

CHAPTER 1

INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background of the Study

Tohari's "*Mata yang Enak dipandang*" (2013) is one of Indonesian famous literary works. This short story was published in 2013 by PT Gramedia Pustaka Utama IKAPI, Jakarta. His works always have unique characteristics and some of them had been translated into English. Tohari's "*Mata yang Enak Dipandang*" has been translated into English by Kesaully entitled "*Kind Looking Eyes*" in 2015.

"*Mata yang Enak Dipandang*" is the title of a short story that tells about a blind beggar named Tarsa and his guide who struggles to go through their life in a weary town. They seek for people who have a nice to look at eyes that can give them money. This short story can attract sympathy and compassion of lower class people and have a significant meaning about a social condition in Indonesia. It needed a strategy to apply to make the translation equivalent to the original version so that the reader enjoy the story. It is important when meaning and literary sense of art from the story can be delivered to other languages as well as the source language to bring Indonesian literary works to be read by all people around the world.

Since translation has to do with meaning equivalence, the shifts is applied from Indonesian to English. As Catford (1965: 28) said that translation products are equivalent by changing the form of the target language and the source language text that has a different language system. Although Indonesian as source

text and English as target text are two different languages, basically they have some corresponding units, sentence, clause, phrase, word, and morpheme.

There will be differences between the structure of the source language and the target language. It is caused by the fact that every language has its own grammatical structure form which has their own grammatical rule and these forms have a different meaning and different linguistic system toward other languages (Bell, 1993: 6). There is a technique called as a shift in translation or translation shift to handle the differences of the language system. Catford (1965: 73) called it as shift and by the other experts referred as transposition used in translation process due to the differences in structure between the source language and target language.

Catford (1965: 73) stated that shifts in translation mean shifting from formal correspondence in the process of transferring a word from the source language (SL) into the target language (TL) in order to make the translation to be acceptable. The significance of shift will apply when a grammatical structure of source language is not found in the target language. A translation shift is a procedure involves a change in the grammar or structure from the source language into the target language or vice versa. For example:

This text is intended for...

‘Le present Manuel s’ adresse a’

The word *this* as SL modifier is a deictics term in English grammatical system and equivalent with *Le present* modifier with article+lexical adjective. This is an example of less incomplete shift from grammar to lexis as a most common change in doing the translation between other languages.

According to Catford (1965), there are two major types of translation shifts, level shifts and category shifts. Level shifts are shifts between grammar and lexis. Category shifts are divided into four type, structure shifts that change in the clause structure between the source and target language, class shifts change in word class, unit shifts as a change of rank may happen from word to phrase, phrase to word or phrase to clause and intrasystem shifts that occurs in a number of grammatical categories. This research will be analyzed translation shift found in “*Mata yang Enak Dipandang*” as translated into English entitled “*Kind Looking Eyes*” by Tirsa specifically in the form based of each sentence.

1.2 Research Question

This research entitled *Translation Shift Of Tohari’s “Mata Yang Enak Dipandang” From Indonesian Into English As Translated By Tirsa Tanaraga Through J.C Catford “Linguistics Theory Of Translation”* and various problems regarding the grammatical change as an impact of translation shift can be formulated as the following.

1. What are the types of translation shift occur in the translation of Tohari’s *Mata yang Enak Dipandang* as translated by Tirsa based on Catford’s Linguistics Theory of Translation?
2. What are the grammatical changes that happen in the translation of “*Mata yang Enak Dipandang*” as caused by the structural shift based on Catford’s Linguistics Theory of Translation?

3. What are the types of meaning equivalences which happen toward grammatical changes in the translated Tohari's short story of *Mata yang Enak Dipandang*?

1.3 Objective of the Study

This research is aimed at identifying the translation shift that occurred in the translation of the short story and its impact upon meaning equivalence based on Catford's theory. The objectives of the research are:

1. To find and describe the types of translation shift which occur in the translation of Tohari's *Mata yang Enak Dipandang* compared with the English version as translated by Tirsa as Catford proposed in his Linguistics Theory of Translation.
2. To describe and explain about grammatical change and voice shift that happens in the short story as caused by structure shift based on Catford theory of translation shift.
3. To describe the meaning equivalence that happens toward grammatical change in the translated short story of Tohari through Catford theory about meaning equivalence.

