CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

This chapter explains about the background of the study, research questions, aims, significance, limitation of the study, research methodology, clarification of key terms, and also the organization of the paper.

1.1 Background

This study is concerned with analyzing category shifts in translation of complex sentences in *Ms Wiz Spells Trouble (Ms Wiz Berarti Masalah)* and *In Stitches with Ms Wiz (Tertawa Bersama Ms Wiz)* books written by Terence Blacker.

Book is a media for learning and entertaining. Many people like reading books not only in Indonesia version, but also in English language version so there are many companies that publish English book in Indonesia version. They even publish bilingual books.

One of bilingual books is Ms Wiz book series written by Terence Blacker. It is especially written for children. As a bilingual book series, it can be used as a media for readers to learn English. Therefore, the process of translation becomes one of the important things to be observed, especially the translation of complex sentences. Because it is not easy to understand complex sentences which are more complicated than other kind of sentences. It is also possible for the translator

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using shifts to convey the message naturally without changing the idea or meaning. Because of that reason, the writer is interested in this research topic. Another reason is the story of these books are very interesting and amusing, thus every reader will like these books if the translation product can be easily understood by the reader.

According to Weber (1994:3), 'translation is the transposition of a text written in a source language into a target language'. He said that the translated version must be totally accurate in meaning, containing all nuances of the original and have to be written in a clear, elegant language which can be easily understood by the readers.

According to Newmark (1988), translation can be observed by several procedures. Those procedures are used for sentences and the smaller units of language. The types of translation procedures are transference, naturalization, cultural equivalent, functional equivalent, descriptive equivalent, synonymy, through-translation, shift or transposition, modulation, translation label, compensation, componential analysis, reduction and expansion, paraphrase, equivalence, adaptation, couplets, and notes, addition, glosses.

The procedures are always used depending on a variety of contextual factors. In this paper, the writer only analyzes category shifts in translation. Newmark (1988:85) defines shift as a translation procedure involving a change in the grammar form from Source Language (SL) to Target Language (TL).

According To Catford (1965:73), shift is 'the departure from formal correspondence in the process of going from the SL to TL'. There are two major types of shift occur: level shift and category shift.

Catford said that by a shift level he meant that a SL item at one linguistic level has a TL translation equivalent at a different level.

Category-shifts are departures from formal correspondence in translation. A formal correspondent is any category (unit, class, structure, element of structure, etc.) which can be said to occupy, as nearly as possible, the 'same' place in the 'economy' of the TL as the given SL category occupies in the SL.

There are category-shifts given by Catford, namely:

(1) Structure-shifts, which involve a grammatical change between the structure of the SL and that of TL.

2) Class-shifts, the shifts that occur when the translation equivalent of a SL item is a member of a different class from the original item.

(3) Unit-shifts, changes of rank that is, departures from formal correspondence in which the translation equivalent of a unit at one rank in the SL is a unit at a different rank in the TL.

(4) Intra-system shifts, the shift that occurs internally, within a system; that is, for those cases where SL and TL possess system which approximately correspond formally as to their constitution, but when translation involves selection of a non-corresponding term in the TL system.

In this research, the writer analyzes the category shifts in translation of complex sentences in two bilingual books entitled *Ms Wiz Spells Trouble (Ms Wiz Berarti Masalah)* and *In Stitches With Ms Wiz (Tertawa Bersama Ms Wiz)* written by Terence Blacker. They are especially written for children.

Terence Blacker is an English author, columnist, journalist, and publisher. He was educated in Wellington College, Berkshire and Trinity College, Cambridge. Blacker became a full time writer in 1983 and has written children's books and mysteries for adults. His first children's book If I Could Work was published in 1987 and his first adult novel, FIXX won critical acclaim and was described by The Guardian as a "tour de force". He is an active member of English PEN, and is also an EAW member.

He writes a weekly column for The Independent Newspaper and writes the Endpaper for the Author. For many years, he wrote the "Harvey Parlock" column in the Sunday Times, as well as a column about the book business for Publishing News.

