

CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

A. Background of the Study

Translations are changes from source language into the target language. Translation is “the replacement of textual material in one language (SL) by equivalent textual material in another language (TL)” Catford (1965). Translation is necessary, not only for education but also in everyday translation is necessary. For example we look at food packaging or objects that we used every day, mostly they use the English language, or other foreign languages. For example again, when we purchased the electronic items, the instructions used a foreign language. It will become a problem, when we do not know translation at all, or we do not know foreign language at all.

Translation is needed especially for those who have indirect contact with English. From this fact, many people want to become a translator. A theater group; usually use a translator to translate the English manuscripts into Indonesian, for their theatrical performances, but many of them are trying to translate by their own, to save costs. They can dissect the contents of the manuscript. Phenomenon that occurs in translating is the translation shift. Translation shift from the source language to the target language could be the word class shifting or a shift in the meaning of translated.

Shift represents some changes occurring in a translation process. Translation shifts occur both at the lower level of language, i.e. the lexical grammar, and at the higher thematic level of text. Catford (1978: 73) states that by shift we mean the departure *from formal correspondence* in the process of going from the source language to the target language. Further, he states that basically, in shift of translation, or transposition he says, it is only the form that is changed. In addition, he urges the translation shift is done to get the natural equivalent of the source text message into the target text (1978: 76). Translation shifts also occur when there is no formal correspondence to the syntactic item to be translated (Machali, 1998: 3). According to Bell (1991: 33), *to shift* from one language to another is, by definition, to alter the forms.

(<http://transvanilla.blogspot.com/2010/04/translation-shifts.html>)

There are some kinds of shift in the translation on based on Catford (2000), namely Level/rank shift and category shift. The category shift is divided again into structure shifts, class shifts, unit shift, and intra-system shifts. To find out the shift that occurs from *Antigone* script the researcher will focus on the noun phrase shifting.

In the attempt to attain equivalence, there occurs what Catford(1965) defines as ‘shifts 'from formal correspondence in the process of going from the SL (source language) to the TL (target language)’ . In other words, the changes that the translation undergoes in its attempt to attain equivalence with the SL text can be called shifts. Catford identifies two types of shifts – level shifts and category shifts.

Level shifts occur when one word at a particular linguistic level has an equivalent at a different level. A noun in the SL might not be replaceable with a noun in the TL because that particular word is awkward or wrong in the TL context. For example, the simple English sentence, “It is morning” (indicating the time of day) cannot be replaced exactly in Hindi or most Indian languages. We need to rephrase it to clarify the meaning.

There are four types of category shifts: unit, structure, class, and intra-system shifts. Just like the definition and classification of levels. A unit is defined as “a stretch of language activity which is the carrier of a pattern of a particular kind” (Catford 1965: 5). Units are organized hierarchically on a rank scale, with each unit being composed of a specific pattern of units that are (normally) lower in rank. The grammatical rank scale consists of the units sentence, clause, group, word, and morpheme. Consequently, a unit shift occurs when textual equivalents are located on different ranks, as is e.g. the case when a clause is translated as a group. A structure is defined as the patterned way in which a unit is made up of lower-rank units. A structure shift thus occurs when the target structure contains different classes of elements or else when it contains the same classes of elements, but arranges them differently. According to Catford (1965:77), structure shifts are the most frequent among the category shifts. As an example, Catford presents the translation of an English clause consisting of the elements subject, predicate, and complement, into a Gaelic clause that is composed of the elements predicate, subject, complement, and adjunct. Those types of elements that can perform the same function in the unit next above in rank scale form a class (a different term would be “syntactic category”).

A phrase is a group of words which has no subject (Tallerman, 1998; 90). It means that every group of words or combination of words, which are grammatically similar to word and do not have its own subject is called phrase. There are some phrases, which are Noun Phrase (NP) for example, very bright sunflowers is headed by a noun; Verb Phrase (VP) for example, overflowed quite

quickly is headed by a verb; very bright is an Adjective Phrase(AP); quite quickly is an Adverb Phrase(AdvP); and inside the house is a preposition Phrase(PP) headed by the preposition inside. But in this research, the researcher focuses on the noun phrase.

A noun phrase can act as a subject in a sentence function (e.g. the child read the book), as the object of a verb (e.g. the child read the book), as the object complement of a verb (e.g. John buy a cake), or as the object of a preposition (e.g. Jill is swimming in the pool).

The similarity between the Indonesian and English noun phrases is they have their markers. For example in Indonesian and English noun phrase, they have the markers to identify the noun phrase. Both morphological and syntactic categories are the markers of the noun phrase.

The difference between the Indonesian and English noun phrases is the position of head word in the word order. In fact, the position of head word in Indonesian noun phrase is Head-initial. While, the position of head word in English noun phrase is head-final. *Tata Bahasa Baku Bahasa Indonesia* Hasan alwi (1998:203) stated that the Indonesian noun phrase is a group of words with a noun or pronoun as the main part or the head.

