

CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background of the Study

Translation is a tool for transferring meaning between one languages to another language. Translation has an important role in conveying the intent of a message and considering the structural and cultural differences between the source language (SL) and target language (TL). Newmark (1988: 5) states that translating is rendering meaning of the text into another language in the way that the author intended in the text. This means that translation is the activity of translating a source text into a target text, by taking a series of actions to achieve the equivalent term in the target text.

The translation of a text from SL into TL cannot be perfectly equivalents due to each language has its own characteristics and differences of grammatical structure and cultural background. In translation there is a study called principle of translation, which consist of loss, addition and skewing of information to represent of how the equivalence take place in the translation. Therefore, the translators are required in mastering both the source and target languages' cultures and structures in order to keep the original meaning of the source text. To minimize those issues, the translator may use translation shifts.

Shift in translation is a method where the translator need to replace the elements of SL into the elements of TL without changing the meaning. The translator need to shift the form to keep the meaning and the message can be transferred naturally. Catford (1965: 73) states “a shift is the departure from formal

correspondence in the process of going from the source language to the target language”. It depicts some of the changes that occur during the translation process. Level and category shift are the part of translation shift. Level shift dealing with the changes that involved linguistics level such as tenses, while category shift is the departure from formal correspondence that means the similarity between linguistic categories from two different languages including structure, class, unit, and structural elements. These changes occur due to each language has its own characteristic and grammatical structure.

One of the grammatical units in language is phrase. Phrase is a small group of words that express a single idea but do not constitute a complete sentence, usually contain a head word and accompanied by modifiers. Basically the phrase can be divided into noun phrase, verb phrase, adjective phrase, etc. The phrase that is focus on in this study is noun phrase. Since the noun phrase is a part of language, it has its own set of rules for constructing it, which may vary from one language to another. The use of noun phrase can be found in literary works such as novel due to it contains sentences to tell the story. Best-selling novels usually has its translated version in many other languages. Therefore, in the process of translation some changes may occur because the translators try to replace the meaning from SL into TL and find words that are natural and reflect the meaning of the SL.

Based on the explanation above, translation shifts especially the category shifts are mostly occur in translating a certain noun phrases because it involved the changes of grammatical and structure in the process of translation. Therefore, this study will be focused on analyzing the types of category shifts occurred in the

translation of noun phrases in the novel entitled *Five Little Pigs* by Agatha Christie. This novel is chosen because it is one of the best seller novels by Agatha Christie who known as the ‘Queen of Mystery’. Her works has sold millions of copies all over the world and also translated into many different languages, such as in Indonesian language. Besides, this novel also contains a lot of noun phrases and category shifts found in its translation. For example:

- SL : He was aware of **her dark grey eyes** studying him attentively (Christie, 1945: 5)
- TL : Ia sadar bahwa dengan **matanya yang kelabu tua** gadis itu mengamatinya dengan seksama. (Kantjono, 2018: 6)

The noun phrase in SL above is made up of determiner *her*, pre-modifier *dark grey*, and followed by a head *eyes*. Meanwhile in TL is made of a head *mata* then followed by post-modifier *yang kelabu tua*. In this translation there is a change between the word order (modifier and head) in which the modifiers in the SL come before the head, while in the TL the modifier is placed after the head. The difference of word order in this case is called structure shift.

1.2 Problems of the Study

Based on the background of the study above, the problems in this study can be formulated as follows:

1. What are types of category shifts found in the translation of noun phrases in *Five Little Pigs* novel?
2. How are the principles of translation applied in the translation of noun phrases in *Five Little Pigs* novel?

1.3 Objectives of the Study

The objectives of the study are:

1. To identify the types of category shifts found in the translation of noun phrases in *Five Little Pigs* novel.
2. To analyze the principles of translation (loss, gain, skewing of information) applied in the translation of noun phrases in *Five Little Pigs* novel.

1.4 Limitation of the Study

This research focused on analyzing the types of category shifts occurrence in the translation of noun phrases and the principles of translation applied in *Five Little Pigs* Novel by Agatha Christie. To identify the types of category shifts the researcher used the theory by Catford (1965) about translation shift in his book entitled *A Linguistic Theory of Translation*, and to analyze the principles of translation used the theory by Nida (1975).

1.5 Significances of the Study

The significances of the study in this research are divided into two, they are theoretical significance and practical significance.

