# CHAPTER II

# LITERATURE REVIEW

## 2.1 Review of Translation

There are some definitions of translation which defined by different writers/experts. Each theory is not exactly the same to the other, it is based on their own perception of translation itself. Newmark in Approaches To Translation (1981: p.7) said that translation is a craft consisting in the attempt to replace a written message and/or statement in one language by the same message and/or statement in other language. Another definition as Bell, T.R (in Muhtalifah, 2011) translation is the expression in another language (Target Language) of what has been expressed in another (Source Language) preserving semantic and stylistic equivalences. Translation consists in reproducing in the target language the closets natural equivalent of the SL message, firstly in terms of meaning and secondly in terms of style. Meanwhile, according to Catford (1965: p.20) state that translation is the replacement of textual material in one language by equivalent textual material in another language.

Based on those definitions above that there are three cases in translation: (1). It includes two languages: the SL (source language) and TL (target language). (2). To defend the content of message of SL text to TL text. And (3). A translator tries to find equivalent of SL text to TL text.

**2.2 Process of Translation**

The process of translation is a series of activities which be done by a translator at the time the translator transfer the message from the source language into the target language (Nababan, 1997)

A translator has to be careful in doing the activity of translation, because a mistake in one point can caused mistakes in another point. If this happened, the result of the translation would be less satisfying.

According to Nida and Taber (in Munday, 2001: 40) there are three stages in the process of translating a text from a language to another, of which is cannot be done through a single stage:

1. Analysis

Analysis is in which the surface structure (a message as given in Source Language) is analysed in terms of the grammatical relationship, also the meaning of the word and combinations of word.

2. Transfer

The second process of translating is transferring. Transfer is in which the analyzed material is transferred in the mind of the translator from SL to TL. If it is needed, a translator can start to write it. At this stage, a translator tries to get the details of the message.

3. Restructuring

The final process of translating is restructuring. Restructuring is in which the transferred material restructured, to make the final message in SL is fully acceptable in the receptor language (TL). In this last stage, the grammatical structure and semantics of SL is changed to TL, to make the translation result is fully acceptable in the TL.

According to Larson (1984:17), when translating a text, the translators goal is an idiomatic translation which makes every effort to communicate their meaning of the source text into the natural forms of the receptor language. Larson simply presents the diagram of the process as follows:
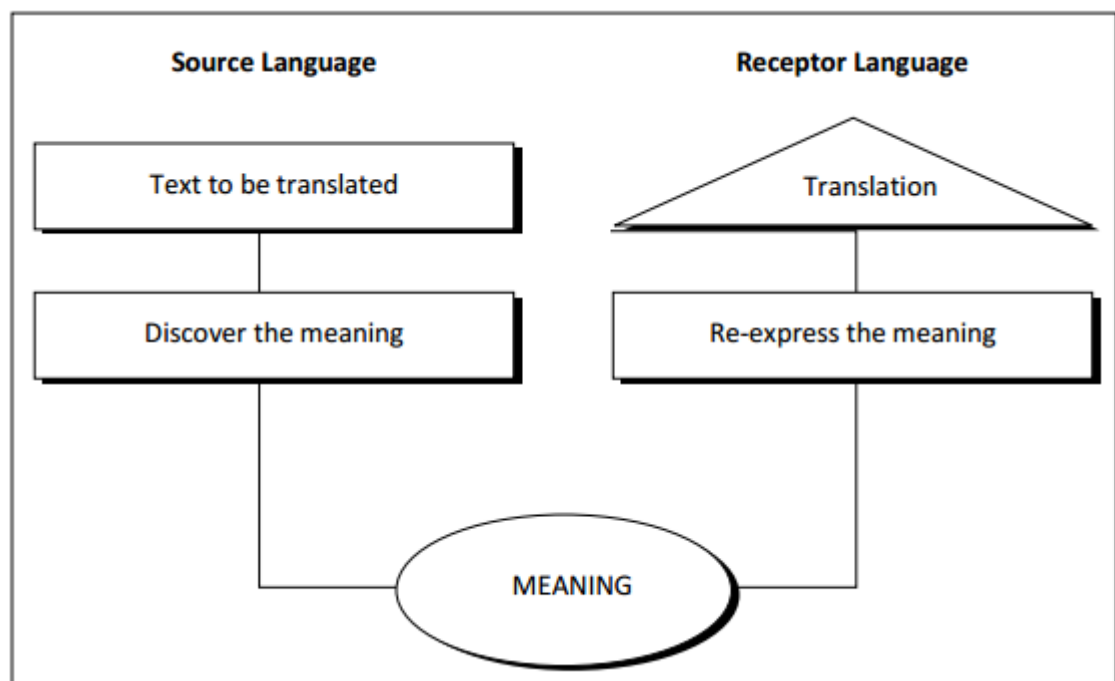


