

# CHAPTER I

## INTRODUCTION

This chapter presents the background of the research, the statement of problem, the research objective, research significance, and the definition of key terms.

### 1.1 Background of Study

People are created to be different from one to another. It is because of God creates human in varieties. It is in line with Al-Qur'an Surah Al-Hujurat verse 13:

يَا أَيُّهَا النَّاسُ إِنَّا خَلَقْنَاكُمْ مِنْ ذَكَرٍ وَأُنْثَىٰ وَجَعَلْنَاكُمْ شُعُوبًا وَقَبَائِلَ  
لِتَعَارَفُوا

*“O people! We created you from one man and one woman and made you branches and tribes that you may recognize one another”.*

The verse above says that people are created differently and it is because God wants people to recognize and know each other. From all differences that each people have, then we could identify ourselves. If all people are the same, even if they have the different name, it would be hard for us to differentiate one another. Therefore, differences are important as an identity for each person. There are different faces, different physical appearances, different colors of skin, and many more. One of them is also the difference of language.

We live our life surrounded by diverse language around the world. Language, as cited by Chaer in *Linguistik Umum* is defined as “*sistem lambang*

*bunyi yang arbitrer yang digunakan oleh para anggota kelompok sosial untuk bekerja sama, berkomunikasi dan mengidentifikasikan diri*". This definition is cited from Kridalaksana (1983). It is also in line with the definition of language by Barber (1964: 21), Wardaugh (1977: 3), Trager (1949: 18), de Saussure (1966: 16) and Bolinger (1975: 15). From that definition, it could be pointed that language is used by a group member based on their social condition so there are many group in this world that has their own language. Language is used to communicate, cooperate and identify themselves.

Associated with the term *berkomunikasi* or to communicate above, a literary work, whether fiction or non-fiction is also a media of communication between author and reader. For this reason, then, the reader has to understand what idea the author has in his work. Again, it will be easier when we, for example, as Indonesian read the Indonesian literary work such a short story or novel. But we need more efforts to read the foreign one.

Daniel Seleskovitch, a brilliant interpreter and writer in Newmark (1988: 6) says that everything said in one language can be expressed in another. Therefore, in compliance to the previous paragraph, to reduce the difficulty when we are going to read the foreign novel more easily, the translation version of foreign novel arises.

Related to the translation novel above, then the term of translation would be faced. Translation is one of the ways how two people from different language could be connected. The translation appears many hours ago. Its first traces is dated around 3.000 BC, during the Egyptian Old Kingdom, in the area of

Cataract, Elephantine where the inscriptions in two languages have been found (Storig, 1963 in Newmark, 1991). Since it's rising, translation is developing, until at the 'twentieth century' which has been called 'the age of translation', as cited in Newmark (1991: 3):

The twentieth century has been called the 'age of translation' (Jumpelt. 1961) or 'reproduction' (Benjamin, 1923). Whereas in the nineteenth century translation was mainly a one-way means of communication between prominent men of letters and, to a lesser degree, philosophers and scientists and their educated readers abroad, whilst trade was conducted in the language of the dominant nation, and diplomacy, previously in Latin, was in French, international agreements between state, public and private organizations are now translated for all interested parties, whether or not the signatories understand each other's languages. The setting up of a new international body, the constitution of an independent state, the formation of a multinational company, gives translation enhanced political importance. The exponential increase in technology (patents, specifications, documentation), the attempt to bring in to developing countries, the simultaneous publication of the same book in various languages, the increase in world communication. Has correspondingly increased requirements. UNESCO, which up to 1970 published an index translationum, recorded a 4½-fold increase since 1948, with translations into German nearly twice as many as into Russian, the second most numerous (Correspondingly, most theoretical literature is in German).

Translation discourse itself is a part of applied linguistics. In the translation discourse, the linguistic knowledge is always involved so the translation is considered as one of the applied in linguistics. Chaer (2014: 17) states that the applied linguistic tried to investigate and analyze in to language or language or the correlation between language and the factor outside the language to solve the practical problem in society and one of them is the analysis on a book translation.

Furthermore, in his attempt to transfer meaning from source language (SL) to target language (TL), the translator faces a consideration of linguistic, stylistic and even cultural problem. Each language has its own language rule and

it sometimes becomes a problem in translating a text. This means that the act of translation can be analyzed along a range of possibilities, which brings some phenomenon. One of them is about a number of shifts in the linguistic, which Catford called translations shift.