1.2 Research Question

This research is limited to answer the following questions:

1. What kind of category shifts that are found in the translation of complex sentences of a book series entitled Ms Wiz?

2. What class shifts are used in the translation of complex sentences of a book series entitled Ms Wiz?

1.3 Aims of the study

This study will be conducted to investigate the category shifts that are used in translation of complex sentences of Ms Wiz book series written by Terence Blacker. Therefore, it can be known what kind of category shift that are mostly used in this translation. Then the writer examine class shift which is used in the translation.

1.4 Significance

Ms Wiz Spells Trouble (Ms Wiz Berarti Masalah) and *In Stitches with Ms Wiz (Tertawa Bersama Ms Wiz)* are bilingual books which was originally written by Terence Blacker. They are especially written for kids. These books are interesting to be observed because they can be used as a media for children to learn English. Besides, the stories are interesting and amusing.

So, it is important to know how the translator conveys the information naturally. In order to make the translation easier to understand, sometimes the translator make shifts in translation.

1.5 Limitation of the study

Based on the problems, the limitation of the study is to find out the category shifts in the translation of complex sentences found in Ms Wiz book series written by Terence Blacker.

Ms Wiz book series contains of 22 books but the writer just analyzes two of them, they are *Ms Wiz Spells Trouble (Ms Wiz Berarti Masalah)* and *In Stitches with Ms Wiz (Tertawa Bersama Ms Wiz)*.

1.6 Research Methodology

1.6.1 Research design

The method that will be conducted for this research is a descriptive qualitative method. According to Fraenkle and Wallen (1993:23), the descriptive method is a method that is used to explain, analyze, and classify something through various techniques, survey, interview, questionnaires, observation and text.

1.6.2 Source

The source of this study will be Ms Wiz book series written by Terence Blacker. The writer only analyzes two of them, they are *Ms Wiz Spells Trouble (Ms Wiz Berarti Masalah)* and *In Stitches with Ms Wiz (Tertawa Bersama Ms Wiz)*.

1.6.3 Data Collection

The technique collecting the data in this research is included through the following steps:

1. Reading the book series.

2. Identifying complex sentences found on the original language of the book (English).

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3. Extracting and collecting data.

4. Doing library research. (internet, journal, textbook, and thesis)

1.6.4 Data Analysis

After collecting the data, the writer will analyze them through the following stages:

1. Identifying and classifying category shifts on the complex sentences.

2. Analyzing and explaining class shifts on the complex sentences.

3. Calculating the total number and percentage of each category shift to find out the amount of each category shift.

4. Calculating the total number and percentage of each class shift to find out the amount of each class shift.

5. Describing and interpreting the result of the analysis.

6. Drawing conclusion.

1.7 Clarification of key terms.

1. Analysis: an explanation or description that is the result of considering something carefully and in detail. (English Language Dictionary, 1989). Here, the writer examine category shift that are found in the translation of complex sentences of a book series entitled Ms Wiz.

2. Shift: move on, go away, change gear; shift means to turn, switch, go to the next, etc (AudioEnglish.net). In this case, shift means changes in the grammar form from Source Language (SL) to Target Language (TL).

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3. Translation: the replacement of textual material in one language (Source Language) by equivalent textual material in another (Target Language) (Catford). In this paper, translation means transferring the meaning of the English version book series into the Bahasa Indonesia version on Ms Wiz book series written by Terence Blacker.

4. Complex Sentence: a sentence that have a main (independent) clause and at least one dependent clause. (Werner). In this paper, the writer analyzes only complex sentences in the books.

1.8 Organization of the Paper

The research paper will be organized as follows:

Chapter I

This section contains introduction, which discusses: Background, aims of the study, significance of the study, limitation of the study, research methodology, and clarification of key terms, and organization of the paper.

Chapter II

It contains the reviewed of related literature with the research, which serves as a basic for investigating the research problems.

Chapter III

This chapter discusses the method of the research, subject of the research, data collecting technique, and data analysis.

Chapter IV

This chapter reports the data analysis and the discussion of the research.

Chapter V

This chapter covers the conclusion and suggestions which related to the research.