System is a finite sets of alternants, among which a choice must be made, for example number system.

I.10 Organization of the Paper

This thesis is divided into five chapters which relates one to another. Chapter I, the introduction, consists of ten points, describing all about this thesis globally. Chapter II will be the theoretical framework, in which the writer gives a more detail explanation about some related theories and the theory that will be used in the analysis. In chapter II she will also mention some related studies about this thesis, if there's any. Chapter III consists of the methods in finishing this thesis and a general discussion about the data. Chapter IV is the presentation and analysis of the

data. Finally, chapter V is for the conclusions and findings, as the result of the analysis in chapter IV.

CHAPTER II

THEORETICAL FRAMEWORK