

CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

This chapter discusses background of the study, problem identification, research question, the purpose, scope and the significance of the study.

1.1. Background of the study

Nowadays, communication in many languages is very important. It is to tell the ideas or thoughts that can be understood by the others. Because there are several languages throughout the world, translation is very helpful so that the recipient can understand what the speaker is talking about.

Larson (1984:1) stated that translation is basically changing a text from Source Language (SL) into Target Language (TL). While Catford (1965:20) defined translation as “the replacement of textual material in one language (SL) by equivalent textual material in another language (TL).” Moreover, Bell (1991:20) stated the phenomenon as “the replacement of a representation of a text in one language by a representation of an equivalent text in a second language.” Baker (1992:77) defined equivalence as the relationship between a source text (ST) and a target text (TT) that has allowed the TT to be considered as a translation of the ST within the first place. Based on the definition, translating means transferring the message from SL into TL. The message in TL should have the equivalence and close meaning with the SL. So, the meaning is the most important in translation.

However, transferring the message to TL is difficult. Baker (1995) stated that translation is difficult, even for people. To start with, you have got to understand two languages carefully. And even you speak two or more languages fluently, it is not a trivial interest produce a fine translation. Thus, the translator has got to understand the message or meaning accurately, both grammatical and lexical. Within the process of translating, there are three things to form a fine translation.

Based on the importance of translation, the writer is interested in making research in translation texts. According to Catford (1965:1), translation is an operation performed on languages: a process of substituting a text in one language for a text in another. In other words, translation is a method of changing one language to another in a text.

In this paper, the study discussed translation in Source Language (in Bahasa Indonesia) into Target Language (in English) from RRI World Service, Voice of Indonesia in Jakarta. This national radio station serves people abroad in 9-different languages, namely Indonesia, English, German, French, Mandarin, Arabic, Spanish, Dutch, and Japanese. It has several programs which first produced in Indonesian language and then translated into 9 different languages. The content of all foreign language programs is practically the same. However, the writer took two manuscript programs, Rhythm of Archipelago and Mosaic of Archipelago, because there is no research on these. Another reason is these texts have many unit shifts which made the writer did the research on this topic. The programs are always

played in streaming but at the end of 2018, Mosaic of Archipelago program decided to be removed, while Rhythm of Archipelago program has been no latest information until now.

Rhythm of Archipelago or in Indonesian named *Irama Nusantara* is a weekly segment that played every Tuesday introducing to Indonesian traditional music and musical instrument from across Indonesia. Meanwhile, Mosaic of Archipelago or in Indonesian named *Varia Nusantara* is a daily segment informing news across Indonesia.

When translating from the SL text into TL, the translator must know the rules of both languages. Because both have a different structure, the translation shift is needed. Catford (1965:73) stated that translation shift is “the departure from the formal correspondence in the process of going from the Source Language into Target Language, two major types of “shifts” occur: level shifts and category shifts.” The level shift means an SL item at one linguistic level has a TL translation equivalent at a different level. This shift commonly occurs with a shift from grammar to lexis and vice versa. Meanwhile, category shift means changing from the formal correspondence in translations. Furthermore, it is divided into structure shift, class shift, unit shift, and intra-system shift.

Structure shift occurs when there are two languages which have different element of structure. Structure is an arrangement of elements (subject, predicator, object, complement, adjunct). While class shift occurs when SL has different class with TL. Classes of word are noun, verb, adjective,

adverb, preposition, pronoun, conjunction, and determiner. Meanwhile, unit shift occurs when the rank is changed. Rank refers to the linguistic unit of morphemes, words, phrases, and clauses. Intra-system shift occurs internally where SL and TL possess systems which approximately correspond formally as to their constitution, but it does not occur when translation involves the selection of a non-corresponding term in the TL system.

The translator can use shift theory to make the recipient know and understand well the message of the SL. Shift can also make the product of translation to be connected smoothly each other. It is a way if the translator cannot find the lexical equivalent of the word. Although the translator changes the word, the meaning from SL does not change. The translator only changes the form in order to get the same meaning from SL and transfer it through translation.

Some precious study of translation shift has found in literary works or that have been conducted by some researchers all over the world. In 2015, Edy Sunarto with his study about "A Translation Shift Analysis of Noun Phrase in Subtitling of *Ice Age 4* Movie by Sagaz Net". He discussed about noun phrase that found in *Ice Age 4* movie. This study uses Theory of Translation by Catford (1965) and Translation Processes, Practise, and Products of Professional Indonesian Translators by Nababan (2004). The writer of this study found there are four types of translation shift. There are level shift of noun phrases, structure shift of noun phrases, translation shift

of noun phrases to other phrases, and intra-system shift of noun phrases. The writer also found that 98,7% of total data is equivalent translation.