1.4 Scope of the Research

This research focuses on analyzing the translation shifts proposed by Catford (1965) and its impact on the translation equivalence. The data are taken from the anthology of short stories "*Mata yang Enak Dipandang*" by Tohari (2013) and its translation entitled "*Kind Looking Eyes*" by Tirsa (2015). The data are all of the sentences that are translated into a different grammatical structure. Some grammar

references and dictionary are used to support the analysis regarding the kind of structural change. Meanwhile, to seek the translation equivalence as the impact and goal of grammatical change or structure shift will be shown as the analysis and explanation through Catford's Linguistic Theory of Translation.

1.5 Source of Data

The data of this research are sentences, clauses, phrases, and words. The source of data was taken from a short story. One is in Indonesian version as the source text and the other is in English as the translated version from the short story entitled *Mata Yang Enak Dipandang*. The short story is published in 2013 by PT Gramedia Pustaka Utama IKAPI, Jakarta and translated into English entitled *Kind Looking Eyes* by Tirsa Tanaraga and edited by Rosemary Kesaully in 2015 by the same publisher.

1.6 Population and Sample

As Sudaryanto stated (1990: 36) population is alike universum that contains the whole chapter from certain point of language. Population is the whole data from research sources and have certain characteristics as an object. The population in this research are all the sentences in both of source text and target text, and the samples are sentences, clause, phrase, and word.

As it is too large to explain in detail, then some of the derivative data in population will be taken as a representative in the data analysis. Some part of the data which contain into translation shifts and grammatical changes which represent the whole data are taken as the sample. The sample itself is not the simplest form of data but some chosen data which can be considered to represent

the whole data. Sample is some of the population that will be investigated or the miniature of population. The purpose of sampling is to represent the population information.

1.7 Method of Research

Every research is required methods and techniques to reach the expectations and goals. The researcher uses language research method proposed by Sudaryanto for each step. The methods and techniques that used in this research are divided into three various methods: (1) Collecting data, (2) analyzing data, and (3) presenting result analysis (Sudaryanto, 1993: 57).

1.7.1 collecting the data

In collecting the data, the researcher applied observational non-participant method (Sudaryanto, 1993: 135), which means the writer does not involve directly in taking the data and simply observes the object of the research. There are several steps to follow in collecting the data, firstly both source and target text are read and re-read several times to comprehend the understanding. Then, a note-taking technique of written language will be used to compare all the sentences between the two text through giving the mark, take the note, and list in the table (Sudaryanto, 1993: 135). This step is done in classifying the sentence which occurs the translation shift and any kind of grammatical or structure changes.

1.7.2 analyzing the data

The data are analyzed by applying translational identity method (Surdaryanto, 1993: 13-15). It means in analyzing the data, the key factor is other langue. The

researcher identifies each sentence related to structures changes. Then, classifying all of the sentences based on the type of translation shift and the cause of structure shifts occurred in the translated text. This step is done in order to achieve translation equivalence follows Catford Linguistics Theory of Translation for each step by comparing between the two texts. This method supported by an advanced technique called dividing key factors technique means the mental owned by the researchers to differentiate both of structure text (Surdaryanto, 1993: 21). Some grammatical references and dictionary are used to support the analysis and identify grammatical changes and the impact toward translation equivalence.

1.7.3 presenting the result of analysis

In presenting the result of analysis this research uses an informal and formal method. Sudaryanto (1993: 145) suggests the formal method used to present the results of data analysis by using sign and symbol, while the informal method is used to present the results of the analysis data through words. The result of the analysis is presented in the form of tables and explanations. The tables show the types of shift and meaning equivalence between the source text and the target text, while the interpretation will be given descriptively.