

# CHAPTER I

## INTRODUCTION

This chapter consists of background of the study, statements of the problems, aims of study, research methods, significance of the study, clarification of key terms and organization of the paper.

### 1.1 Background of the Study

Nowadays, the importance of translation is obviously shown in our daily life. The effect of that phenomenon can be seen from various translation books, novels, newspapers, and magazines. However, translation is not a simple process. It is not simply changing words from one language to another language. This is in line with Larson (1998) who states that translation is a complex process. Moreover, he explains that in the process of translating, the translator moves back and forth from the source text (ST) to target text (TT). It can be concluded that translation cannot be done in one go. It means that, translation is conducted through several processes.

Larson (1998) states that a good translation should be accurate, clear and natural. Yet, it is not easy to achieve this criterion of a good translation. Translator must have some competency as disclosed in several studies (Neves, 2007; Ressereccio, 2008; Zainurrahman, 2010) that translation competency refers to language competence, textual competence, subject competence, cultural competence, and transfer competence.

Differences between one language and another language may cause problems in translations such as shifts. Yet, by having translation competencies, the translator will be able to deal with such translation problems.

Transposition or shift, according to Catford (1965), is divided into several categories i.e. level shifts and category shifts. Level shift means a shift from grammatical unit in SL to a lexical unit in TL. Level shift include studies like morphology, semantic, etc. Category shifts cover structure shifts, class shifts, unit shifts and intra systems shifts. However, even though there are two kinds of shifts, this present study only focus on category shifts.

There have been a number of studies dealing with translation (Suh, 2005; Nasir, 2007; Suryana, 2007; Mungchomklang, 2009). They are focusing on the strategies that are used in translating plays, biology texts, fiction texts and abstracts of theses and master's projects. The strategies that are used in plays are borrowing, transcription literal translation and calque. In translating biology texts, the strategies that are mostly used are communicative and literal translation. In translating fiction texts, word-for-word and literal translation are used more frequently. Meanwhile in abstracts of theses and master's projects, the most frequent translation strategies are omission, explanation, general words, substitution, related words, unrelated words and expressive words.

The studies on shifts translation were also conducted. The studies analyzed the application of Catford's shifts in several texts. They were *the Indonesian translation on Reconstruction of Sinabang Port Specifications*, *the Persian translation of Oliver twist novel*, and *the Farsi translation of psychology texts*

(Sofyan 2009; Khorsidi, 2010; Vossoughi & Pourebrahim, 2010). The results in Sofyan's study (2009) entitled *Indonesian translation of Reconstruction of Sinabung Port Specifications*, showed that the same thematic structure tends to occur in the text. Furthermore, most theme in ST were translated into the same type in TT. Meanwhile in the *Persian translation of Oliver Twist novel* and the *Farsi translation of psychology text*, the most frequently applied kinds of shifts was structural shifts.

All of previous studies above; however, only concerned the types of shifts that occur in the novel and investigated the most shifts that are used in the novel. None of them concerned with strategies that co-occur with shifts.

Therefore, from the aforementioned above, this present study investigates shifts and the strategies that co-occur with the shifts in the novel "The Chronicles of Narnia: The Silver Chair".

## 1.2 Statement of the Problems

This study attempts to address following questions:

1. What shifts are applied in the translation of the novel *The Chronicles of Narnia The Silver: Chair* by C.S Lewis into *The Chronicles of Narnia: Kursi Perak* by Donna Widjajanto?
2. What strategies do shifts co-occur with?

### 1.3 Aims of the study

Aims of this study are:

1. To investigate shifts that are applied in the translation in the novel *The Chronicles of Narnia: The Silver Chair* by C.S Lewis into *The Chronicles of Narnia: Kursi Perak* by Donna Widjajanto.
2. To investigate strategies that co-occur with shifts.

### 1.4 Research Methods

The study is conducted based on the qualitative method. A qualitative method is applied to investigate kinds of category shifts and unit shifts that are found in the novel and may affect the quality of the translation

The source of the data in this research is a novel written by C.S Lewis entitled "*The Chronicles of Narnia: The Silver Chair*" and its Bahasa Indonesia translation "*The Chronicles of Narnia: Kursi Perak*" that was translated by Donna Widjajanto. This novel was chosen since according to Atlantic magazine (2001), it is bestselling classis fantasy series and considered as a classic of children's literature. The Chronicles of Narnia has also been adapted for radio, television, the stage and film, whether it is in complete or in part.

To collect the data, it starts with close reading the entire chapter of the C. S. Lewis novel entitled "The Chronicles of Narnia" both English and Indonesian version. After reading the entire chapters, the next step is selecting the chapters from the novel by using purposive sampling technique. Purposive sampling allows the

researcher to select the data according to the needs as a representation of whole data (Flick, 2004).

The data acquired from the study are analyzed by applying shift translation theory as proposed by Catford. The data are analyzed by (1) comparing the sentences, English and bahasa Indonesia version, (b) identifying and classifying kind of shifts, (c) analyzing and explaining shifts, (d) analyzing the structure of the sentences, (e) describing and interpreting the result of the analysis, and (f) drawing conclusion.

### **1.5 Significance of the Study**

The result of the study is expected to give some positive impacts to the reader and the writer about shifts translation that might be encountered in the translation. The results are expected to (a) give useful contribution and valuable information to the development of translation theories and (b) give some informative input to those who want to carry on further study in the same field.

## 1.6 Clarification of key terms

The following are some clarified terms in this study to avoid misinterpretation:

### a. Translation

Translation refers to “rendering the meaning of a text into another language in the way that the author intended the text”. (Newmark, 1988:7)

### b. Shifts or transpositions

Shifts or transpositions refers to “a translation procedure involving a change in the grammar from Source Language (SL) into Target Language (TL)” (Newmark, 1988:85)

### c. Source Language

Source language refers to “a language that is to be translated into another language”. (Merriam-Webster Dictionary)

### d. Target Language

Target language refers to “a language into which a text written in another language is to be translated”. (Merriam-Webster Dictionary)

## **1.7 The Organization of Paper**

The paper is presented in five chapters. Chapter one presents the introduction of the research. It consists of background of the study, statements of the problems, the aims of the study, the research method, significance of the study, and organization of the paper. Chapter two presents theoretical foundation. It describes some relevant theories to conduct the study. It covers the theory of translation, the theory of shifts, novel and complex sentences. This chapter also discusses the previous studies that are related to the present study. Chapter three presents methodology of the study. It covers the method of the study, the subject of the study, population and sample, and the data analysis of the study. Chapter four presents the findings and the discussion of the study. Chapter five presents conclusions and suggestions of the study.