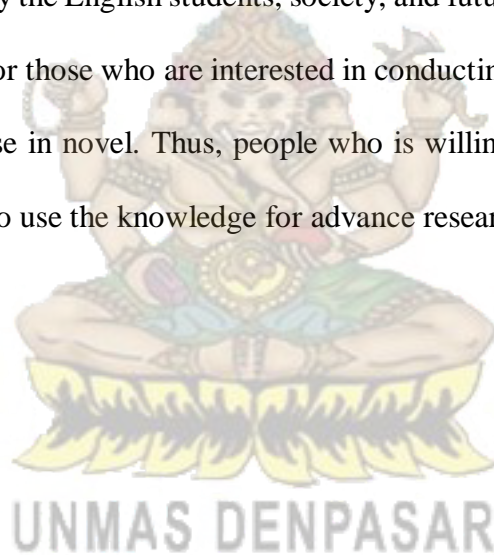
1.5.1 Theoretical Significance

Theoretically, this study is expected to increase understanding about translation, especially the category shifts translation of noun phrases for the

translator and students who wants to study deeper about translation. This study also useful for students and people who are interested in translation field to know how to apply the translation shifts of noun phrases in novel and their equivalence meaning.

1.5.2 Practical Significance

Practically, this study is expected to give the beneficial contributions to the readers, particularly the English students, society, and future researcher. It may also will be reference for those who are interested in conducting study about translation shift of noun phrase in novel. Thus, people who is willing in translating the noun phrases may able to use the knowledge for advance research.



CHAPTER II

REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE, CONCEPTS AND THEORIES

2.1 Review of Related Literature

Review of literature consists the review of previous studies which are related to this study. There were two studies and one article which are related to the discussion of this study. They were reviewed as follow:

The first study is entitled *A Translation Shifts Analysis of Noun Phrase in Subtitling of Ice Age 4 Movie* written by Sunarto (2015). The purpose of this study is to identify the translation shifts of noun phrase found in the subtitling of Ice Age 4 movie and to describe the equivalence of noun phrase subtitling found in the Ice Age 4 movie. The data in this study was analyzed by using theory of Translation Shift written by Catford (1965) and Translation Processes, Practice, and Products of Professional Indonesian Translators written by Nababan (2004). For the method, he used descriptive qualitative method in collecting the data. The result of this study is there are 404 data that are found, they are 198 data belong to level shift of noun phrase, 157 data belong to structure shift of noun phrase, 18 data belong to translation shift of noun phrase to another phrase, and 31 data belong to intra-system shift of noun phrase. Meanwhile, regarding the equivalence meaning there are 399 data belong to equivalent translation and 5 data belong to not equivalent translation. The similarity between the previous study and this present study is both analyze about translation shift in translating noun phrase. Meanwhile, the differences are the previous study was analyzed about all types of translation shifts, which are level

and category shift, while this present study only focus on analyzing the types of category shift. Regarding the data source, the previous study is used movie subtitle, while this present study used novel as the data source. The other difference is about the theory used to analyze the equivalence meaning in the translation, this previous study used a theory by Nababan (2004) while this present study used a theory of principles of translation by Nida (1975) to analyze the equivalence meaning of the translation.

The second study is written by Putri (2019) entitled *Translation Shift and Accuracy of Noun Phrase in Instagram Caption Translation*. This research has purpose to find out the translation shifts that occur on noun phrase in Instagram caption translation. To reveal the translation techniques applied in translating noun phrase from SL to the TL and to assess the translation accuracy of noun phrase in TL from the SL. The theories used in this research are Catford's theory of translation shift, Molina and Albir's theory of translation technique, and translation accuracy in Nababan et al TQA (Translation Quality Assessment). This research used descriptive qualitative method. The data found in this research are 125 noun phrases from Instagram caption and their translation into Indonesian. The results of this study are, there are found 75 or 50.7% data of structure shift, 8.6% data of intra system shift, 30 or 21.7% data of unit shift, and 26 or 19% data of class shift. Meanwhile, for the equivalence of translation there are found 75.3% data that belong to complete meaning, 13% data of increase meaning, and 5.3% data of decrease meaning. This previous study has similarities with this present study which are based on the focus of the study to analyze the translation shift and the

theory that used to analyze the data of category shift. The differences are in the purposes of study, in this previous study has three purposes namely to find out the translation shifts, to reveal the translation technique, and to asses the translation accuracy of noun phrase. Meanwhile, in this previous study only has two purposes which are to find out the types category shifts and the equivalence meaning of the translation of noun phrase. Regarding the theory used to analyze the translation equivalent, the previous study used a theory by Nababan while this research used a theory by Nida (1975) and for the data that used as the object of the study, the previous study used Instagram caption, while in this present study used novel as the data source.

