CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background of the Study

Language is the most important tool in our life. People all around the world use languages for a thousand years as a means of communication. It has a very important role to help people build a relationship between each other, to help people in sharing thoughts and ideas, and also to help people to do transactions and negotiation. In other words, language is an important tool in communication. One thing that cannot be denied is a diversity of language. Diversity of language is one of the problem in communication, this diversity need a solution to make the language transferred and to be understood by people in a different language, the solution of this diversity is a translation. Translation has a very important role in solving this communication problem. Communication among people from different countries, might be interfered because of their language differences, but it can be solved by a translation or translating (a text) in a language into another.

Translation is defined as the procees of transferring meaning, that involved two different languages, the source language (SL) and the target language (TL). As Munday (2001 : 4) states that the term translation itself has several meanings: it can refer to the general subject field, the product (the text has been translated) or the process (the act of producing the translation), otherwise known as translating. Scholars have many opinions about the translation meaning. However it is, they have the same purposes, transferring meaning from one language to another language.

Every language in the world has its own characteristics. Therefore, when the source language and the target language are widely different in structure and cultural background, there cannot be an exact equivalent transfer of the source language into the target language. Nababan (1999) states that there are two important factors in translation, they are linguistics factor that cover words, phrases, clauses and sentences; and non-linguistics factor that cover the cultural knowledge on both source and target language culture. To overcome the differences in characteristics of both languages, translators are required to understand the structure of both the source and target languages. It can be said that translation is a complicated process encompassing both linguistic and non-linguistic problems.

One aspect of the linguistic problems to be mastered by a translator is the structure, means that the sequence of linguistic units have relationship to each other. Those structure also named as grammatical structure. One of the language grammatical units is a phrase. It is usually inserted into a sentence. There are several types of phrases, such as noun phrase, adjective phrase, adverb phrase, and preposition phrase. A translator who translates English text into Indonesian has to be competent in mastering both English and Indonesian language structure. It will make them capable in grasping the meaning embedded in the text accurately, and will allow them to transfer the same meaning correctly and appropriately using the suitable structure in the target language.

Whereas, when the form in source language has a new form or different form/structures from the target language, it is called shifts. Catford (1965: p.73)

states that shifts is departures from formal correspondence in the process of going from the SL to the TL. In addition, he points out two major types of shift which include level shifts and category shifts. Category shifts have four kinds, namely *structure shifts, class shifts, unit shifts, and intra-system shifts.*

Concerning with shifts and noun phrases there are some previous studies those have close relation with. First, Dianasari's skripsi (2008) entitled *'Translation Variation of English Noun Phrase in Sir Arthur Conan Doyle's Novel The Adventures of Sherlock Holmes and its translation Petualangan Sherlock Holmes'* classifies the translation variation of English noun phrase, finding the most frequently translation variation meaning of English noun phrase, describing the appropriateness of translation English Indonesian noun phrase, and the pattern of English noun phrase. The result shows that there are eight types of translation variation meaning of English noun phrase, namely: English noun phrase is translated into noun, noun phrase, noun clause, adjective, adjective phrase, verb, verb phrase, and adverb phrase.

Second, a skripsi by Andini (2007) entitled *"Translation Shift Found in the Novel No Greater Love by Danielle Steel"*. Her study discusses about the types of shift and equivalence occurs from the data collected from the source. She concludes that there are structural and class shift occur in the translation. However, the shifts do not change the meaning. They can be understood by the reader.

Third, a skripsi by Sukarini (2005) entitled *"The Structural Shift of Noun Phrase in the Process of English-Indonesian Translation in the Novel A Perfect*

Stranger" this study concerns about translation shift, which especially discusses about the structural shift of noun phrase and also the principle of loss and gain of information which is common in transferring meaning from one language to another. This study concludes that structure shift occurs mostly in the process of transferring the meaning of noun phrase (NP) from a Source Language (SL) text into a Target Language (TL) text.

From the previous studies above, the study tries to find out the shifts of Indonesian translation of English noun phrases (NP) in *The Hunger Games: Catching Fire* Novel by Suzanne Collins as the source of the data, thw writer also tries to find out the factors of the shifts occuring in the translation. The similarities and difference of this study with previous studies above are; 1) Dianasari's skripsi (2008) *"Translation Variation of English Noun Phrase in Sir Arthur Conan Doyle's Novel The Adventures of Sherlock Holmes and its translation Petualangan Sherlock Holmes"* focuses only on the variation/type of noun phrase. While, this study is focus on the variation of translation shift. The similarities with this study is the source of the data is a novel. 2) Andini's skripsi *"Translation Shift Found in the Novel No Greater Love by Danielle Steel" (2007)* is the same with this study in which both discuss about the shifts in the translation of novel. However, the difference is this study focused on the shifts of noun phrase in a novel 3) Sukarini's skripsi *"The Structural Shift of Noun Phrase in the Process of English-Indonesian Translation in the Novel A Perfect Stranger"* (2005) is same with this study in which both discuss about the shifts of noun phrase in the translation of novel as the source of data, and the factors of the shifts occuring in

the translation. The differences is, Sukarini's skripsi is only focused on structural shift, while this study is will be focused on all of the type of translation shift which include level shift, structural shift, class shift, unit shift, and intra-system shift.

The Hunger Games: Catching Fire novel is chosen because this novel are a best-selling novel, and translation shift analysis focusing on noun phrases has not been conducted yet especially in English Department of UNJ. Noun phrases is chosen because the writer want to be specific in this study, and noun phrases also the most easiest type of phrases to be found in a sentences. However, many of us are still confused in differentiating the word order in head words of the English and Indonesian noun phrases. It is because the English and Indonesian head words are not the same. In Indonesian noun phrases, the head word is head – initial position, while in English the head word is head – final position.

1.2 Research Questions

The problems will be discussed in this study, as formulated through the following questions:

1. What are the types of the shifts that occur in the translation of the noun phrases in the novel *The Hunger Games: Catching Fire*?

2. What are the factors that cause the shifts in the translation of the noun phrases in the novel *The Hunger Games: Catching Fire*?

1.3 Purpose of the Study

Based on the research questions, this study aimed to:

1. To find out the types of the shifts that occur in the translation of the noun phrases in the novel *The Hunger Games: Catching Fire*?

2. To find out the factors that cause the shifts in the translation of the noun phrases in the novel *The Hunger Games: Catching Fire*?

. **1.4 Scope of the Study**

This study will focus on translation shift in the translation of English noun phrases into Indonesian in the novel *The Hunger Games: Catching Fire* by Suzanne Collins as the source of the data.

1.5 Significance of the Study

This study is expected to enlarge the knowledge of the readers, especially the students of English Department of State University of Jakarta, the other students from English Literature major, and for a translator. The writer also hopes that this research would be a reference for those who are interested in translation studies, especially ones who intend to learn further about translation shift in a literary works, especially a novel.