

CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

This chapter contains background of the study, statement of problems, research objective, research significance, previous studies, and definition of key terms.

1.1. Background of the Study

As human beings, we can communicate each other. At every time, we are able to exchange knowledge, opinions, wishes, commands, thanks, promises, declarations, imagination, and another kinds of feeling. We can laugh to express happiness while seeing the amusement. We can smile to express pleasure or approval. Then, we also can shriek to express anger, excitement, even fear.

To communicate these expressions, human use a system of communication which we called it as a "language". Language here means species-specific to human beings because other members of the animal kingdom or another creatures also have the ability to communicate but it is limited by using vocal noises or by other means. In other words, human beings have a "system" to communicate using language which it can be learned by no limit.

The experts such Sapir (1921) on his book entitled *Language: An Introduction to the Study of Speech* defines, "Language is purely human and noninstinctive method of communicating ideas, emotions, and desires by means of a system of voluntarily produced symbols." Then, further explanation about what symbols that he mentioned above as the definition of language is still stated on the same page, "These symbols are, in the first instance, auditory and they are produced by the so-called "organs of speech". The similar definition is continued by the American linguists, Bernard Bloch and George L. Trager

(1942) define that a language is a system of arbitrary vocal symbols by means of which a social group cooperates.

Those linguists definitely make the similar opinion about language that it is vocal symbols that human used to interact each other which the symbols are created by their agreement in society. To make it simple and easier to be understood, the researcher wants to define language using Merriam Webster Dictionary which states that "*language is system of conventional spoken or written symbols used by people in a shared culture to communicate with each other.*" Those three definitions make clearer that language is what we use to communicate and to share many ideas or feelings as a human. In other words, what we say and what we write for understanding each other in life as a social creature is something named "language".

The appearance of language is there along with the history of human or it is called human evolution: the growth of human in the world. So, when human population grows more and wider at different place in the world, language also develops because human in their community create and set their own language until now in their different regions or countries with different languages.

As in Indonesia, there are many local languages as well as the diversity manifested in culture, traditional arts, beliefs, and so forth that can be found in every of its regions. Those are Sundanese used by people in West Java Province, Bugis in South Sulawesi Province, Dayak in West Kalimantan Province and still many more. Similarly in UK and USA, there have been quite different local languages even though both use English.

For understanding different languages, certainly it is quite difficult. The ability of mastering other languages besides someone's mother tongue becomes an obstacle of communication since years ago. That is why, doing the translation is one of many ways that can help people understanding other language.

In a simple definition, Larson (1984) states, "*Translation consists of transferring the meaning of the source language into the receptor language.*" Meanwhile, commonly people know it as the process of changing a source

language to other language or, in other words, translation is a way of making a text, a message, or an intention can be received and understood by other people who use different language.

By translation, many advantages can be gained by whoever. For instance, the translator who master some languages gives other people a chance to be able to read certain book in a language that they understand so that they can feel and imagine what they did not know before. As being mentioned above that translation makes other person understand what someone's mean because the difference of language separates them before.

Therefore, the researcher is attracted to make a study related to the translation. The concept of translation shift by Catford will be used to dig *Boule de Suif* as the object of the research, which the English version used is to be translated into Sundanese. The similar concept can be used by many previous researchers but the object, obviously, will totally different.

In addition, finding translation from English into Sundanese in quite long pages in printed book even in the form of soft file such PDF or EPUB are extremely rare. So, other advantages can be gained by this research, such as the act of the willing of maintaining, introducing, and promoting Sundanese, the researcher's mother tongue, by proving an English literature that can be read fluently in Sundanese like the flow of water because of the important process called translation.

Here, the researcher is about to find out the differentiation as the uniqueness in Sundanese and English through a short story written by Guy de Maupassant entitled *Boule de Suif* using French originally but it was translated into English entitled *The Dumpling* by Tim Chilcott Literary Translations. Then, the late Duduh Durahman, one of man of letters in Indonesia, used the English version above to be translated into Sundanese version entitled *Si Demplon* which is rarely printed nowadays. Luckily, a publisher named Kiblat Buku Utama which located in Gumuruh Street No. 38 Bandung, West Java Province, still has limited stock of it.

Thus, this research is about to analyze *Boule de Suif* by Guy de Maupassant from English into Sundanese version by applying translation shift theory of Catford, which stated repeatedly, it will show the differences of these two languages.

1.2. Statement of Problems

Based on its background above, the researcher underlines that translation involves two or more languages with differences and uniqueness found from source language (SL) to target language (TL) and one of the differences and uniqueness can be found by using Catford's Shift Translation theory that will reveal the structural changes from SL to TL. In other words, the researcher aims to find out the answers of two research questions as follows:

1. How are the processes of Level Shift Translation of Guy de Maupassant's *Boule de Suif* in English into Sundanese version?
2. How are the processes of Category Shift Translation of Translation of Guy de Maupassant's *Boule de Suif* in English into Sundanese version?

1.3. Research Objective

Based on the research questions above, the researcher focuses on translation theory aimed to:

1. To find out the processes of Level Shift Translation of Guy de Maupassant's *Boule de Suif* in English into Sundanese version.
2. To find out the processes of Category Shift Translation of Guy de Maupassant's *Boule de Suif* in English into Sundanese version.

