

## **CHAPTER I**

### **INTRODUCTION**

This chapter explains introduction, consisting of five points. The first point is background of the study, the second point is problem statement, the third point is limitation of the Study, the fourth point is objective of the study, and the last is benefit of the Study, the explanation as follows:

#### **A. Background of the Study**

Language is a human bridge to communicate with each other. Language makes all human possibilities distinguish them from other creatures. Every country has its own language to communicate in one area of the country. Because it is to expand relations with many countries there must be a connector between one language with another language, this connector is what we are familiar with translation. Translation can be interpreted broadly and according to Catford (1965:20), “Translation is the replacement of textual in one language by equivalent textual material in another language, the analysis, and description of the translation process must take considerable use of categories set up for the description of language.”

Nababan, (1999:24) says “The translation process can be defined as a set of activities performed by a translator when he turned the message of the source language (SL) to the target language (TL)”. Thus the translators are in demand to know what form it will be communicated, and to determine the means of communication and how communication tools will be presented, a translator in the translation process needs simply to master the structure of the SL and TL, the culture of the SL and TL topics or material contained in the manuscript to be translated. A translation of the results can be considered successful if the messages, thoughts, and ideas of the concepts that exist in the TL can be delivered in SL as a whole. To achieve success in translating requires strategies, procedures and techniques

There are many strategies, procedures, and techniques provided by translation experts to solve difficulties in translating as well as to prevent any

distorting of meaning and errors, one of them is translation shift. According to Nida and Taber (1969:105) “Shift are categories into two major type, namely level shift, the different level of equivalence between SL dan TL items and category shift, the departure of formal correspondence which is divided into four categories namely structure shift, unit shift, class shift, and intra-system shift”. The reason why this topic is interesting to be discussed is because between source language (SL) and target language (TL) is different in language level, but in terms of the meaning remains the same. And many of us are still confused in differentiating language levels both in English or Indonesia.

However, what happens more often, is a change or shift in translation, because there is no formal correspondence in the two languages involved. These changes or shifts are called translation shifts, Machali (1998: 14). For instance, *she is reading the book*, and the translation is *Dia sedang membaca buku* the from “ing” as a bound morpheme into Bahasa Indonesia by the free morpheme “sedang”. Class-shifts, that grouping member of a given unit which is defined by operation in the structure of the unit next above. A class shift occurs when the translation equivalent of a source language (SL) item is a member of a different class from the original item. Unit-shifts, which involve changes in rank, are departures from formal correspondence in which the translation equivalent of the unit at one rank in the source language (SL) is a unit at different rank in the target language (TL). Intra-system shifts, which occur when SL and TL possess systems which approximately correspond formally as to their constitution, but when translation involves the selection of a non-corresponding term in the TL system. For instance, when the SL singular becomes a TL plural. Details of category shifts will be introduced in the following parts.

In Indonesian, the sentence means a series or arrangement of words that can stand alone and the meaning is complete. Sentences are the smallest set of languages intact both verbally and in writing. A sentence must have at least one subject and one object. In Indonesian, it can be divided into two types: single sentences and compound sentences. A single sentence has only one sentence pattern that is one subject and one predicate. Whereas compound sentences

have two or more sentence patterns, in compound sentences there are main sentences and clauses. Compound sentences have four types namely Equal Compound Sentences, Density Compound Sentences, Multilevel Compound Sentences, Mixed Compound Sentences. Sentence patterns in Indonesian can be returned to several very limited basic sentences. In other words, all the sentences we use come from only a few basic sentence patterns. Following our individual needs, we develop these basic sentences, the development of which of course must be based on applicable rules. In Indonesian, there are also direct and indirect sentences. Understanding direct sentences are sentences that imitate the words or utterances of others. The sentence from someone's spoken quotation is exactly what he said. The utterances are given quotation marks ("...") which can be in the form of command sentences, news, or question sentences.

The English language has two ways to narrate the spoken words of a person. The first one is the direct sentence and the second one is an indirect sentence. A direct sentence, the actual words (with no change) of a speaker are quoted. The exact words (or actual words) of the speaker are enclosed in Inverted Commas or Quotation Marks. There is always a comma or a colon after "said" that introduces the spoken words. For example:

Source Language 1; *"Before leaving the room, he turned the lamp off."*  
 Target Language 1; *"Sebelum Meninggalkan Ruangan, dimatikannya lampu."*

Source Language 2; *"Alaska is very happy because she won again in the competition."*

Target Language 2; *"Tiara sangat senang. Ia kembali menang dalam perlombaan itu."*

Both examples (1 & 2) are the direct sentence, because the sentence from someone's spoken quotation is exactly what he said. The utterances are given quotation marks ("..."). The two examples of direct sentences contain two different translation shifts. The first example is a shift in sentence structure from the source language (SL) into the target language (TL). This shift can occur due to the demands of grammar so that it is mandatory, but it can also be violent, namely because of the taste of the translator or because it

follows a certain writing style. The second example there is a shift at the unit level. When the translation is done to make a change in the level of the language unit from the source language (SL) expression to the target language (TL), then there is a unit shift or rank shift. In that sentence the source language (SL) changes to a clause in the target language (TL). Direct sentences are often used in various literary works and one of the most widely used in novels.

One kind of literary work is novel, there are many great novels from English literature. One of them is John Green, he is a *New York Times* bestselling author who has received numerous awards. John Green has written many amazing novels. *Looking for Alaska* became one of his very famous novels. Because of its popularity, *Looking for Alaska* novel has been translated into many languages including in Bahasa. Considering the phenomena above, the writer is interested in analyzing the translation shift in the direct sentence in *Looking for Alaska* novel. The researcher chose a direct sentence to be the data in this study because in the novel, direct sentence is an important part because it determines the reader's understanding of the contents of the novel. Therefore, the writer conducts about how far the shifting meaning in the original text and translation in Indonesian in the *Looking for Alaska* novel, by John Green.

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

The limitation of this research focused on the translation shift especially unit shift and structure shift in the direct sentence. While the data is taken from *Looking for Alaska* and its Indonesian Translation (*Mencari Alaska*) in timeline *Before*, novel written by John Green. Data will be analyzed using direct sentence types and translations, the data will then be analyzed in shifting translation with a theory written by Catford (1965:72).

## **C. Problem Statement**

Related to the background above, the writer aims to find the answers to the questions as follow:

1. What are the types of English direct sentence and direct sentence

ranslation in *Looking for Alaska* novel into *Mencari Alaska*?

2. What are the types of translation shift of English direct sentences found in *Looking for Alaska* novel into *Mencari Alaska*?

#### **D. Objective of the Study**

Based on the problem statement above, the goals of this research as follow:

1. To classify the types of English direct sentence and their translation in *Looking for Alaska* novel into *Mencari Alaska*.
2. To classify the types of translation shift in the direct sentence in *Looking for Alaska* novel into *Mencari Alaska*.

#### **E. Benefit of the Study**

There are two benefits of the study in this research, theoretical and practical benefit, as follows:

1. Theoretical Benefit

This research will be useful as an additional reference in translation. It will support the other references about translation shift especially in translating a novel.

2. Practical Benefits

It is hoped can give information about translation shifts and can help in translating English to Indonesian by using this method. For The Reader: This research can be used as a reference for readers about translation study especially translation shifts indirect sentences. For the other researcher: To references for another researcher with the same topic but the different object.