

CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

This chapter deals with introduction that consists of background of the research, statements of problems, research objective, and significants of the research.

1.1 Background of The Research

Based on my experience, translation process is not as easy as people think. A translator has to understand either structure or culture between two languages to inform the same message. How to give information from different language without changing meaning is the biggest point in translating. In transferring a message from source language to target language, a translator faces many problems, and to solve those problems a translator has their own strategies. Some of them are shift or modulation to get an equivalence translation in target language.

According to Nida and Taber (1969: 12), “translating consists in producing in the receptor language the closest natural equivalent of the source language message, first in term of meaning and secondly in terms of style”. Translation involves the process of transferring meaning from one text into another text. It is said that an appropriate translation is one which is able to produce language equivalence in the structure of the target language, (Nida and Taber, 1969: 12-32). Whereas according to Catford (1965: 20), “translation is the replacement of

textual material in one language (SL) by equivalent textual material in another language (TL)”.

Catford is one of the experts in translation shift in doing translation. Catford (1965: 73) states that shifts are departures from formal correspondence in the process of going from the source language (SL) to the target language (TL). The reason why this topic is interesting to be discussed because between source language (SL) and target language (TL) is different in language level, but in terms of the meaning are the same. However, many of us are still confuse in differentiating language level, both in English or Indonesia. According to Catford (1965: 76), shifts are categorized into level shifts, structure shifts, unit shifts, class shifts, and intrasystem shifts. In this research, the researcher wants to examine the unit shift. Unit shift is a change of level when the translation equivalent of a unit at one level in the source language is a different unit level in the target language. Unit shift as a change of level may happen from word to phrase, phrase to word or phrase to clause. The researcher only focuses on noun phrase that is found in the object.

Phrase is a single element of structure typically containing more than one word, and lacking the subject–predicate structure typical of a clause (Chrystal, 1980:367). The head word in a noun phrase will be a noun or a pronoun. Swan (1980:22) states that noun phrase is a group which acts as the subject, object, or complement of a sentence. Based on its characteristics, when noun phrase is translated into another language especially Indonesia, the form could be changed. This become the main reason why a translator has to choose an equivalent

meaning in Target Language (TL) to make it understandable by the readers. Thus, a translator must know the whole meaning of noun phrase.

This study tries to find out the shifts in form and meaning in the Indonesian translation of unit shift. 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 form. Besides, equivalence focuses to case where languages describe the same situation by different structure. Thus, when the form in source language has a new form or different form from the target language, it is called shifts.

The object of this research is novel. There are thousands novels publicized in the world and many best-seller novels are translated into Indonesian languages. One of best-seller novel is Harry Potter. Harry Potter is a fantasy novels written by British author J. K. Rowling. There are seven series of this novel; *The Sorcerer's Stone* (1997), *The Chamber of Secrets* (1998), *The Prisoner of Azkaban* (1999), *The Goblet of Fire* (2000), *The Order of the Phoenix* (2003), *The Half-Blood Prince* (2005) and the last one is *The Deathly Hallows* (2007).

The researcher only use the first series, *Harry Potter and The Sorcerer's Stone*, as an object analysis because the author introduce many things for the first time to the reader. Also Harry Potter is a fantasy novel that the researcher likes, so it is familiar to the researcher.

The background mentioned above makes researcher take this topic especially the unit shift of noun phrasetranslation into English or Indonesia, because this topic can give clear description about how to understand and translate

using unit shift. The researcher can find English-Indonesian translation in *Harry Potter and The Sorcerer's Stone* novel by J. K. Rowling and its translation.

To prove the original of this study, the researcher wants to present previous research which has relation with the variety of the research of translation shift. The first research was done by Suhaila (2010), entitled *A Unit Shift Analysis of English Indonesian Translation of The Tale of Three Brothers by J.K Rowling*. It discusses about the unit shift in English Indonesian translation in the object and the factors which change the shift. The writer used J. C. Catford theory. The method of the research is qualitative descriptive method. The pattern of unit shift found in the translation are shifts from morpheme to word, shift from word to phrase, shift from phrase to word, shift from phrase to clause, shift from clause to word, shift from clause to phrase, shift from clause to sentence. The factors that affected each unit are because of lexical aspect and grammatical aspect.

The second one was done by Darmapati (2013) with entitled *English-Indonesian Translation Shifts Found in Novel Inheritance*. The writer took the data from an English novel entitled *Inheritance* written by Christopher Paolini (2011) and its translation in Indonesian entitled *Inheritance – Warisan* (2012) translated by Poppy D. Chisfani. The problems of the study were what English-Indonesian translation shifts that found in novel *Inheritance*, and how English-Indonesian translation shifts occur in novel *Inheritance*. The writer used a qualitative method as the data were analyzed descriptively using the theory of translation shifts. The conclusions were there are two types of translation shifts found in the object, they are level shifts and category shifts that can be divided

into four, those are structure shift, class shift, unit shift, and intra-system shift, and the shifts that occur in the translation are caused by the different structure of the source language and the target language.

