

# CHAPTER I

## INTRODUCTION

### A. Background of the Study

Translation is not easy works. To make a good translation, translators must be able to understand the author idea, thought or the message. In order to find out the meaning of the text in the source easier, it is needed to know what translation is. The word translation means a process of transferring or rendering message from the source language into the target one without changing the meaning of the message. It means that the equivalent in transferring is necessary.

In translating a text, especially from English to Indonesian, the translators does not only transfer word into word, but also bring into agreement with target language system. So, the translators can't just compel the system of source language into target language because it will make a miss meaning the target language to convey the author message completely. There are some strategies to reach equivalence in translation. One of them is structural shift.

Because of the reason above, the writer is interested in analyzing the structural shift of English sentence into Indonesian sentence and the types of equivalence of the translation that are used in the English-Indonesian translation. It occurs in any translation such as in novels. In this case, the writer takes are novel of Ernest Hemingway entitled *The Old Man and The Sea* that is translated into *Lelaki Tua dan Laut* by Sapardi Djoko Damano.

The writer takes novel *The Old Man and the Sea* and its translation because there are some structural shifts of the translation. Some source sentences is transferred into target sentences in another styles. The example of structural shift is as follows:

For example:

SL: *He was an old man who fished alone in a skiff in the Gulf Stream and he had gone eighty-four days now without taking a fish.*

TL: *Ia seorang lelaki tua yang sendiri saja dalam sebuah perahu menangkap ikan di Arus Teluk Meksiko dan kini sudah genap delapan puluh empat hari lamanya tidak berhasil menangkap seekor ikanpun.*

The form of source language utterance above is a declarative compound-complex sentence. The markers of declarative compound-complex sentence are: 1) the sentence in source language in the novel is used by the writer to tells about *the old man who fished alone in a skiff in the Gulf Stream had gone eighty-four days now without taking a fish.* 2) the sentence in source language contains one independent clause *He was an oldman*, and one dependent clause *fished alone in a skiff in the Gulf Stream* and other independent clause *he had gone eighty-four days now without taking a fish* connected by relative pronoun 'who' and conjunction 'and'.

The form of target language utterance above is a declarative compound-complex sentence. The markers of declarative compound-complex sentence are: 1) the sentence in source language in the novel is used to give information to reader about *lelaki tua yang sendiri saja dalam sebuah perahu menangkap ikan di Arus Teluk Meksiko kini sudah genap delapan puluh empat hari lamanya tidak berhasil menangkap seekor ikanpun*. 2) the sentence in target language contains two coordination clauses *Ia seorang lelaki tua yang sendiri saja dalam sebuah perahu menangkap ikan di Arus Teluk Meksiko* and *ia kini sudah genap delapan puluh empat hari lamanya tidak berhasil menangkap seekor ikanpun* connected by conjunction ‘*dan*’.

Based on the explanation above, it can be concluded that in this translation occurs a structural shift from declarative compound-complex sentence in source language into declarative compound sentence in target language.

Based on the fact above, the writer wants to find the structural shift of compound-complex sentence in novel *The Old Man and the Sea* and its translation. Therefore, the writer is interested in doing the research entitled “The Structural Shift of Compound Complex Sentence in *The Old Man and the Sea* and its Translation”.

## **B. Previous Study**

The writer wants to present the previous research to prove the originality of this research. The first previous research was done by Setyaningsih (2004) graduated from Muhammadiyah University of Surakarta. The title of her research is *Translation Analysis of Indonesian Sentence into English in INDOFOOD Product*. In her research, she analyzed the variation of sentences in translation of Indonesian-English sentences of *Indofood* product. From 45 data, there are twenty variation of sentences found in this research. They are as follows: 12 data or 26,7 % data belong to a compound imperative sentence transferred into a compound imperative sentence, 1 datum or 2,3 % belongs to two compounds imperative sentences transferred into two compound imperative sentences, 9 data or 20 % belong to two simple imperative sentences translated into two simple imperative sentences, 1 datum or 2,3 % belongs to a simple imperative sentence translated into a simple imperative sentence, 2 data or 4,5 % belong to compound imperative sentence becomes a simple imperative and a compound imperative sentence, 1 datum or 2,3 % belongs to two compounds imperative sentence becomes two simple imperative sentences and a compound imperative sentence, 1 datum or 2,3 % belongs to two compounds imperative sentence translated into a simple imperative sentence and three compounds imperative sentences, 1 datum or 2,3 % belongs to a simple and a compound imperative sentences becomes a simple and a compound imperative sentences, 1 datum or 2,3 % belongs to two compounds and a simple imperative sentences translated into two simple