According to Catford on his book *A Linguistics Theory of Translation* (1965), by 'shifts' we departures from formal correspondence in the process of going from the Source Language to the Target Language, then the translation shift is any deviation from formal correspondence in translating one language to another language. In other word, it happens if the translation on target language is not the formal correspondent (linguistics forms) or the source language.

The translation shifts could happen if it is demanded by the target language rule, or it is optional with the individual reason, such as writing style or magnificence. The stage where the shift might happen also could be found. These problem would be answered through analyzing the process of translation by using Nida and Taber theory.

In compliance with Catford' shift theory; Larson (1998: 6) in her book *Meaning-Based Translation* proposes four characteristics of language that affect translation. Those four characteristic are quite appropriate to describe the linguistic reason why the shift or she said *penyimpangan* happens. Therefore, the researcher would use Larson theory of characteristic of language as the second main theory to answer and solve the problem or question of this research.

From the previous lines, it could be said that for all kind of purposes, there are many foreign novels, especially English novel, are translated into

Indonesian. One of them is a novel by John Steinbeck *The Pearl* that has been translated into *Mutiara* by Wimanjaya K. Liotohe in 1978.

*The Pearl* is a novel written by an American author John Steinbeck in 1947. This story is based on American folktale from La Paz, Baja California Sur, Mexico. In the beginning, this story is written to be a movie script in 1944. Then, it is developed into a short story entitled “The Pearl of The World” which is published in *Woman’s Home Companion* magazine in 1945. Finally, it is published as a novella in 1947.

This novel is also being adapted to be two movies in two different countries. It is a movie from Mexico entitled *La Perla* and a Canada movie entitled *Ondu Muttina Kathe*. It also has been inspiring a music group or band named *The Falling and John* to make a song with the same title as the novel “The Pearl”. This book is one of the most popular books by Steinbeck, and has been widely used in high school and middle school classes.

Based on the brief explanation above, therefore this study is focusing on the translation shift by Catford in translating the English novel into Indonesian and the characteristic of language that affects translation proposed by Larson, also the process of shift happen in translating *The Pearl* by John Steinbeck which has been translated into *Mutiara* by Wimanjaya K. Liotohe.

There are many things that could be noticed about in comparing both versions relating to the translation shift. As one example from the novel below:

SL : His eyes flicked to a **rustle** beside him.

TL : *Matanya mendelik ke arah suatu bunyi yang bergeresek di sampingnya.*

The quotation from the novel above shows that the shift named the unit shift. It is departure from formal correspondence in which the translation equivalent of a unit at one rank in the Source Language is a unit at a different rank in the Target Language. In this case, it could be seen that the word ‘rustle’ is translated into a phrase ‘*bunyi yang bergeresek*’ in Indonesian. It is caused by where a meaning components could be expressed or packaged into different lexical items and require by the acceptance in TL. The shift in example above also happened in reconstructing phase in translation process. It required by the translator choose to make the translation acceptable in TL.

Beside of that, the reason for the researcher to choose this novel is because the data in this novel is significant. The researcher hopes that this research could be served as a reference for other people in terms of translation shift and could show how to analyze and apply it into text. The researcher has found out a sample of each kind of translation shifts in this novel. Therefore, it is hoped to be quite fully equipped to come off as a reference as expected.

William Asher in Arikunto (2010: 83) says that, “*If a man is not aware of what has been learned in history, it is said he is bound to repeat the experiences*”. Therefore, in order to minimize the possibility that this research similar with the research in the previous time, then the researcher tried to find the previous studies. Before this research, there are some previous studies about the translation shift but with the different focus and object. Three of them are a

graduating paper entitled *Unit Shifts in The Translation of Jane Austen's Pride and Prejudice* by Nurrokhimah, a student of State Islamic University of Sunan Kalijaga Yogyakarta in 2014, a graduating paper conducted by Rohilah entitled *An Analysis of Translation Shifts in Body Copy Texts of Mustika Ratu Products* in 2011 and *The Equivalence and The Shift In Indonesian Translation of English Noun Phrase* by Jamaludin in 2013 from State Islamic University of Sunan Gunung Djati Bandung.

The first previous study analyzed the unit shifts in the Jane Austen's novel entitled *Pride and Prejudice*. The result shows that there are 460 items of unit shifts in this novel. They are: bound morpheme to free morpheme (6), free morpheme to bound morpheme (8), word to compound (43), word to reduplication (5), compound to word (2), word to phrase (305), word to clause (1), phrase to word (64), clause to word (3), clause to phrase (6), and phrasal verb to word (17). Beside of that, the researcher also analyzes the characteristics of language which affect translation especially in unit shifts.

