

# CHAPTER I

## INTRODUCTION

### A. Background of the study

This Present, foreign literary works can be easily obtained by everyone. Book, newspaper, journal, articles, and so on come in different language. However, the lack of language proficiency may hinder a person from understanding foreign literary work. One of the solutions is by translating the literary works into the targeted language.

Catford ( in Barkhordar, 2006 ) defined translation as the replacement of textual material in one language ( Source Language ) by equivalent material in another material ( Target Language ). It means the equivalence is the key in making good translation. It is very fundamental for the translator in mastering both SL and TL to make an equivalent translation.

Many literary works translated from English to Indonesian and vice versa. Various genres have adapted into many languages. One of the most popular genres is children book. Numerous children books use bilingual method to ease the reader. Children may directly compare English to Indonesian if they get some difficulties in understanding the text. The absence of good translation, of course, will affect their learning. Therefore, the translation of children book must be handled with care.

Sometimes, shifts occurred between SL and TL in gaining the equivalent translation. Catford ( in Hosseini-Maasoum, & Shahbaiki, 2013) explained shift in translation as ‘departures from formal correspondence in the process of going from the SL to the TL’. Formal correspondence or linguistic form both in SL and TL obtain specific changes to gain equivalence.

There are two main types of shifts proposed by Catford: Level Shift and Category shift. Level shift occurs when SL is in the grammar level, and TL is

in the lexis level. Category shifts divided into four types: structure shift, which involves SL grammatical change, class shift, which involves SL class change, unit shift, which involves SL rank change, and intra – system shift, which involves SL and TL internal system.

The writer chooses “The Bilingual Wow Comics – The Little Prince”, a comic adaptation of Saint – Exupery’s novel “Le Petit Prince”, as data source in this research. This comic is designed to help kids in learning ESL. The comic layout uses bilingual style. The left page of the comic is written in English, and the right page is in Indonesian. Using this design, it will be easier for the reader to check both SL and TL.

In this comic, the writer found various translation shifts of the noun. Some of the shifts are:

**SL:** By the way, does **a sheep** eat **flowers** too?

**TL:** *Omong – omong apakah **domba** juga makan **bunga**?*

In this sentence, the phrase **a sheep** is translated into *domba*. **A sheep** is classified as a noun phrase, with **a** as a modifier, and **sheep** as a head. *Domba* is classified as a noun. The occurred shift is unit shift, with SL as a noun phrase translated TL as a noun.

The word **flowers** is translated into *bunga*. **Flowers** is classified as a plural noun, whether *bunga* is classified as a singular noun. The occurred shift is intra system shift with the changing of plural noun into singular noun

Another example of shift found in the comic is

**SL:** I’m glad that I made **the fox** **my friend**

**TL:** *Aku senang dapat **berteman** dengan **rubah itu***

In this sentence, the phrase **the fox** is translated into *rubah itu*. **The fox** is classified as noun phrase with **the** as modifier and **fox** as a head. *Rubah itu* is classified as a noun phrase, with *Rubah* as a head and *itu* as a modifier. The occurred shift is structural shift with **the fox** classified as M-H and *rubah itu* as H-M.

The word **my friend** is translated into *berteman*. **My friend** is classified as a noun phrase with **My** as a modifier, and **friend** as a head. *Berteman* is classified as a verb, with noun *teman* is added by prefix *ber-*. The occurred shift is class shift, with **my friend** as noun phrase translated into *berteman* as a verb.

Considering the phenomena, the writer intends to conduct the research by analyzing the shift of translation of noun in “The Bilingual Wow Comics – The Little Prince” and write it down as a study entitled “**A Translation Shift Analysis of Noun in The Bilingual Wow Comics – The Little Prince**”.

#### **B. Limitation of The Study**

The writer focuses on the shift of noun occurred in “The Bilingual Wow Comics – The Little Prince”, an adaptation comic of Saint – Exupery’s “The Little Prince” Novel. The data sources are taken from the conversation in the comic dialogue, also from the SFX (sound effect) in the comic, both English and Indonesian. Data analysis will use J.C. Catford’s theory of translation shift. The limitation is done in order the purposes of this research can be achieved and get the best result.

#### **C. Problem Statement**

Based on the background of study, the writer formulates problem statements as follows:

1. What kinds of the translation shift of noun found in “The Bilingual Wow Comics – The Little Prince”?
2. What is the most dominant shift of noun found in “The Bilingual Wow Comics – The Little Prince”?
3. How is the translation quality of shifts of noun found in “The Bilingual Wow Comics – The Little Prince”?

#### **D. Objectives of The Study**

There are three objectives based on the problem statement before:

1. to identify the translation shifts of noun in “The Bilingual Wow Comics – The Little Prince”
2. to identify the most dominant shift of noun found in “The Bilingual Wow Comics – The Little Prince”
3. to describe the translation quality of shift of noun in “The Bilingual Wow Comics – The Little Prince”

#### **E. Benefit of The Study**

Some benefits of this research are:

1. Theoretical benefit

The result of this study is expected to help the development in the linguistic study, especially translation shift of noun in the bilingual children book.

2. Practical benefit

- a. Readers

The result of this study can be used to improve reader’s understanding of the translation shift occurred in the books, especially bilingual one.

- b. Translators

The result of this study can be used by translators as an additional reference or information in doing translation.

- c. Another researchers

The result of this study can be used by another researcher as a reference while conducting another research.

## **F. Research Paper Organization**

This paper is organized into five chapters:

Chapter I contains introduction. This chapter is separated into six sub – chapters: Background of the study, limitation of the study, problem statement, objective of the study, benefit of the study, and research paper organization.

Chapter II contains literature review. This chapter is separated into two sub – chapters: Previous study and underlying theory.

Chapter III contains Research method. This chapter is separated into five sub – chapters: type of the research, object of the research, data and data source, technique of collecting data, technique of analyzing data.

Chapter IV discusses findings.

Chapter V contains conclusion and suggestion.