

CHAPTER 1

INTRODUCTION

A. Background of the Study

Communication is a part of our daily activities. As we know, every country has different language for the people to communicate to each other. Among other things, Indonesian people communicate using Indonesian language, Japanese communicates with Japanese language, Australia with English language, and many more. English language is an international language, almost every country in the world uses it. The first step if we want to develop our country, we are demanded to study English language, so we can speak English fluently. Therefore, our country can compete each other in international world. One of the way to master in English language, we are not only have a lot of vocabulary, but also have a good comprehending about translation. Translation is important in this era right now. We can find process of translation not only at the film, but also on the book, like a novel. Translation itself means a process of transferring information from source language to target language.

In translation, we often find different message between source language and target language. A shift is one of the cause. Shift, originally defined by Catford (1965: 73) as departures from correspondence in the process of going from the SL to the TL.

Here, the writer analyses the translation shift of simple sentence translation found in *The Old Man and the Sea* into *Lelaki Tua dan laut*. For example:

SL: *He rowed slowly and steadily toward where the bird was circling.*

TL: *Didayungnya perahunya perlahan dan teratur ke arah tempat burung itu membutat lingkaran.*

The datum above shows that *He rowed slowly and steadily toward where the bird was circling* is active sentence because the predicate in SL's sentence marked by active verb. The word *rowed* as predicate is in the form of past tense and not contain *be + past participle* (V3). And it is translated into TL's verb *didayungnya*, and it belongs to passive verb because preceded by prefix *-di*. This datum includes a structure shift because the grammatical change the structure between SL and TL, from active sentence into passive sentence.

SL: *It was a great mistake.*

TL: *Kita salah.*

The datum 232 shows that *It was a great mistake* is nominal sentence marked by noun phrase (*a great mistake*). In SL, the word *it* functions as subject, *was* (linking verb) functions as predicate, and followed by complement *a great mistake* (noun phrase). The linking itself is incomplete predicate, so *a great mistake* (noun phrase) can be called a predicate of complement, which is in the form of noun phrase.

Meanwhile in TL's translation is changed into *Kita salah*, that is adjectival sentence marked by adjective (*salah*). In TL, *kita* functions as subject and followed by *salah* functions as predicate which is in the form of

adjective. This datum includes a structure shift because the grammatical change the structure between SL and TL, from nominal sentence into adjectival sentence.

SL: *That's two dollars and a half.*

TL: *Dua setengah dolar.*

The datum above show that *That's two dollars and a half* consists of one independent clause with *that* functions as subject, *is* (linking verb) as predicate, *two dollars and a half* as complement which is in the form of noun phrase. Meanwhile, in TL only consists of noun phrase *dua setengah dolar* as subject. This datum includes a level shift, because the sentence is translated into noun phrase.

From above phenomena, the researcher is interested in analyzing the simple sentences and its appropriateness into target language in the novel *The Old Man and the Sea*. Therefore, she conducts a research entitled *A Translation Shift of Simple Sentence in The Old Man and the Sea into Lelaki Tua dan Laut*.

B. Limitation of the Study

In this research, the writer only focuses on describing the simple sentence found in *The Old Man and the Sea* into *Lelaki Tua dan Laut*. So that, subject makes the analyzing is not deviate out from the line.

C. Problem Statement

Based on the background above the problem statements of this study are as follows:

1. What are the variations of shift of simple sentences translation found in *The Old Man and the Sea* into *Lelaki Tua dan Laut*?
2. How is the translation equivalence of simple sentences found in *The Old Man and the Sea* into *Lelaki Tua dan Laut*?

D. Objective of the Study

The objective of the study are as follows:

1. to classify the variations of shift of simple sentences translation found in *The Old Man and the Sea* into *Lelaki Tua dan Laut*.
2. to describe the translation equivalence of simple sentences found in *The Old Man and the Sea* into *Lelaki Tua dan Laut*.

E. Benefit of the Study

The benefit of the study is divided into two parts, there are theoretical benefit and practical benefit:

1. Theoretical Benefit
 - a. This research can be used as additional reference for next research.
2. Practical Benefit
 - a. The students can differentiate the types of simple sentences and can translate without reducing the meaning.
 - b. This research gives more information to the reader about translation sentence.

- c. This research gives more information to the reader about the equivalent message from the novel.

F. Research Paper Organization

Chapter I is introduction. It consists of background of study, limitation of the study, problem statement, objective of the study, and benefit of the study.

Chapter II is underlying theory. It delivers previous study, notion of translation, principle of translation, translation shift, translation equivalence, problem of translation, notion of English and Indonesian sentence, and types of English and Indonesian sentence.

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

Chapter IV is research finding and discussion. The research finding is elaborated into variations of simple sentence found in the novel *The Old Man and the Sea* and its translation and equivalence translation found in *The Old Man and the Sea* into *Lelaki Tua dan Laut*. While the discussion is elaborated into the variations of simple sentence and the equivalence of translation.

Chapter V presents conclusion and suggestion.