In the next previous study, Rohilah analyzed the translation method and the translation shifts that were found in the body copy texts of *Mustika Ratu* product. This research results that from the 15 body copy text have been analyzed, the literal translation method is the most used and the structure shifts are the most found in those body copy texts.

The last previous study was conducted to analyze the equivalence and the shift in the translating subtitle of *Wall E* movie. In that study, Jamaludin tried to



find the type of equivalence and shift in translating the noun phrase of movie subtitle of *Wall E* movie.

In conclusion, this present study is quite different with the previous studies mentioned. Although the three previous studies above and this present study analyzed or discussed about shift, especially in mentioning the kinds of shift and the describing the process of shift, the previous studies did not analyze the characteristics of language that affect translation. Therefore, this present study tries to fill up the emptiness from the previous studies.

## **1. 2 Statement of Problem**

The core of the research is the existence of the problem that is going to be solved. From the explanation on the background of the study above, therefore the researcher identified it to the three research questions as follow:

- 1 What are the kinds of shift found in the translation of Steinbeck's *The Pearl*?
- 2 What are the characteristics of language that affect the translation shift in translating *The Pearl*?
- 3 How does the process of those kinds of translation shifts happen in translating *The Pearl*?

## **1. 3 Research Objectives**

According to Sugiyono (1991: 1) in Hikmat (2011: 30), research activities carried out with the purpose of discovering, proving, and develop specific knowledge.



The research should have purpose or objective that is going to be achieved. Since the statement of the problems has been formulated above, then the objectives of this research are:

1. To find out the kinds of the translation shift in translation of Steinbeck's *The Pearl*.
2. To analyze and describe about the characteristic of language that affect translation shift occur in translation of English into Indonesian in the novel *The Pearl*.
3. To analyze and describe about how the process of those kinds of translation shifts happen in this novel and to found out what is the differences between the language system between English and Indonesian within it and to found out in what stage of translation process the shift happened.

#### **1. 4 Research Significance**

The study is an attempt to assess the symptoms to produce results that are expected to enrich the science (Arikunto, 2013: 73).

The significance or purpose of this study is divided into two, they are theoretically and practically.

- 1 From the theoretical aspects, the results of this study are expected to contribute reference science in terms of translation shifts.
- 2 From the practical aspect, the results of this study are expected to provide benefits for the reader to know the way how to apply it in analyzing an

object, for instance such in this research, use the two version of novel as object research.

### 1. 5 Definition of Key Terms

#### a Translation

Translation is defined as the replacement of textual material in one language (SL) by equivalent textual material in another language (TL) (Catford, 1965:20). In this research, it refers to the rendering process from the original language of *The Pearl* in which written in English into Indonesian.

#### b Shift

Shift in Catford term is any deviation from the formal correspondence or similarity in the linguistic form of text target as a result of the translation process.

Shift in this research indicates to any deviation from the formal correspondence or similarity in the linguistic form of text target as a result of the translation process which happen in the translation of Steinbeck's *The Pearl*.

#### c Novel

According Sudjiman (1984: 53) in Ramadhani (2014: 7), novel is a long prose fiction which presents figures and displays a series of events and composed background. Novel in this research refers to a novel by John Steinbeck entitled *The Pearl* and its translation version in Indonesian entitled *Mutiara*.

d Novel Translation

Sugihastuti (2011: 63) in Ramadhani (2014: 15) says that a novel translation is a literary discourse that is different from others because it has a series of discourse meaning. Translation novel written by foreign authors in their country in its original language came to Indonesian readers. Therefore it is a novel that has been translated into a specific language. The novel was originally in other language except Indonesian (e.g English, Japanese, Deutch, etc.), and then translated into Indonesian. Novel translation in this research refers to Steinbeck's *The Pearl* which is translated into Indonesian *Mutiara* by Wimanjaya K. Liotohe.

e Characteristic of Language that Affect Different Form of Translation

It refers to Larson theory. Larson (1984: 6) proposes that there are four characteristic of language which affects translation. In this present research refers to the characteristic of language that affect different form of translation in translating *The Pearl*.

f Translation Process

Djuharie (2004: 13) in his book *Teknik dan Panduan Menerjemahkan Bahasa Inggris – Bahasa Indonesia* states, “Proses penerjemahan adalah rangkaian tindakan dimana penterjemah mencurahkan pengetahuan, keterampilan, kemampuan, dan kebiasaannya untuk mengalihkan pesan dari Bsu ke dalam Bsa”. Translation process in this present research refers to the process of translating of *The Pearl* into *Mutiara*.