1.4. Research Significance

This research is expected to give contribution to the theoretical and practical uses of language.

1. Theoretically, it is expected to enrich the comprehension and understanding of translation theory and linguistics, especially concerning to the shift translation and its structure which there will be some differences between Sundanese and English.

2. Practically, it will be useful for:

a. The students of English Literature

This research can be used as another reference for the students of English Study Program who want to conduct research on Linguistics, particularly based on the translation theory by analyzing two languages.

b. Other readers

This research hopefully gives a preview of Linguistics and Translation by paying the attention to local language which the use of it is decreasing in each day. By this research also, may everyone realize about how rich and unique our local language is.

c. Other Researcher

This research hopefully can help other researchers who want to analyze the uniqueness from both language that people used every day and learned gradually in school by using Linguistics or Translation Theory.

1.5. Previous Study

Previously, many similar studies of translation shifts using Catford's theory have been conducted. Below are four previous studies used for this research:

The first one, Kalantari and Karimnia (2011) from Department of English, Islamic Azad University, Fars Science and Research Branch, Iran, made a

research entitled *Catford's Shift Model of Translation: A Drama-Based Critical Inquiry*. It was published in Elixir Journal on September 30th, 2011. They applied shift translation theory on English drama script into Persian. Their findings showed that a kind of translation shifts is needed in a model of drama script where the text is speakable so that the message shifted from SL into TL must be containing the drama features. Yet, in the middle of the process, still there is an unnamed shift so it needed to define some room for it as complementary efforts for shift models of translation in the present.

The second one was conducted by Maasoum and Shahbaiki (2013) entitled *Translation Shifts in the Persian Translation of a Tale of Two Cities by Charles Dickens* from Department of English, Quchan Branch, Islamic Azad University, Quchan, Iran. It was published in Academic Journal of Interdisciplinary Studies by University of Rome on March 2013. Their findings showed that, from forty sentences from the first six chapter of the novel were selected, unit shifts are the most frequent type of shift. In addition, this study revealed that shifts are inevitable in some places during the translation process because of different natures of languages and variations that exist among them, so the translator is forced to deviate from the source text.

The third one was conducted by Mobarakeh and Sardareh (2016) from Department of English, Faculty of Humanities, Bandarabbas Branch, Islamic Azad University, Bandarabbas, Iran, entitled *The Effect of Translation Shifts on the level of Readability of Two Persian Translations of Novel "1984" by George Orwell*. It was published by International Journal Of Humanities And Cultural Studies on January 2016. This previous research explained the effect of applying this shift translation theory on two Persian translation of the Novel mentioned above and the findings showed that translation shifts is one of the strategies taken by translators can be an effective factor on the level of readability.

Then, the last one was conducted by Herman (2017) from Department of English Education, University of HKBP Nommensen, Pematangsiantar, Indonesia, entitled *Shift in Translation from English into Indonesia on Narrative Text*. It was published in July 31, 2017 on International Journal of European

Studies. The findings in this study showed that almost all kinds of translation shift revealed by Catford (level shift, category shift includes structure, unit, class, and intra-system shift) were found in the object: narrative text, but the most found is unit shift. This was a readable previous study for the researcher because the object used the researcher's national language.

From those previous studies above, the researcher did not find yet the study which the object using Sundanese language. However, different object using different language, ofcourse, will make a different analysis and result. So, a decision to make a study using Sundanese language as the object, other than it is the researcher's mother tongue, but the awareness of analyzing local language will give and increase new knowledge for the researcher herself and others who read this research in the future.

1.6. Definition of Key Terms

To avoid misunderstanding about some basic concepts or terms in this research, there are some explanations about the key terms used in this research that can help the readers in understanding this thesis.

Shift Translation : The process of translation to get the natural equivalent of the source text message into the target text though the form can be changed. (Catford, 1978:73)

Guy de Maupassant : Henri Rene Albert Guy de Maupassant, a 19th century French author who wrote many short stories and novelette which one of his works entitled *Boule de Suif*.

Boule de Suif : A long short story or a short French novelette written by Guy de Maupassant published in 1880.

The Dumpling : Translated title or English translation of a novelette *Boule de Suif* (French).

<i>Si Demplon</i>	: Translated title or Sundanese translation of a novelette <i>Boule de Suif</i> (French) or <i>The Dumpling</i> (English).
Sundanese	: One of local languages from Indonesia. The local Language used in West Java Province, Indonesia.
SL	: The abbreviation of Source Language, that is the language being translated from; or a language which is to be translated into another language.
ST	: The abbreviation of Source Text. The original text that is to be translated into another language.
TL	: The abbreviation of Target Language, that is the language being translated to; or a language into which language is to be translated.
TT	: The abbreviation of Target Text. A translated text written in the intended target language, which is the result of a translation from a given source text.
Equivalence	: The similarity between a word or expression in one language and its translation in another language.
Level Shift	: First kind of translation shifts on Catford's early book entitled <i>A Linguistics Theory of Translation</i> (1965).
Category Shift	: Second kind of translation shifts on Catford's early book entitled <i>A Linguistics Theory of Translation</i> (1965) that has four other kinds including structure shift, class shift, unit shift, and intra-system shift.