

CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

A. Background of the Study

Nowadays, many books in Indonesia are written in foreign language, especially in English language. Many of books are literary and scientific books. Many of them are translated into Indonesian. Translation in this case is very important in order to give information to the Indonesian readers, who do not have a good command in English. They find some difficulties in understanding the message. It is very important to help getting the message of the readers.

Translation is not only an activity that transferring text from one language (SL) into another language (TL). However, before translating a text, a translator should take a note about the contents of the text. Therefore, the translation results are equivalent in Target Language. Brislin (in Haryanti, 2002: 2) states that translator should know both the source and receptor languages, should be familiar with the subject matter, and should have facility expression in the receptor language.

As a translator, s/he should have the requirement of translator. Machali states the requirements as follow: intellectual requirement and practical requirement. The intellectual requirement divided into five; 1) good ability in source language; 2) good ability in target language; 3) the knowledge of problem that will be translated; 4) applying her/is knowledge; and 5) skills. While practical requirement divided into two: 1) ability in using reference (book, dictionary

etc) and 2) the ability of knowing the context of text, directly or indirectly. Both of it is basic requirement of a translator.

In translating texts, a translator sometimes finds some difficulties and problems. As states above, a translator should comprehend the culture of both source and target languages. Every language has its own rules and system, likewise English and Indonesian too. So, s/he should translate the text equivalence in target language. Here, s/he cannot avoid the translation shift. Might be a word in source language translated into word, phrase, and clause or even sentence in the target language.

This case also occurs throughout the literary translation, especially novel translation. In this research, the writer will analyze English verbs and verb phrases in the *Harry Potter and the Goblet of Fire*. *Harry Potter and the Goblet of Fire* written by J.K Rowling and has been translated world wide including in Indonesia. In 2006, the *Harry Potter and the Goblet of Fire* movie has been produced and becomes a favorite movie not only for children but also teenager and adults.

This novel tells about a journey of main character, Harry Potter, a student of Hogwarts School a magic school, who become one of the champions of Triwizard Tournament. This tournament followed by three magic school, Hogwarts, Beauxbatons, and Dumstrang. Actually there are only three champion will be representative their own school, but Harry's name came out when the three champions had been chose. Whereas this tournament followed by seventeen years old or older, while Harry is fourteen. In Triwizard Tournament who has been

chosen by goblet of fire are bound to compete in the tournament. Here, the champions should cross three barriers. First is against dragon, here the champion should take the gold egg under the dragon. Second is open the gold egg and find the puzzle. The third is passing the labyrinth to find the goblet. Nevertheless, when Harry and Cedric put the goblet, it was become a port key to some place. There, Harry meets Lord Voldemort, a man who killed Harry's parent. Here Harry had to fight with him, because he had kill Harry's friend, Cedric. After defeated Voldemort, Harry goes back to Hogwarts School with serious injured. Although Voldemort not death, the man who had been fill in Harry's name into goblet of fire was found, he is one of the Voldemort followers, which disguised as Harry's teacher. Finally, Harry becomes the winner of Triwizard Tournament, and safe from Voldemort murderer

In the translation of *Harry Potter and the Goblet of Fire*, the writer finds the occurrences of translation shifts. The shift also occurs in word level. The words are noun, verb, adjective, and adverb. To narrow the study, the researcher analyzes the verb and verb phrases that found in the *Harry Potter and the Goblet of Fire*. In this novel, the researcher finds some translation variation of verb and verb phrase, such as:

1. SL: The villagers of Little Hangleton still *called* it "The Riddle House" eventhough it *had been* many years since the Riddle family *had lived* there.
 TL: *Penduduk desa Little Hangleton masih menyebutnya Rumah Riddle, meskipun sudah bertahun-tahun lamanya Keluarga Riddle tak tinggal di sana lagi.*

In the sentence above, there are three verbs: *called*, *had been*, and *had lived*. The word *called* is verb (act past) translated into action verb *menyebut*. The

verb *menyebut* is derived from noun *sebut* that attached affix- *me* that change into *meny-* if join with */s/*. In Indonesian language, the sentence is not considering grammar, there is no grammar in Indonesian. In English language, the sentence should be considered by the grammar. *Had been* is an auxiliary that translated into *sudah*. In this process of translation, there is shift from auxiliaries into adverb. This shift classified into category shift of translation. *Had lived* is (aux) Verb Phrase or past perfect verb phrase translated into *tak tinggal*. In this process of translation, shift occurs from auxiliary verb phrase into verb phrase.