*Figure 1.*

*Diagram of the Translation Process by Larson*

The different forms between square and triangle show the form of the text to be translated and the translation results. They describe that in translation text, the forms of the source language may be changed into appropriate forms of the receptor language in order to achieve the idiomatic translation.

By knowing the processes according to some experts above, anyone can do translating easily. It is because the processes above give explanation that anyone can follow. Translation is not an easy job. It needs serious attempt. Someone cannot translate some texts just like that. The translator should do this work systematically. Therefore, it needs a process. It is useful to guide the translator to do his/her job.

## 2.3 The Equivalence of Translation

Equivalence is a central concept in translation theory. Nida (2000:129) states that there are fundamentally two types of equivalence in translation namely formal equivalence (F-E) and dynamic equivalence (D-E). Formal equivalence is oriented to the form and content of the source language (SL). In this kind of translation, the translator wants to reproduce as closely and  meaningfully as possible the form and content of the source language. An F-E translation is basically source-oriented, that is, it is designed to reveal as much as possible the form and content of the original message. F-E translation usually attempts to reproduce several formal elements: grammatical units, consistency in word usage, and meanings in terms of the source text. This translation also normally attempts not to make adjustments in idioms, but rather to produce such expressions more or less literally.

Dynamic equivalence is oriented to the complete naturalness of expression, in which the translator is not so concerned with matching the receptor language message with the source language message, but with dynamic relationship, namely the relationship between the receptor and the message which should be substantially the same as that existing between the original receptor and themessage.

To define a dynamic equivalence is to describe it as a process to produce in the target language "the closest natural equivalent to the source language message". This definition carries three very important terms, namely:

a. *Equivalent;* which points toward the source language message (in which the original message should be given its proper equivalent).

b. *Natural*; which points toward the receptor language (the form of the translation should be natural to the receptor language reader).

c. *Closest;* which binds the two orientations together on the basis of the highest degree of approximation (since translation cannot be identical with the original so that it should be as closest as possible to the original).

**2.4 Translation Shift**

There can be no absolute correspondence between languanges (Nida (1964) in Venuti (2000 : 126)). Consequently, shifts may occur in translation. Shifts occur in either translation or interpreting. As stated by Catford (1965) in Venuti (2000 : 141), shifts are departures from formal correspondence in the process of going from the source language (SL) to the target language (TL). He

also classifies the shifts into two major types, namely *level shift* and *category shift*.

**a. Level Shift**

The first type of shift, is level shift. According to Catford (1965), level shift means that a SL item at one linguistic level has a TL translation equivalent at a different level. Example of shift at linguistic level is the shift from grammar to lexis. Actually,this kind of shift frequently occurs in translation. For example:

| *SL* | *Sam has eaten* |
|------|-----------------|
| *TL* | *Sam sudah makan* |

The form of 'has eaten (has + past participle)' is grammatical form in English, which indicates a period that continues until now or to indicates a recent happening, while its translation in Indonesian is using 'sudah', which is a lexical form. Here, shift at one linguistic level (grammar) to different linguistic level (lexis) occurs.