The third study is taken from a journal article entitled *Category Shift of Noun Phrases in the Movie Avengers: Infinity War* written by Ardliansyah and Ediwan (2019). The purposes of this study are to find and describe and analyze the kinds of category shifts occurred in the translation of the film Avengers: Infinity War from English into Indonesian, and to describe how the category shifts occurred in the translation of the film Avengers: Infinity War from English into Indonesian. The data in this study were analyzed using descriptive and qualitative method. To analyze the data it used the translation shift theory proposed by Catford (1965). The result of this study is that all kinds of category shifts, such as shift of structure, shift of class, unit shift and intra-system shift. The similarity between this study and this present study is on the objective of the study which is to analyze the category shift translation of noun phrases. The differences are, this previous study only focuses on analyzing the types of category shifts occurred in the translation of noun phrases,

while this present study also focuses on analyzing the equivalence meaning of the translation of noun phrases. Another difference is based on the data source, this previous study used movie subtitle, while this present study novel is chosen as the data source.

2.2 Concepts

In order to know the terms used in this study and avoid reader's misinterpretation, there are four concepts that the researcher described, such as translation, category shift, noun phrase, and novel.

2.2.1 Translation

Catford (1965) states "translation as a replacement of meaning from a source language to the target language". It is not only the language that is translated, but also the sense of meaning. Therefore, the translation result in the target language will not sound strange.

2.2.2 Category Shift

Category shifts are departures from formal correspondence in translation. Catford (1965: 27) states "formal correspondence is the similarity of linguistic categories from two different languages including units, classes, structures, and structural elements, they can be interchanged in the same position".

2.2.3 Noun Phrase

A phrase is a group of words which has no subject (Tallerman, 1998). It means that a phrase is any group of words that are grammatically similar to a word but do not have their own subject. According to (Herring, 2016) a noun phrase consist of a noun plus any determiners or modifiers directly related to it. A simple noun phrase is a group of words that consist of head and determiner. While complex noun phrases can consist of determiners, pre-modifiers, heads, and post modifiers. Noun phrases can have function as subjects, objects, or complements in the sentence.

2.2.4 Novel

According to Oxford dictionary novel is a story long enough to fill a complete book, in which the characters and events are usually imaginary. Novel is a long and complex fictional prose narrative that deals imaginatively with human experience, typically through a series of related events involving a group of people in a particular setting.

2.3 Theories

The theories that used in this research based on the theory purposed by some experts those are, theory of noun phrase by Depraetere & Longford (2012) to analyze the constituent of the noun phrase, theory of translation shift proposed by Catford (1965) that used to analyze the types of category shifts and theory about principles of translation by Nida (1975) to analyze the equivalence of translation.

2.3.1 Noun Phrase

Noun Phrase is a group of two or more words that headed by a noun. The function of noun phrase in a sentence can be as a subject, object, subject complement, object complement, etc. A noun phrase has the head as the core of the phrase which may be modified with modifiers preceding head (pre-modifier) or modifiers following head (post-modifier). Modifier is a constituent that imparts information relating to the head of the construction. The part of pre-modifiers are the prehead modifier, while the post-modifiers includes posthead modifiers. The construction of noun phrase with prehead includes determiners such as, articles, quantifiers, demonstrative determiners, possessive determiners, and adjective. Meanwhile, the construction of posthead includes relative clauses, non-finite clauses, and prepositional clauses (Depraetere & Longford, 2012). The main components of the noun phrase including noun, determiner, and modifiers.

2.3.1.1 Noun

A noun is a person, place, thing, or idea. All noun phrases have core noun and with modifiers connected to it. The noun can be classified as countable and uncountable noun. A countable noun is a noun that can occur in both the singular and the plural. Nouns that do not fit into this basic singular or plural dichotomy are uncountable.

For example: *The students don't seem to have **much homework** these days* (Depraetere & Longford, 2012: 110)

The countable noun in example above is *students* due to it refers to items that can be counted, while the uncountable noun is *homework* since it is treated as a general meaning not a particular item, therefore it cannot be counted.

2.3.1.2 Determiner

Determiners indicate the type of reference made by the noun phrase. The reference may be an article, quantifier or numeral, demonstrative, and possessive.

1. Article

An article is a word that comes before a noun to show if it's specific or general. English has two articles, the definite article *the* and the indefinite article *a(n)*. The definite article *the* is used before a noun to indicate that the identity of the noun is known and before a singular or plural noun. The indefinite article is used before a noun that is general or when its identity is unknown. Article *a* is used before a singular noun beginning with a consonant sound and article *an* is used before a singular noun beginning with a vowel sound.

