

CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

A. Background of the Study

Most people in Indonesia like reading a novel, Indonesian novel or English novel. There are only little people that can understand the language used in the novel, especially English language. So, some of novels have two versions, there are novel in Indonesian Language and novel in English language. The process of transferring a written text from source language (SL) to target language (TL) is called translation. It is appropriate with definition of translation according to Meentemeyer and Hudson (1972:713) state that "Translation is the replacement of a text in one language by a replacement of an equivalent text in a second language". According by Catford, in his *Linguistic Theory of Translation* (1965:20) defines "translation is the replacement of textual material in one language (SL) by equivalent textual material in another language".

From these above statements, the writer concludes that the translation is important process of expressing content of the message from source language to the target language by determining the appropriate equivalent. It is appropriate with Bell's statement. He (1991:5-6) says that "Translation is the expression in another language (or the target language) of what has been expressed in another, source language, preserving semantic and stylistic equivalences". In here, the translator must know about the principle of translation and equivalence in

translation. Nida and Taber (1969:12-13) divide the principles of translation into six: reproducing the message, equivalence rather than identity, natural equivalent, the closest equivalence, the priority of meaning and the significance of style.

Equivalents in translation have been explained by Munday (2001:47). He describes these five different types of equivalence as follows: Denotative equivalence, Connotative equivalence, Text-normative equivalence, Pragmatic equivalence, Formal equivalence. And Baker (1992) also classifies various problems of equivalence in translation and suggests some strategies to deal with them. Adopting a bottom-up approach, she begins with simple words and phrases and continues with grammatical, textual and pragmatic equivalences. In finding equivalent, translator often changes the class word or level of word. This matter is called as translation shift. In 1965 the term “shift” was first applied to the theory of translation by Catford in his work *A Linguistic Theory of Translation*. Here he discusses two types of shift: Shift of level, where a grammatical concept may be conveyed by a lexeme (the French future tense endings are represented in English by the auxiliary verb ‘will’) and Category shifts, of which there are four types – structural shifts (in French the definite article is almost always used in conjunction with the noun); class shifts (a shift from one part of speech to another); unit or rank (longer sentences are broken into smaller sentences for ease of translation); selection of non-corresponding terms (such as count nouns).

The translator must know the parts of speech, there are: the verb, the noun, the pronoun, the adjective, the adverb, the preposition, the conjunction and the interjection. In this research, the writer examines verbs and verbs phrases in the

novel. Verb is the part of speech (or word class) that describes an action or occurrence or indicates a state of being. And the simple predicate, or verb, may consist of two or more words. These words are called the verb phrase. A verb phrase is made up of a main verb and one or more helping verbs.

The writer uses translation shifts of verbs and verbs phrases in *Book by Andrea Hirata Edensor*. The writer uses *Book by Andrea Hirata Edensor* because the book has good story, and unique plot. And also the novel is the third novel of *The Rainbow Troops*, and the author Andrea Hirata winner in the author bestselling novel *The Rainbow Troops*.

In the *Book by Andrea Hirata Edensor*, the writer finds many changing of class word and level word of verb and verb phrases. Some of them are:

SL : Aku *kembali* ke pangkalan

TL : I *went back* to the dock

No	Class of Word (Indonesia)	Indonesia	English	Class of Word (English)	Classification of Translation Shift
1.	Verb	Kembali	Went back	Verb Phrase	Level Shift

In the sentence above, there is a verb in a source language that is *kembali*. The verb *kembali* is translated into English became *went back*. The word *went back* is verb phrase in the target language. So, there is translation shift that belongs to level shift that is changing form from Verb to Verb Phrase.

SL : Ia *mengawasi* kami

TL : He *was watching* us

No	Class of Word (Indonesia)	Indonesia	English	Class of Word (English)	Classification of Translation Shift
1.	Verb	Mengawasi	Was watching	Verb Phrase	Level Shift

In the sentence above, there is a verb in a source language that is *mengawasi*. The verb *mengawasi* is translated into English became *was watching*. The word *was watching* is verb phrase in the target language. So, there is translation shift that belongs to level shift that is changing form from Verb to Verb Phrase.

Because of the reason above, the writer wants to conduct a research entitled ***A TRANSLATION SHIFT ANALYSIS OF VERBS AND VERB PHRASES IN THE BOOK BY ANDREA HIRATA "EDENSOR"***.

B. Limitation of the Study

To clarify the problem, the writer limits those the problem in the analysis of verbs and verb phrases, the basic concept in translation, and some *Translation Shift Analysis of verbs and verb phrases in The Book by Andrea Hirata "EDENSOR"*. This book was published in 2011. This novels also translated by John Colombo.

C. Problem Statement

Based on the background and the limitation above, the writer states the following problems.

1. What are the types of translation shift of verbs and verb phrases in *The Book by Andrea Hirata Edensor*?
2. How are the equivalence of verbs and verb phrases in *The Book by Andrea Hirata Edensor*?

D. Objectives of the Study

In the relation to the above problem statements, the writer formulates the following research objectives.

1. To classify the translation shifts of verbs and verb phrases in *The book by Andrea Hirata Edensor*.
2. To describe the equivalence of verbs and verb phrases in *The book by Andrea Hirata Edensor*.

E. Benefit of the Study

This research have two benefits, they are theoretical and practical benefit.

1. Theoretical Benefit

- a. The result of this study can be used as adding materials in teaching translation related verb and verb phrase.
- b. This study gives clear explanation of translation shift, especially translation shift of verbs and verb phrases in *The book by Andrea Hirata "Edensor"*.

2. Practical Benefit

a. For Students

This research make students understand the equivalence translation and translation shifts better. It also appends the knowledge about part of speech in English and Indonesian.

b. For Lecturers

It enables lecturers to utilize this research as an additional reference in teaching learning process of translation. It facilitates lecturer in improving the examples relate to the equivalent, translation shifts, and also verbs and verbs phrases.

c. For Other Researcher

This research can be used as the reference for next researches who are interested in study of translation, especially about the translation shift on verbs and verb phrases.

d. For Readers

It can enrich the readers' knowledge about the translation shift, equivalent, verbs, and verb phrases (part of speech).

F. Research Paper Organization

The writer organizes this in order to make easier to understand. This research paper is divided into five chapters.

Chapter I is introduction that consists of background of the study, limitation of the study, problem statement, objective of the study, benefit of the study, research paper organization.

Chapter II is previous study and underlying theory. This chapter discusses previous studies, The notion of translation, process of translation, principle of translation, equivalent in translation, and translation shift; part of speech; English part of speech, Indonesian part of speech, and the definition of novel.

Chapter III is research method. It deals with the type of the research, subject and object of the research, data and data source, method of collecting data, technique for analyzing data.

Chapter IV is data analysis and discussion. This chapter presents with introduction, data analysis, and discussion.

Chapter V draws conclusion and suggestion.