

CHAPTER 1

INTRODUCTION

A. Background of the Problem

Translation is the way to solve a problem of communication between two different languages. The communication among people from different countries might cause misunderstanding since different languages have different cultures. Nevertheless, the problem can be solved through translating the text that is communicated in a language to another language. As the text translated, they can understand each other.

As translation plays important role in communication, it is also the main significant aspect related to the progress of science and technology. The progress is essential for people live, so people need to understand and learn book or other materials related the development. The book or other materials are mostly published in international language, English. However, people who do not use that language as the tool of their daily communication will find some problems of understanding the materials. Therefore, it is the main function of translation to translate the materials into the target language that can be understood by the reader or participant.

Since translation holds the significant function in solving the problem of communication and rising science and technology, it has been developed rapidly. People can get translated materials or books with various disciplines. In addition, the development of translation also occurred in

literally work, such as movie, drama, poem, and novel. Also, translation is developed widely in Indonesia. Thus, many famous novels are translated from English to Indonesia.

The main purpose of translation is to help people understand easier about information in a language. However, the process of translation itself is complicated. Translating is not only transferring one language to another but it is a process of interpreting meaning, ideas, or messages from the source language (SL) to target language (TL). The process is followed by several considerations. They are the accuracy, clarity, and naturalness of the meaning, ideas, or messages of the translation. The considerations state the most important thing of translation is whether the readers of the target language get the equivalent information as the readers of the source language do. The problem of translation is the term “equivalent”. Catford (1974:20) states that finding TL translation equivalent is the main important thing. However, it will not be easy because the both languages have different lexicon used and grammatical structure. Thus, translators are not the people who can speak in the both languages only, but the ones who master the using of lexicon and grammatical structure of the languages.

Another problem of translation is about finding an equivalent term or concept from SL in TL. Due to cultural divergences, a term or concept which is presented in source language may not be available in the target language. Therefore, it leads to the change of meaning (meaning shift).

Meanwhile, the different of linguistic system leads to the change of form (form shift).

Change of form and meaning cannot be avoided. As stated before, each language has different linguistic system and cultures. Nevertheless, these are the uniqueness of language. The shifts that are conducted by the translators are the way to make the result acceptable in TL. In addition, the aesthetic value is another reason of conducting shifts of form and meaning.

The change of form and meaning is called translation shift. Based on Newmark's (1988:85) theory, translation shift is a translation procedure involving a grammar change from SL to TL. According to Catford (1974:20), translation shift involves form and meaning. The shifts in form are unit shift (sentence, clause, phrase, and morpheme), structure shift, and class shift. Related to meaning, Catford also states that not the entirety of a SL is translated. It depends on the naturalness of TL. Moreover, there are several generic words in SL must be translated into specific words in TL

The perspective of using translation shift in solving the problem of translation is also stated by Nida and Taber (1969:105). They confirm that the shift can occur when a translator is translating a text from SL to TL by concerning some adaptations. The adaptations are structural adaption which brings the shift of form and semantic adaptation which causes the shift of meaning.

To simplify the application of translation shift, a translator has to know the categories of the shift. Catford (1965:73) has already divided the

shift into level-shifts and category-shifts. Catford explains level shifts that a SL item at one linguistic level has a TL translation equivalent at a different level, such as from grammar to lexis. Meanwhile, category shifts are about unbounded and rank-unbounded translation. Catford explains the term unbounded refers to 'free' translation in which SL-TL equivalences are set up at whatever rank is appropriate. On the other hand, rank-bounded is translation with special cases where equivalences are deliberately limited to ranks below the sentence, thus leading to 'bad translation'. Regarding the further interpretation of the shifts, factors that affect the changes of form and meaning should be analyzed. Larson's theory (1998:6) about characteristic of language is appropriate to apply. He explains clearly about lexical and grammatical aspects that affect the change.

In this research, the writer analyzed the translation shift in passive clauses of English into Bahasa Indonesia translation. The writer was interested to analyze the shift because translation shift in the passive clause significantly occurred in translation whether there was no exact form with the same meaning or for aesthetic value. Also, the research was objected to observe factors that cause form and meaning shifts in translating passive clause.

