CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

1.1. Background of Study

Language is one of the most influential aspects of humans. Catford (1965) states that language is a pattern of human behaviour. Language is one of most significant ways in which humans engage in social situations. Buhler (as cited in Newmark, 1988) mentions three main functions of language: the expressive, the informative, and the vocative. Additionally, Kracht (2008) describes language as a tool for communication. However, there are many languages spoken all across the world, such as English, Bahasa Indonesia, Arabic, Spanish, and so forth. Each language has their own systems and characteristics. Since there are numerous languages exist, this might be a barrier to communication. In order to minimize the barrier, people could translate the foreign languages into their language. By translating one language into another language, the information could be delivered properly and the process of communication could be easier.

Larson (1984) defines translation as the process of transforming a text from the source language to the target language. Bell, (as cited in Herman, 2014), describes translation as an activity of replacing one language's representation with an equal representation in another language. Referring to Machali's *Pedoman bagi Penerjemah* (2000), translators carry out new communication activities using the outcomes of existing communications in the form of text

through translation activities. Translators use these activities to create a "bridge of meaning" between source language producers and target language readers. In brief, translation is the process of transferring a message from a source language to a target language which involves two languages with different cultural backgrounds.

Translation is not a simple activity to do. This activity relates to the meaning or message which is abstract. According to Nida (1974), in the process of translation, the source language message and style should be transferred into the target language as natural as possible. Toer in Hartanto (2017) states that translating written works, both literary and non-literary, from one language to another is an activity that requires more than simply translating a work. In translating process, the translator should take some considerations and thoughtful steps in delivering the message from the source language to the target language. All of the steps should be done in order to find the closest meaning and achieving the naturalness. Therefore, it becomes a challenge for the translator in finding the most equivalent words in translating from the source language to the target language without losing the message of the source language.

Unfortunately, sometimes the translator encounters difficulties in translating from the source language into the target language. Hartanto (2017) adds these difficulties cover various aspects, including linguistic aspect, cultural aspect, and literary aspect. Referring to Hartono (as cited in Hartanto, 2017), the difficulties related to the linguistic aspect include the translator's

difficulty in understanding the structure of particularly long and complex grammar sentences and paragraphs. Furthermore, cultural aspects occur when the translator has trouble finding similar terminology for material culture, cultural events and traditions, and sociocultural understandings that emerge in the text. Alwasilah (2005) argues that the greater the cultural differences between the two languages, the more difficult it is to translate.

Then difficulties in the literary aspect arise when translators, for example, translate idiomatic expressions, language styles (metaphors, figures of speech, personification, etc.), series of words that containing alliteration or assonance, terms related to the setting and atmosphere in the text. story, and the names of the character owners (proper names). Since those difficulties appear in translating a text from the source language into the target language, then translation shift is required.

Translation shift is a translation method which is caused by the differences of the grammatical elements between the source language and the target language. According to Catford (1965), translation shift is divided into two, they are level shift and category shift. Level shift is the change between grammatical to lexical or vice versa. Category shift consists of four parts namely class shift, structure shift, intra-system shift, and unit shift.

One of the grammatical aspects which could be shifted in the process of translation is a noun phrase. Noun phrase is a group of words which is formed

by head and modifier. Head could be the noun itself or pronoun. And modifier is divided into two: pre-modifier and post-modifier. For instance:

SL: Beautiful sunshine, … (*The Girl on the Train*, p. 24)

TL: Cahaya matahari indah, … (*The Girl on the Train* Bahasa Indonesia version, p. 4)

In the example above, the phrase in the source language, English, has a different structure after being translated into the target language, Bahasa Indonesia. The translator chose to change the structure of the phrase when translating from the source language (SL) into target language (TL). The phrase *beautiful sunshine* consists of modifier + head pattern, *beautiful* is modifier and *sunshine* is head. When this phrase is translated into *cahaya matahari indah*, the structure becomes head + modifier pattern, *indah* modifies *cahaya matahari*.

A multilingual and multicultural society today need effective, and efficient communication between cultures and languages. As a result, translation skills are becoming increasingly vital. Translation shift is one of the translation skills that interesting to be analysed. It assists translators in writing a good translation while also making it more natural and transparent. Because a good translation, according to Larson, may be identified by its clarity, accuracy, and naturalness.

Here are some previous studies on translation shifts and phrases that have been conducted to have a better understanding of them. Muhammad Firhat (2019) in the study, *Translation Technique and Shift: Analysis of The*

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Translation of Prepositional Phrase Found in Indonesian Version of John Green's Looking for Alaska (Mencari Alaska) aims to analyse the technique and shift of translation in Indonesian version of John Green's *Looking for Alaska*. This study found that to avoid awkwardness, reduction technique is used most frequently and class shift is the most common category shift in translating the novel since it is hard to maintain the lexical category of the source text.