The English noun phrase is a group of words that ends with a noun. It can contain determiners (the, a, this, etc.), adjective, adverbs, and nouns. It cannot begin with a preposition. Both subjects and complements are generally noun phrases (Pyle and Munoz, 1995:42). For example: The diamond gave off a blue is light, the diamond as a subject in a sentence function. Then, One day, Sakarya

placed a stone; a stone is the object of a verb or object complement. Tallerman (1998:92) stated that “in many languages, certain heads require their Noun Phrase dependents to occur in a particular grammatical case. Within the English noun phrase (NP), nouns often co-occur with a closed class of words known as determiners (Tallerman, 1998:37). For instance, a transitive verb has two arguments, therefore two dependent NPs: the subject and the object are the markers of the English noun phrases.

In a translating text or script, is reasonable thing that had a shift, meaning shift or the other shift. In this study, the basic theory will be used by researcher in analyzing the translation shifts are Level/rank shift and category shift. And the category shift is divided again into structure shifts, class shifts, unit shift, and intra-system shifts. And the last is meaning shift. Researcher want to use as the data source text analysis is *Antigone* by Sophocles.

Antigone script tells the story of the struggle of a woman who wants to fight for his brother's corpse dumped by his king, because it is considered as traitors. Sophocles wrote a trilogy and one of them is *Antigone*. It is the end story of the three scripts in Sophocles scripts, but in fact this script is the first script was written by Sophocles. The researcher will analyze the shift focus in noun phrases exist in this manuscript. There are some that have been found by the researcher, one example is;

The first example based of Antigone dialogue with Ismene;

SL: ‘For *the curse on Oedipus,*’

TL: ‘Beginilah *warisan Oedipus* kepada kita

The *italic* words are noun phrase and this dialogue translated into Indonesia, is; ‘Beginilah *warisan Oedipus* kepada kita.’ We can look at the example that phrases “the curse on Oedipus” translated into Indonesian are “warisan Oedipus”.

SL noun phrase ‘*the curse on Oedipus*’ is translated into TL noun phrase ‘*warisan Oedipus*’. Usually nouns in Indonesian do not use any articles, whereas in English, nouns are usually preceded by the articles a, an or the. SL ‘*the curse on Oedipus*’ is translated into TL ‘*warisan oedipus*’. It can be seen that in English structure, it must use article ‘the’ because there is *a curse*. Therefore, this Intra system shift occurs if one system in the SL has as its translation equivalent a different–non-corresponding-system in the TL. It can be concluded that there is different system in SL and TL in which the Indonesian systems do not use the determiners while in English systems use the determiners. So, the source language has a determiner, while the target language does not have a determinant.

Based on the description above, the researcher is interested in conducting linguistic research entitled “**AN ANALYSIS ON TRANSLATION SHIFT OF NOUN PHRASE IN *ANTIGONE* SCRIPT BY BANGKIT THEATER**”.

B. Limitation of the Study

In this research, the researcher focuses to find out the translation shift on *Antigone* script by Sophocles translated by Bangkit Theater, and the shift are Level/rank shift and category shift. And the category shift is divided again into structure shifts, class shifts, unit shift, and intra-system shifts. To find out the shift

that occurs from *Antigone* script the researcher focused on the noun phrase shifting.

C. Problem Statement

Based on the reason on the background of the study, researcher proposes the following problems:

1. What kinds of the translation shifts of noun phrase found in the *Antigone* script by Bangkit Theater?
2. How is the translation accuracy on the *Antigone* script Bangkit Theater?

D. Objective of the Study

From the problem statement mentioned above, the objective of the study is to describe the followings:

1. To classify the translation shifts of noun phrase in *Antigone* script by Bangkit Theater.
2. To describe the translation accuracy on the *Antigone* script by Bangkit Theater.

E. Benefit of the Study

The researcher expects that this research can give benefits, both theoretical and practical benefit:

1. Theoretical Benefit

The benefit of this study is expected to be contribution to the world of linguistics, especially about translation shift in *Antigone* script is translated into Indonesian.

2. Practical Benefit

- a. The result of this research can be useful for additional information that can be applied the teacher in teaching technique of English and will give additional knowledge to English students.
- b. The result of this research can be useful for students to understand translation shift and then can apply it to translate.

F. Research Paper Organization

The researcher divides this research paper into five chapters. Chapter I consists of background of the study, limitation of the research, problem statement, objective of the research, benefit of the research, and research paper organization.

Chapter II is review of related literature. It relates to previous study and underlying theory which consists of the theories that used in the research. They are the notion of translation, the translation categories, translation shifts, phrase and Noun phrase, translation Equivalence and the last is the translation quality.

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

Chapter IV is research finding and discussion. The research finding shows the answer of problem statements of the research. In this chapter the researcher analyzes noun phrase shift in Antigone script, and then show about equivalence and quality of translation. Chapter V is conclusion and suggestion. After finishing chapter V, the researcher presents bibliography, virtual references, and appendix.