**b. Category Shift**

The second type of shift, category shift, deals with unbounded and rank-unbound translation. The term "rank-bound" translation simply refers to particular cases where equivalences is intentionally limited to ranks below the sentences. Meanwhile, unbounded translation means the translation equivalences may take

place in any appropriate rank whether it is a sentence, clause, phrase (group), word, or morpheme.

Halliday (1985) in Machali (1998 : 13) identifies five units representing ranks in English, namely sentence, clause, group (or phrase), word, and morpheme.

1) Sentence

Sentence is a group of words conveying a question, a statement,etc.

*E.g. 'Quinn will visit me this coming December'*

2) Clause

Clause is a group of words having a subject and a verb.

*E.g. 'Quinn will visit me this coming December and bring me a present.'*

Example above consists of two clauses based on the verbs used.

3) Group (phrase)

Group (phrase) means a group of words which do not have a finite verb. Phrase forms a part of a sentence. In some cases, phrase is a group of words containing a certain meaning if they are used together. There are five kinds of phrase, namely noun phrase, adjective phrase, adverb phrase, verb phrase, and prepositional phrase.

3.1) Noun phrase

Noun phrase is a word group with a noun or pronoun as its head and the noun head can be accompanied by modifiers, determiners (as, the, a), or complements.

*E.g. 'A new brown wooden table '*

Example above is an illustrations of noun phrase where a noun 'table' is modified by three adjectives 'new', 'brown', and 'wooden'.

3.2) Adjective phrase

Adjective phrase is the adjective in a group of words.

*E.g. ' the police arrested a man of criminal nature '*

3.3) Adverb phrase

Adverb phrase is the work of a adverb can be done by a group of words.

*E.g. ' clinton ran with great speed '*

3.4) Verb phrase

Verb phrase is a combination of a verb and a particle ( auxiliaries, complements, or modifiers).

*E.g ' no one gets away with murderer '*

3.5) Prepositional phrase

Prepositional phrase is a phrase will begin with a preposition and end with a noun , pronoun, gerund or clause, and the "object" of the preposition . The object of preposition will often have one or more modifiers to describe it.

*E.g. ' from my grandmother'*

4) Word

Word is a letter or a group of letters which have meaning.

*E.g. 'brown'*

5) Morpheme

Morpheme means a smallest unit of meaning which a word can be separated into.*E.g. the suffix 'ence' in the word 'correspondence'* indicates that the word is a noun in English. Those units of language are found in Bahasa Indonesia as well (Machali, 1998 : 13). The recognition of their distribution, status, and meaning are not similar in Bahasa Indonesia. In the group of category shift, there are four shifts. They are *structure-shifts, class-shifts, unit-shifts, and intra-system-shifts.*

**a) Structure Shift**

These are amongst the most frequent category shifts at all ranks in translation; they occur in phonological and graphological translation as well as in total translation. In grammar, structure-shifts can occur at all ranks.

An illustration of this shift is:

| SL | *Old man* |
|----|-----------|
| TL | *Laki-laki tua* |

"Old man" in the source language text is constructed of modifier (old) + head (man). Meanwhile in the target language it becomes laki-laki tua which is constructed of head (laki-laki) + modifier (tua).

**b) Class Shift**

Catford is following Halliday's definition on class. Class is defined as that grouping of in the structure of the unit next above. Class shift occurs when the translation equivalent of a SL item is a member of a different class from the original item. Because of the logical dependence of class on structure, it is clear that structure shifts usually entails class shifts, though this may be demonstratable only at a secondary degree of delicacy. For example:

| SL | *medical student (adj + noun)* |
|----|--------------------------------|
| TL | *mahasiswa kedokteran (noun + noun)* |

In the example above, the word medical in SL (English) is an adjective, while its translation in Indonesian (kedokteran) is a noun. Here, the translation equivalent has different class from the original item.

