

## CHAPTER I

### INTRODUCTION

#### A. Background of the Study

Translation is a way to make other people understand the meaning of a foreign language. According to Bell in (1991: 5), “translation is the expression in another language (or target language (TL)) of what has been expressed in another, source language (SL), preserving semantic and stylistic equivalences”. It can be said that Translation is transferring the message from the source language to the target language equivalently.

Nida and Taber (1982: 13), stated that “translating consists in reproducing in the receptor language the closest natural equivalent of the source language message, first in terms of meaning and secondly in terms of style”. Language are different from each other. “Texts in different languages can be equivalent in different degrees, in respect of different levels of presentation and at different ranks (word-for-word; phrase-for-phrase; sentence-for-sentence)” (Bell, 1991: 6). So, in translating, the form of the sentences in the source language can be different in the target language.

There are some types of translation equivalence, Catford (1965: 27) stated that

There are two types of equivalence. The first, Formal correspondence is any target language category (unit, class, element of structure, etc) which can be said to occupy as nearly as possible the “same place in the “economy” of the target language as the given source language occupies in the source language. For example: translating a noun by a noun. The second, textual equivalence is any target language text or portion of text which is observed on a particular occasion to be equivalent of a given source language text or portion of text. For example: translating an adjective by an adverbial clause.

From the definition above, the writer concludes that translation is a way to make other people understand the meaning of a foreign language by

changing the source language into the target language by considering the meaning.

To have a good translation product, a translator must be mastering the source language and the target language so the translator can adjust the appropriate meaning in the target language. But, not every word in the source language can be translated into the target language. So the translator should know about the translation shift well. According to Catford (1965: 73) there are two types of shift: Level shift and category shift. By a shift of level mean that a SL item at one linguistic level has a TL translation equivalent at a different level. And category shift is unbounded and rank-bound translation: the first being approximately 'normal' or 'free' translation in which SL - TL equivalences are set up at whatever rank is appropriate.

Verb is a word class that describes an action. According to Yule (2006:75), "Verbs are words used to refer to various kinds of actions (*go, talk*) and states (*be, have*) involving people and things in events".

According to Leech et al. (1982: 66) "the function of verb phrase is act as predicator in the clause. The structures are the main verb and auxiliaries". Verb phrase can consist of just the main verb and also contain one or more auxiliary verbs before the main verb (Leech and Svartvik, 1995: 396)

In this research, the writer focuses on Verbs and Verb phrases. The writer wants to reveal the equivalence of the translation of Verbs and Verb phrases in *Maryam* novel and its translation *The Outcast* by Okky Madasari.

The writer uses translation shifts of verb and verb phrases in Okky Madasari's novel entitled *Maryam* because the book has a good story. The book tells about the struggle of a woman named Maryam who was born in Ahmadi's family-a community which is banned in Indonesia. On behalf of faith and love, her marriage is sacrificed. On behalf of God, she and her family were expelled, and their home was destroyed. The story of Maryam is a sad tragedy within a country full of beauty.

In the *Maryam* novel and its translation *The Outcast*, the researcher finds some translation variation of verbs and verb phrases. Some of them are follows:

SL: Sudah lewat lima tahun sejak terakhir kali ia *menginjakkan* kaki di pulau ini.

TL: It had been five years since the last time she *set foot* on this island.

In the sentence above, there is a verb in a source language that is *menginjakkan*. The verb *menginjakkan* is translated into English became *set foot*. The word *set foot* is verb phrase in the target language. So, there is translation shift that belongs to level shift. There is a changing form from verb into verb phrase, but it does not change the message.

SL: Hanya *makan* malam berdua lalu cepat-cepat *pulang*

TL: They just had *dinner* together then quickly *returned home*.

In the sentence above, there are two verbs in source language that are *makan* and *pulang*. The verb *makan* is translated into noun *dinner*. There is a translation shift belongs to class shift that is changing form from verb to noun. Then, the verb *pulang* is translated into verb phrase *returned home*. There is a translation shift belongs to level shift that is changing form from verb to verb phrase. There are two kinds of translation shift in the sentence above, but it does not change the message of the sentence.

Based on the examples of phenomenon above, the writer is interested to analyze the translation of Indonesian verb and verb phrases into English of *Maryam* into *The Outcast* entitled A TRANSLATION ANALYSIS OF INDONESIAN VERBS AND VERB PHRASES INTO ENGLISH IN *MARYAM* NOVEL INTO *THE OUTCAST* BY NURHAYAT INDRIYANTO AND MAKNA SINATRIA.

## **B. Limitation of the Study**

In this research, the writer limits the study only on verbs verb phrases and their translation found in *Maryam* novel by Okky Madasari. This limitation is done in order to get the best result of the study. The term of strategy shift refers to

the two major types of shift there are level shift and category shift. The data will be analyzed using the theory of translation shift by Catford (1965).

### **C. Problem Statements**

Based on the background, the writer states the following problems:

1. What are the types of translation shift of verbs and verb phrases found in *Maryam* into *The Outcast*?
2. How is the quality of translation in *Maryam* into *The Outcast*?

### **D. Objectives of the Study**

Based in the problem statement above, the writer has two objectives as follow:

1. to identify the types of translation shift of verbs and verb phrases found in *Maryam* into *The Outcast*.
2. to describe the translation quality in *Maryam* into *The Outcast*.

### **E. Benefits of the Study**

The writer hopes that this research has benefit for the readers. Thus, the benefit of the research may include the following:

1. Theoretical Benefit

The result of this research can be used as an additional knowledge in analyzing the translation shift and equivalence of verbs and verb phrases.

2. Practical Benefits

- a. The students

The result of this research can be useful for the student to add information about translation analysis of verbs and verb phrases.

- b. Lecturer

This research can be useful for the lecturer as an additional knowledge about translation analysis of verbs and verb phrases, and as additional reference in teaching learning process of translation.

c. The Other researcher

This research can be useful for other research as the additional knowledge to conduct other research.

d. Reader

The researcher hopes that all of the readers are able to translate equivalent and shift analysis.

## **F. Research Paper Organization**

The writer organizes this research paper into five chapters, in order to make it easier to understand. The research paper organization as the following:

Chapter I is introduction that consists of background of the study, problem statements, limitation of the study, objectives of the study, benefits of the study, and research paper organization.

Chapter II is underlying theory. This chapter discusses previous studies, the notion of translation, translation equivalence, translation shift, translation quality, and linguistics form.

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

Chapter IV is research finding and discussion. This chapter presents the data analysis and discussion.

Chapter V draws conclusion and suggestion.