2. SL: Frank *caught* a glimpse of a small man, his back to the door, *pushing* the chair into the fire.
 TL: *Sekilas Frank melihat seorang laki-laki kecil, punggungnya menghadap pintu, mendorong kursi ke dekat perapian.*

In this sentence, the verb *caught* belongs to past form is translated into *melihat*. The verb *melihat* is from verb *lihat* that attached affix *me-*. This shift classified into level shift of translation. *Pushing* is V *-ing* translated into *mendorong*. As same as *melihat*, *dorong* is verb that attached with affix *me-*. This shift classified into level shift of translation.

Based on the phenomena above the researcher analyzes the translation shifts of verbs and verbs phrases which translated into Indonesian as used in the novel. Hence, the research entitled **THE TRANSLATION SHIFTS OF VERBS AND VERB PHRASES ON *HARRY POTTER AND THE GOBLET OF FIRE* INTO *HARRY POTTER DAN PIALA API***.

B. Previous Study

In this case, the writer discusses the previous research about translation that has been conducted by some researchers. Yustina Setya Nurrahmi (2007) graduated student from Muhammadiyah University of Surakarta with her research entitled *An Analysis of Translation Shift of Derivative Noun in John Grisham's Novel The Summons and its Translation*. From the result of data analysis, she finds 130 data, 79, 23 % belong to category shift and 20, 77 % belong to level shift. Related to translation shift, she finds two kinds of translation shift, namely: category shift and level shift. In category shift, there are four shift of derivative noun. They are noun into adjective, noun into adverb, noun into noun and untranslated noun. In level shift, there are six translations of derivative noun, namely: noun into noun phrase, noun into verb phrase, noun into adjective phrase, noun into adverb phrase, noun into prepositional phrases and noun into clause.

The research above is different from the writer here, because the data are different. The writer takes the verbs and verb phrases while Yustina Setya Nurrahmi takes the derivative noun as the data.

The second research written by Dhian Fitriana (2006) graduated student from Muhammadiyah University of Surakarta with her research entitled *A Translation Analysis of Commissive Utterances in Sidney Sheldon's Windmills of the Gods into Kincir Angin Para Dewa by Iriana M Susetyo and Widya Kirana*. From the result of data analysis, she finds 11 or 94, 12 % are accurate translation and 7 or 5, 88 % inaccurate translation. Related to politeness

equivalence, the writer finds four politenesses in the novel and its translation. They are bald record, positive politeness, negative politeness and off record.

The research above is different from the writer here, because the data are different. The writer takes the translation shift of verbs and verb phrases while Dhian Fitriana takes the translation analysis of Commissive Utterance as the data.

C. Problem Statement

Based on the research background, some problems proposed as follows:

1. What types of verbs and verb phrases that found in the *Harry Potter and the Goblet of Fire*?
2. What are translation shifts of verbs and verb phrases on the novels?
3. What are the markers of the translation shifts in *Harry Potter and the Goblet of Fire*?

D. Objectives of the Study

Based on the problem statements above, the writer has three objectives of the research. The objectives of the research are:

1. To identify the types of verbs and verbs phrases in *Harry Potter and the Goblet of Fire*.
2. To describe the translation shift of verbs and verb phrases on the novel
3. To classify the markers of the translation shifts

E. Limitation of the Problem

In this research, the writer limits the research only on the translation of verbs and verb phrases. This designed to get the best result of the study with effective time and energy. The data that will be analyzed by the researcher is taken from chapter one until chapter five.

F. Benefits of the Study

It hopes that this research will give benefits for:

1. The English Teacher

The result of the study might be used for teaching translation relates to verbs and verb phrases.

2. The English Department student

The result of the research can be used for material in developing the ability of English department students in translation and others.

3. Other researcher

The result of the research can be used as a guide to the other researcher to study further

G. Research Paper Organization

In order to make clear research, the research paper is organized by the following paper organization.

Chapter I is introduction which consists of background of the study, previous study, problem statement, objectives of the study, limitation of the problem, and research paper organization.

Chapter II is underlying theory that explains the notion of translation, translation process, translation shift, English part of speech, and Indonesian part of speech.

Chapter III is research method. It presents the type of research, object of the research, data and data source, method of collecting data, and technique of analyzing data.

Chapter IV is research result and discussion.

Chapter V is conclusion.