**c) Unit Shift**

Unit shifts means a stretch of language activity which is the carrier of a pattern of a particular kind. In English grammar, we have units such as sentence, clause, and group: each of these is the carrier of a particular kind of meaningful grammatical pattern. Unit shift means changes of rank, that is, departures from formal correspondence in which the translation equivalent of a unit at one rank in the SL is a unit at a different rank in the TL (Ibid, p.79).

For example:

| SL | *The lord* |
|----|-----------|
| TL | *Tuhan* |

The lord in the SL is a phrase while its translation equivalent in Indonesia, Tuhan, is a *word*. The change of group in the SL to sentence in the TL is called Unit Shift.

**d) Intra-System Shift**

Intra system shift occurs internally, within a system; that is, for those cases where SL and TL possess systems which approximately correspond formally as to their constitution, but when translation involves selection of a non-corresponding term in the TL system (Ibid, p.78).

For instance, both Indonesia language and English language have a system of number (amount), but the numerical system is not essentially the same. Some

nouns in English are always in plural form, but their translation equivalent in Indonesian language may take form of singular noun, such as in the following example:

| SL | *a pair of trousers* |
|----|----------------------|
| TL | *sebuah celana* |

The word of trousers in the source language is a plural form. It is translated into celana in the target language in a singular form.

## 2.5 Noun Phrase

According to Radford (1988), Noun phrase is a phrase containing a head Noun. A noun phrase is either a pronoun or any group of words that can be replaced by a pronoun. Part of speech in English grammar consists of noun, adjective, verb, and adverb. The noun phrase is a quintessential part of every sentence, it is potentially infinite in length, and it can include any number of other phrases (e.g. noun, adjective, and adverb) within its structure. Noun Phrase comes from two of words, noun, and phrase. Some of experts give the similar definition of noun. Sanford (1997) stated that noun is a word or group of words used to name someone or something. According to Gleason (1965), a noun is a name of a person, place, or thing. Some recently proposed definitions have been in terms of inflection: a noun is a word, which forms a plural by adding –s or the equivalent. Whereas a phrase is a group of related words used as a single part of speech. In different definition phrase is an expression forming a grammatical constituent of a

sentence but not containing a finite verb (WordReference.com). Nominal group and noun phrase are synonymous term found in different Grammars: systematic grammars favoring the former, for instance and traditionally native grammar the latter. They refer to a structure, which has a noun (nominal), or pronoun as a head, with or without modifier. According to Cook and Sutter (1980: 35), a noun is a grammatical class consisting of a noun or pronoun and any immediate modifiers (the term modifiers refer to any grammatical element, which limits the meaning of some                           others,                           elements).

Noun phrases are any group of words, which consist of head and modifier. Head here consists of noun itself, pronoun, and sometime adjective. Whereas modifiers consist of two modifiers, they are premodifier and post-modifier. Premodifier includes noun, adjective, adjective phrase, participle –ed and –ing. Postmodifier includes prepositional phrase, relative clause non-finite clause (-ing clause, - ed clause and infinitive clause) and complementation. Noun phrases are traditionally thought of as consisting minimally of a head noun, together with any number of noun phrases modifier, they are determiners, quantifiers and quantifiers phrases, adjective and adjectives phrases, noun and noun phrases, ad position and ad position phrases and clause (Brown & Miller, 1999). There are not only pre-modifier and postmodifier but also there is determiner in forming noun phrase.

According to Howard Jackson in Grammar and Meaning (1990), Nouns can be defined as participants who are explained as the person, other animate beings and the things (both concrete and abstract) that are involved in the state, event or action.

## 2.6 Theoretical Framework

This study will use Catford (1965) theory to find out the types of translation shifts in the novel *The Hunger Games: Catching Fire* by Suzanne Collins.