The last one was done by Herawati, Suyudi and Setairini (2016), entitled *An Analysis of Shift In The Translation of English Participial Adjectives Into Indonesian in Novel The Twilight Saga: New Moon*. The writers took the data from a fiction novel entitled *The Twilight Saga New Moon* written by Stephenie Meyer and its Indonesian translation *New Moon: Dua Cinta* translated by Monica Dwi Chresnayani. The objectives of the research are to describe the kinds of English participial adjectives in novel, to elaborate the kinds of shifts in the translation of English participial adjectives in the novel and the last is to find out the most dominant shift found in the translation of English participial adjectives in the novel. Through this research which had been completed by qualitative method, the writer drew conclusions as: (1) There are two kinds of participial adjectives found in novel *The Twilight Saga: New Moon*, they are present participial adjectives and past participial adjectives. (2) There are three kinds of shifts which are found in the novel, namely structure shifts, class shifts, and unit shifts. From 100 (100%) data of present participial adjectives, there are 9 (9%) structure shifts, 57 (57%) class shifts, and 34 (34%) unit shifts. Meanwhile, there are 8 (18.18%) structure shifts, 10 (22.72%) class shifts, and 26 (59.09%) unit shifts from 44 (100%) data of past participial adjectives. (3) The most dominant shift found in the translation of English present participial adjectives in the novel is class shift that consists of 57 shifts or 57% of the data. Moreover, the most dominant shift

found in the translation of English past participial adjectives in the novel is unit shift that consists of 26 shifts or 59.09% of the data.

Those previous studies above tell about translation shift. The differences are the first previous research discusses the patterns and the factors of unit shift, the second previous research discusses the translation shift and the last previous research discusses the kinds of English participial adjectives, the kinds of shifts in the translation of English participial adjectives and the most dominant shift in the translation of English participial adjectives.

However, this current research differently discusses about the kinds of unit shift especially noun phrase that change into another rank in its translation and how the equivalence of them. In those three previous research there is none of them analyzed about noun phrase and its equivalence. It is important to know about the equivalence of translation, because when some informations from one language is translated into another language and it found that it is not equivalent, the message that want to deliver could be wrong. So, the transfer process is fail. Thus, the researcher is interested in analyzing about it.

Based on the background described above the researcher is interested in conducting research entitled *The Unit Shift Analysis on Noun Phrase in Harry Potter and The Sorcerer's Stone Novel and Its Translation*.

1.2 Problems of The Research

From the background, the problems of the analysis in this research are:

1. What types of unit shifts are found in *Harry Potter and The Sorcerer's Stone* novel and its translation?

2. How is the equivalence of unit shift in *Harry Potter and The Sorcerer's Stone* novel and its translation?

1.3 Research Objective

Based on the problem statement above, the writer has two objectives as follows:

1. To classify the types of unit shifts found in *Harry Potter and The Sorcerer's Stone* novel.
2. To find out the equivalence of unit shift in *Harry Potter and The Sorcerer's Stone* novel.

1.4 Significance of The Research

This research has theoretical and practical significances. Theoretically, this research aims to contribute significantly to the researcher or the readers who wants to analyze about translation criticism in novel or any literature translation.

Practically, this research hopes to be a reference, giving knowledge and information for the readers about translation shift to translation community, language student or other translation reviewer.

1.5 Definition of Key Terms

To avoid misunderstanding, the researcher explains some terms that relate to this research, as follows:

1. Translation

The term translation used in this study refers to Catford's theory. Catford (1965; 20), states that translation is the replacement of textual material in one language (SL) by equivalent textual material in another language (TL).

2. Translation Shift

The use of the term in this study refers to Catford. Catford (1965: 73) states that shifts are departures from formal correspondence in the process of going from the source language (SL) to the target language (TL). It means when the form of source language has a new form in target language it called shift.

3. Equivalence

According to Mona Baker(1992:5), the equivalence translation is divided into two types, namely: Equivalence Translation and Non Equivalence Translation. The Equivalence Translation is more focus on target language. The equivalence of translating can occur in the sentence context. Besides, it occurs from the suitability of the language and the meaning from the English text (SL) into Indonesian text (TL). Whereas, Non Equivalence Translation can occurs when the meaning of target language is unsuitable or different with the source language.

4. Noun Phrase

Norman C. Stageberg (1965:185) stated that a noun phrase consists of a noun and all the words and word groups that belong with the noun and cluster around it. The noun itself is called the head, and the other words and word groups are modifiers of the noun. A simple example is the word dog in: the black dog.