and a compound imperative sentences, 1 datum or 2,3 % belongs to a simple and two compounds imperative sentences translated into a simple and two compounds imperative sentences, 3 data or 6,7 % belong to simple and compound imperative sentences transferred into compound imperative sentence, 1 datum or 2,3 % belongs to complex and simple imperative sentences transferred into two simple imperative sentences, 1 datum or 2,3 % belongs to a simple imperative sentence becomes a compound imperative sentence, 1 datum or 2,3 % belongs to three simple imperative sentences translated into a compound imperative sentence, 1 datum or 2,3 % belongs to simple and compound imperative sentences translated into two simple imperative sentences, 1 datum or 2,3 % belongs to complex and compound imperative sentences transferred into two compound imperative sentences, 4 data or 8,9 % belong to complex imperative sentence transferred into compound imperative sentences, 1 datum or 2,3 % belongs to simple and complex imperative sentence translated into simple and compound imperative sentences, 1 datum or 2,3 % belongs to two simple imperative sentences translated into a simple and three compound imperative sentences, and 1 datum or 2,3 % belongs to simple imperative sentence transferred into complex and compound imperative sentences.

Another research was conducted by Marlina (2002) graduated from Muhammadiyah university of Surakarta. The title of her research is *A Descriptive Study on Translation of SARI AYU Cosmetic Product*. In her research, she analyzed the accuracy of message based on SL and TL, the types of meaning that occur on the labels of *Sari Ayu* facial cosmetic product, and the last she analyzed the rank-shift that happened in the Indonesian-English based on the structure. The objectives of her research are to describe the accuracy of message based on SL and TL, to describe the types of meaning that occur on the label of *Sari Ayu* facial cosmetic product, and to describe the rank-shift that happened in the Indonesian-English based on the sentence structure. She concludes that from 54 data there are 40 (74, 70%) are accurate, and 14 (25, 93%) are inaccurate. Secondly she found unchanged variation of the types of meaning 44 (81, 48%), and changed data 10 (18, 52%). The last she concludes that the data which connected with the relevancy of the rank-shift, there are 19 (35, 2%) data have rank-shift and 35 (64, 81%) have no rank-shift.

Based on the previous research above, it has different focus on the research. In the first research, the writer wants to describe variation of sentences found in *Indofood Product*. In the second research, the writer wants to describe the accuracy of message based on SL and TL, the types of meaning that occur on the label of *Sari Ayu* facial cosmetic product, and the rank-shift that happened in the Indonesian-English based on the sentence structure. In this research, the writer wants to describe the structural shift of English

compound-complex sentence into Indonesian sentence and the types of equivalence of the translation in *The Old Man and the Sea*.

### **C. Limitation of the Study**

In this research, the writer limits his research on the structural shift of compound-complex sentence and its translation and the types of equivalence of the translation that are used in the English-Indonesian translation because sometime structure of English compound-complex sentence into Indonesian sentence may different. Some source languages (SL) transferred into target language (TL) in another styles. The media being observed is a novel that is *The Old Man and the Sea*. The theory that is used in this analysis is Catford's theory (in Cyrus, 2009: 91) and Nida's theory (in Nord, 1997: 4-5).

### **D. Problem Statement**

Based on the research background of the study, the problem proposed in the research are as the followings.

1. What are the structural shift of compound-complex sentence in *The Old Man and the Sea* and its translation?
2. What are the types of the equivalence of the translation in *The Old Man and the Sea*?

## **E. Objectives of the Study**

The objectives to be achieved by this research are as follows.

1. To classify the structural shift of compound-complex sentence in *The Old Man and the Sea* and its translation.
2. To describe the types of equivalence of the translation in *The Old Man and the Sea*.

## **F. Benefit of the Study**

There are two benefits of the study namely the theoretical and practical benefit. Here, the writer expects some benefits from this study as follows.

1. Theoretical Benefit
  - a. This research can be useful for the additional information about structural shift in translation.
  - b. This research can be useful for the additional information about content of novel.
2. Practical Benefit
  - a. This research can be useful for teacher as additional learning material of translation, especially structural shift.
  - b. This research can be useful for student as additional studying material of translation, especially structural shift.
  - c. This research can be useful for other researchers as additional information and reference for researches in the future.

## **G. Research Paper Organization**

In writing this paper, the writer divides it into five chapters, they are as follows.

Chapter 1 discusses about introduction consisting of background of the study, previous study, limitation of the study, problem statement, objective of the study, benefit of the study, and research paper organization.

Chapter 2 is underlying theory deals with notion of translation, translation process, types of equivalence in translation, translation shift, English sentence, Indonesian sentence, notion of fiction, and notion of novel.

Chapter 3 is research method explains type of research, data and data source, object of the research, technique of collecting the data, and technique of analyzing the data.

Chapter 4 is research finding and discussion. The research finding is divided into two, they are the structural shift of compound complex sentence in content of novel *The Old Man and the Sea* and its translation and the types of equivalence of the translation found in content of novel *The Old Man and the Sea* and its translation.

Chapter 5 presents about conclusion and suggestion. After chapter 5, writer presents bibliography and appendix.