As stated before that this study tried to find out the shifts of form and meaning in Bahasa Indonesia translation of English passive clauses. Nida (1964: 201) states that the main problem in translation is *voice*, whether passive or active. Regarding the previous explanation, each language has its

own characteristics as well as passive construction. Furthermore, not all languages have passive voice. Then, the translation of passive clause will be complicated if the subject does not state clearly. The translation of passive clause will also cause the change of meaning. In active clause, the subject is stated clearly and uses a transitive verb. Meanwhile, in the passive clause, the subject is hidden and uses an intransitive verb. Based on the differences, both active and passive clauses have different meaning and function.

Moreover, translation shifts of passive clauses found in the novel will be analyzed in order to know form and meaning change. It is interesting to study because of the different linguistic system of both languages. Regarding the explanation of translation shift, the cultural divergence between the writer and the translator also cause translation shift. Then, it becomes more interesting to do the research on a literary work because it represents natural communication. Then, the subjectivity of translation will be dominant. It is because the translator has to reconstruct the context and present a natural translation as well as aesthetic value.

The researcher was interested to observe a popular novel written by a famous author, J.K Rowling. The novel is entitled *Harry Potter and the Deathly Hallows*. This novel is one of top ten novels in the world. So, its popularity has made the demand of translated novel in various languages, included Bahasa Indonesia. The novel is translated to Bahasa Indonesia as *Harry Potter dan Relikui Kematian* and became one of best seller novels in Indonesia. Based on researcher's observation, passive clauses in the novel

were mostly translated to different form and meaning. Here is an example of form shift.

SL: *They were drawn upward to the strangest feature of the scenes an apparently unconscious human figure hanging upside down over the table...*(p.8)

TL: *mereka melihat pemandangan yang sangat aneh: sosok manusia yang tak sadarkan diri tergantung aneh; terbalik; jauh diatas meja...*(p.13)

In the example above, the translator shifted passive clause into active. Based on her translation, the structure was shifted. Grammatically, clause structure in the source language followed the standard pattern of passive in English, S (*they*) + to be (*were*) + past participle (*drawn*). Since, the difference of grammar and lexical in SL and TL, the structure is shifted to an active clause in TL, it is S (*mereka*) + V (*melihat*) + O (*pemandangan*). However, the equivalence of translation can be achieved without shifting the structure. Actually, the translator can translate the clause in passive as well as in SL. It can be translated as S (*mereka*) + V (*tertengadah*) + (C) *ke pemandangan yang sangat aneh*.

Moreover, structure shift was not the only category shifts found in the translation of the novel. The other shift was a class shift. Whether in English and Bahasa Indonesia, the word classes are divided into (1) verb, (2) noun, (3) adjective, (4) adverb. The shift of word class translation occurs for the reason of equivalence. It is described through the example below.

SL: *The article was topped with a picture showing another familiar face.*(p.24)

TL: *Di atas artikel ini ada foto wajah lain yang dikenalnya.*(p.39)

In the above clauses, the original text is passive construction. In the clause, *was topped* is classified to verb based on grammatical point of view. While, in TL, Bahasa Indonesia, verb phrase *was topped* is translated to adverb of place, *di atas*. It shows the class shift in the translation. The class shift is from verb phrase to adverb of place. The shift is purposed to bring equivalence between text in SL and TL. If the text is translated directly, it will be “*Article atasnya dengan sebuah foto yang menunjukkan wajah akrab lain*. Then, the message of the translated text will be lost and it will be confusing for the readers. Therefore, the text is shifted by changing the class.