Study conducted by Herdani Kantiastuti (2015), *An Analysis of Category Shifts in the English-Bahasa Indonesia Breaking Dawn Movie Texts,* concluded that the structure shift has the highest frequency which is more than 50% from the data collected because use the grammatical systems between the source language and the target language is different and to achieve the efficiency since the subtitling process is limited by the time and the space of the screen. Also, the highest percentage of the degree of equivalence is the complete meaning which means that the messages of the source language are transferred as equivalent as possible in the target language.

Herman (2015) in the study titled *Category Shifts in the English Translation of Harry Potter and the Philosopher's Stone Movie Subtitle into Indonesia (An Applied Linguistics Study)* shows that all kinds of category shifts found in the subtitle from English into Bahasa Indonesia and the dominant category shift found in movie subtitle is unit shift. This study was conducted in order to find out the shifts in Bahasa Indonesia movie subtitle of Harry Potter and the Philosopher's Stone.

Another study which discusses shifting in translation is *The Analysis of Translation-Shift of The English Noun Phrase Used in The Garfield "Takes Up Space" Comic* by Fitri Wulandari (2014). This study aims to analyse shifting of translation of the English noun phrase in the Garfield "Takes Up Space" Comic. The researcher found 106 rank shifts of noun phrases in the data. By using Catford, the study reveals the most dominant category is structure shift which found in 59 phrases.

Study conducted by Dwi Indah Mutiara, Ahmad Sofwan, and Panca Kalisa (2019) entitled *An Analysis of English Phrasal Verb Translation in Totto-Chan Novel: The Little Girl at The Window,* is attempted to focus on phrasal verb translation of an English and Bahasa Indonesia novel Totto-chan: The Little Girl at the Window. The researcher found the most strategy used is using idiom of similar meaning but dissimilar form. Also, this study revealed that Totto-chan: The Little Girl at the Window translation is accurate, acceptable, and highly readable.

Adibah Munir (2018) investigates the types of language and the language functions spoken by the main character in Paula Hawkins' novel, *The Girl on the Train*, in a study titled "*Language Functions Used in Hawkins' Novel "The Girl on the Train"*". The study deployed descriptive qualitative methods in revealing the data and using Holmes' theory. From the data, the research concluded that the language functions used by the main character in the novel were expressive, directive, referential, and poetic function. The most frequently

used language function was expressive function. The main character mostly used expressive function to express her feelings and emotions.

In terms of theory and focus of the study, this study is quite related to previous studies initiated by Muhammad Firhat (2019), Herdani Kantiastuti (2015), Herman (2015), Fitri Wulandari (2014), and Dwi Indah Mutiara et al. (2019); two of them even investigate category shift in specific. Nonetheless, the corpus is entirely different. The corpus of this study is the same as that of Adibah Munir (2018), Paula Hawkins' *The Girl on the Train*. This previous study helped to learn how other theories examine the corpus. Since there are no studies that particularly address noun phrase in *The Girl on the Train*, the writer would like to discuss English and Bahasa Indonesia noun phrase and its category shift. Differing from previous related studies above, this study aims to analyse the translation shifts occur in the English and Bahasa Indonesia version of *The Girl on the Train* novel by Paula Hawkins, focusing on its category shift of noun phrases using Catford's shift theory. This study also investigates the dominant category shift occur in the novel.

Currently, many written works, both literary and non-literary, scientific and non-scientific in the form of books, e-books, journal articles, magazines, newspapers, novels, collections of poetry, and even songs have been translated from English into Bahasa Indonesia. Therefore, translation becomes an interesting topic to discuss. Translation, particularly in category shift, is chosen to be analysed because referring to Sayogie (2014), translation from foreign languages, especially English into Bahasa Indonesia is a critical step because

it will have two benefits: it will assist simplify the flow of scientific knowledge and accelerating the process of developing Bahasa Indonesia into a scientific language. Furthermore, more in-depth understanding of many aspects will be acquired in the process of translating, such as linguistic aspects, cultural aspects, and literary aspects.

The Girl on the Train is chosen as the corpus for this study since it is a fairly new novel, having been published in 2015 and translated into Bahasa Indonesia by Ingrid Nimpoeno under the same title, *The Girl on the Train*. Furthermore, particularly in the field of translation, this novel has not been frequently used as a research corpus.

1.2. Research Question

According to the background of study, the research question will be discussed by the writer is: "What is the dominant category shift of noun phrases in the English and Bahasa Indonesia *The Girl on the Train* novel?"

1.3. Purpose of Study

The aim of this study is to find out the dominant category shift of noun phrases in the English-Bahasa Indonesia *The Girl on the Train* novel.

1.4. Scope of Study

The focus of this study primarily on the types of category shifts, such as structure shift, class shift, unit shift, and intra-system shift of noun phrases. Furthermore, this study calculates the dominant category shift occurs in the data collected. The data were collected from two novels, English version of *The Girl on the Train,* a psychological-thriller novel by Paula Hawkins and Bahasa Indonesia version of *The Girl on the Train* translated by Ingrid Nimpoeno.

1.5. Significance of Study

This study is expected to enhance the knowledge of the readers, particularly in the sphere of translation shift. This study also could be useful as reference for future researchers in conducting study related to translation, especially category shifts.