Meanwhile, Noviyana Hidayati conducted a research entitled “A Translation Analysis of Unit Shift in *A Study in Scarlet Sherlock Holmes* Novel and Its Translation” in 2016. This study focused on unit shift in the novel *A Study in Scarlet Sherlock Holmes* from English to Indonesian translation. The writer of this study also uses J.C. Catford (1965) theory. In this study, the writer found 8 types of unit shift namely word translated into phrase, phrase translated into word, phrase translated into sentence, clause translated into word, clause translated into phrase, sentence translated into word, sentence translated into phrase, and sentence translated into clause. The data is totally equivalent translation.

In 2017, Siti Munawaroh also conduct a research on unit shift with her study “A Unit Shift Analysis of English Indonesian Translation of *Brisingr* by Christopher Paolini”. This study also uses J.C. Catford (1965) theory. The writer found the unit shifts were categorized to morpheme into word, morpheme into phrase, word into phrase, and phrase into word. The writer added, the translator of *Brisingr* uses the communicative translation because the unit analysis is a fantasy novel which the target reader is all age, so that the message can be conveyed naturally and communicatively.

Another studies by Rita Zoraya, Djoko Sutopo, and Yuliati in their article “The Analysis of Unit-Shifts in a Subtitle of *The Hobbit* Third Sequel” (2017) also uses J.C. Catford (1965) theory in their research. They

found the unit shifts from bigger rank unit to smaller one are more commonly found in the translation from English to Indonesian subtitle of a film entitled *The Hobbit: The Battle of the Five Armies*. According to them, the complexity in the SL make it harder to translator to find the equal translation in TL. Thus, the translator simplified the translation into smaller rank unit.

The next study is by Harvin Thedeolin Finsen and Ida Ayu Made Puspani with their article “Shifts in Translation of English Noun Phrases into Indonesian with Reference to the Short Story *A Scandal in Bohemia*”. The study uses theory of Translation Shift proposed by Catford (1965) and Theory of Meaning-Based Translation proposed by Larson (1998). This study revealed that the occurrence of the translation shift can be classified into four types of shift namely structure shift, class shift, unit shift and intra-system shift, all of which belong to the category shift. This study also revealed that the most frequent shift is the structure shift, meanwhile the least one is the class shift.

Based on the previous studies, it can be concluded that the studies use J.C. Catford theory (1965), even though two studies added another theory in their research, namely Larson (1998) and Nababan (2004). However, the writer discussed only unit shift in category shifts. This is because the core of equivalence and shifts is in the form and meaning. In equivalence and shift, the meaning is more important than the structure. The reason to choose this topic is because between source language (SL) and target language (TL) is

different in language level, but in terms of the meaning remains the same. However, some people are still confused in differentiating language level both in English or Indonesia.

Regarding the explanation, the writer made research analysis of unit shift in the Indonesian translation of *Mosaic of Archipelago* and *Rhythm of Archipelago* texts into English using the theory by Catford (1965). The writer identified the types of unit shift and analyzed the shifting process.

1.2. Research questions

The research questions are provided as follow:

- a. What unit shifts are found in the translation of *Mosaic of Archipelago* and *Rhythm of Archipelago* texts?
- b. How do the unit shifts occur in the translation of *Mosaic of Archipelago* and *Rhythm of Archipelago* texts?

1.3. Purpose of the study

This study is aimed to find out the unit shifts that are found in the translation of *Mosaic of Archipelago* and *Rhythm of Archipelago* texts, and to explain how the unit shifts occurs in the translation of *Mosaic of Archipelago* and *Rhythm of Archipelago* texts.

1.4. Scope of the study

There are two major types of translation shifts, namely level, and category. In this paper, the writer only discussed unit shift from category shift. The shift in translation would be discussed through the texts. The texts are the manuscripts of Rhythm of Archipelago and Mosaic of Archipelago texts that have been translated by some translators from Radio Republik Indonesia, Voice of Indonesia in Jakarta in English program. The range of texts that are taken is from January to February 2018 that are selected randomly with the total of both programs are 10 texts.

1.5. Significance of the study

The significance of this study can provide a deeper understanding of translation shifts, especially in unit shift in the texts for both readers and the researchers. It is also expected that this study can be benefited for the translators to seek how the unit shifts are implemented, so they can analyze it, both in the same texts or other texts. This study can also give beneficial information for other researchers who are interested in conducting further research in this field.