Regarding these findings, it was found that not all passive clauses in English can be translated into passive form in Bahasa Indonesia. The translator can shift the construction of clause to maintain the message of the text. However, it was also found that not all shifted translation of passive clauses was done properly. Therefore, the analysis of acceptability degree of this translated novel should be analyzed. As the explanation, translation of passive clauses in the novel is interesting to research since the various shifting of translation. Then, the study is important to do regarding know how the passive construction in English translated into Bahasa Indonesia done by various shifts. Moreover, the research is necessary to study because the shifts are related to differences in grammatical features and culture between English and Bahasa Indonesia. Therefore, the research will be done by implementing grammatical and semantic approaches. Furthermore, to

enrich the research, factors that affect translation shift will also be examined.

B. Identification of the Problem

Related to the background of the problem above, most of the translation process has problems in term of form and meaning equivalence. It automatically influences the readability and nature of meaning of messages received by the reader. Theoretically, there is a shifting of translation occurred in changing form and meaning of the text. The shifting form and meaning in translation process are done since there are different grammatical features and culture between the source and target language. In order to create an accurate, natural, communicative and understandable translation, it needs an analysis on the translation shifts. The translation shifts can be analyzed by using Catford's theory.

In analyzing translation shift, the passive clause is not only the object analyzed but also word and phrase. The research is conducted to find out the differences of the linguistic system between the languages. Furthermore, the analysis of translation shifts can be more comprehensive by observing passive clause through semantic and grammatical approach. It means, meaning shift will be analyzed by the semantic point of view, while form shift will be analyzed by the grammatical approach. This research is analyzing the translation shifts in English to Bahasa Indonesia in the *Harry Potter and the Deathly Hallows* novel.

C. Focus of the Research

Based on the identification of the problem, this research focused on translation shifts of passive clauses found in the novel entitled *Harry Potter and the Deathly Hallows* by J.K Rowling translated by Listiana Srisanti. The research found out the answer to research questions by analyzing the form and meaning shifts in the novel. Furthermore, the researcher wanted to discover the factors that cause translation shifts by analyzing characteristics of language that affect the shifts.

D. Formulation of the Problem

The problem of this study was formulated as follows: How was the translation shifts in passive clauses found novel Harry Potter: *Harry Potter and the Deathly Hallows* by J.K Rowling translated by Listiana Srisanti described?

E. Research Questions

Based on the background of the problem, the research questions of this research were formulated as follows:

- a. How were translation shifts of transposition in passive clauses found in the translation of *Harry Potter and the Deathly Hallows* by J.K Rowling translated By Listiana Srisanti?

- b. How were translation shifts of meaning in passive clauses found in the translation of *Harry Potter and the Deathly Hallows* by J.K Rowling translated By Listiana Srisanti?
- c. What were the factors that affect translation shifts of *Harry Potter and the Deathly Hallows* by J.K Rowling translated by Listiana Srisanti?

F. Purposes of the Research

Based on the research questions above, the objectives of this research were derived as follows:

- a. To describe translation shifts of transposition in passive clause found in translation of *Harry Potter and the Deathly Hallows* by J.K Rowling translated By Listiana Srisanti.
- b. To describe translation shifts of meaning in passive clause found in translation of *Harry Potter and the Deathly Hallows* by J.K Rowling translated By Listiana Srisanti.
- c. To analyze factors that cause translation shift of *Harry Potter and the Deathly Hallows* by J.K Rowling translated By Listiana Srisanti.

G. Significances of the Research

Theoretically, this research hopefully may give a contribution to the development of linguistic studies, especially for translation study about

knowledge of the translation passive clauses from English into Bahasa Indonesia. Moreover, the occurrence of shifts and loss and gain information of the translation can be seen in this research. Therefore, translators can produce a better product of translation after gaining knowledge and information about translation shifts in this research. Practically, the research can be used as a reference in a process of translating English passive to Bahasa Indonesia.

H. Definition of Key Terms

- a. Translation shift is a translation procedure involving grammar and meaning change from a source language to a target language.
- b. Form change is shift in translation including unit-shift, structure-shift, class shift, and intra-system shift.
- c. Semantic change is shift in translation occurs in meaning caused by the cultural divergence between a source language and target language.
- d. The passive clause is a clause which applies to a transitive clause (the active clause) and forms an intransitive clause.