2. Quantifier

Quantifiers are always preheads in English. A quantifier is a word that usually comes before a noun to express the quantity or amount of the object. Quantifiers are classified into definite and indefinite quantifiers. Definite quantifiers include cardinal numbers, such as *one, two, three, and so on* and ordinal numbers, such as *first, second, and so on*. Indefinite quantifiers include such words as *few, many, several, etc.* The nouns used can be countable and uncountable. The

use of the quantifier will also adjust to the noun. The quantifiers that used for countable noun are *much, little, a bit, a great deal of, a large amount of, etc.* Meanwhile the quantifiers used with uncountable noun are *many, few, a number of, several, a large number of, etc.* Furthermore, there are also quantifiers that can be used for both countable and uncountable nouns, such as *all, enough, more/most, less/least, no/none, not any, some, any, and a lot of.*

3. Demonstrative Determiner

A demonstrative pronoun is a pronoun that is used to point to something specific within a sentence. These pronouns can indicate items in space or time, and they can be either singular or plural. There are four types of demonstrative pronoun, *namely this, that, these, and that.* This and that combine with a singular countable noun or an uncountable noun. *This and these* are used to refer to items that are physically or temporally close to the speaker, whereas *that and those* (called distal demonstratives, away from the center) indicate that the speaker is physically or temporally distant from the referent of the noun head.

4. Possessive Determiner

Possessive determiner is a type of function word used in front of a noun to express possession or belonging. The possessive determiners in English are *my, your, his, her, its, our, and their.*

2.3.1.3 Modifier

A modifier is a word, phrase, or clause that modifies and gives information or describes about the noun. The modifier comes before the head noun is called pre-modifier, while the one that comes after the head noun is post-modifier.

1. Adjective

An adjective is a word or phrase naming an attribute, added to or grammatically related to a noun to modify or describe it.

For example: *The **beautiful** girls over there* (Depraetere & Longford, 2012: 146)

In the example above the function of the adjective *beautiful* is attributive and aims to describe the noun *girls*.

2. Relative Clause

A relative clause is a post-modifying clausal adjective that is usually a part of a noun phrase. Like prehead adjectives, relative clause provide additional information about the head noun. This additional information may merely describe, but it may also restrict, narrowing down the referent of the noun phrase in the sense that the addition of the modifier restricts the number of potential referents in the real world. Generally a relative pronouns are used to start a defining relative clause, such as *who*, *which*, and *that*. *Who* or *that* are used to talk about people, but *that* is more common and a bit more informal, while *which* or *that* are used to talk about things.

For example: *The teacher **who teaches me English**, the clothes **which are in the library**, the man **that gave you an invitation yesterday*** (Junaid, 2018: 321)

In example above, the bold words are a relative clause, it contain a relative pronoun (*who, which, that*) which also functions as the clause's subject. This clause modify the head noun.

3. Non-finite Clause

Non-finite clauses are clauses which in their use are not restricted neither by person: first, second, and the third person; number: singular and plural; nor by the tenses of speaking: past tense, present, etc. Non-finite clauses contain a verb which does not show tense. In English, non-finite clauses can be preceded by infinitive and called infinitive clauses, present participle and called present participle clauses, and the past participle called past participle clauses.

For examples: (1) *My decision **to resign***, (2) *those candidates **being considered***, and (3) *the books **piled** on the table* (Depraetere & Longford, 2012: 106)

The example above shows the three different type of non-finite clause, in example (1) it shows a non-finite clause formed with to-infinitive clause, the noun followed by the word 'to'. Meanwhile, in example (2) is a type of non-finite clause formed with present participle clause, it contains a verb ending with -ing, and the last type is a non-finite clause formed by past participle clause, it contains a verb ending with -ed or the past form.

4. Prepositional Phrase

A prepositional phrase is a phrase, which is in some way preceded by a preposition, such as *in, on, at, by, with, from, of, etc.* A prepositional phrase is formed with a preposition plus a noun phrase, a prepositional phrase gives information about places or describes the headword.

For example: (1) *the pen **on the table***, (2) *the building **in front of my house***, and (3) *the man **with glasses***. (Junaid, 2018: 320)

The bold parts in example (1) and (2) are prepositional phrases, they are parts of the noun phrase and a post-modifiers that tell about place. Meanwhile in example (3), it is also a proportional phrase which does not tell about place, but describes the headword.

4.1.1 Translation Shift

Shift in translation is departure from formal correspondence in the process of going from the source text to the target text (Catford, 1965: 73). Shifts are changes that occur in the translation process at grammatical and lexical level. Translation shift can be divided into level shift and category shift.

4.1.1.1 Level Shifts

Shift of level means a source language item at one linguistic level has a target language translation equivalent at a different level (Catford, 1965: 73). It includes shifts from grammar to lexis and vice versa. For example:

SL : John **has stopped** smoking
 TL : John **sudah berhenti** merokok (Alzuhdy, 2014: 187).

From the example above, it shows that the grammatical item present perfect of has + V3 'has stopped' is translated into *sudah* in target language. Therefore, the level shift occur in the translation above is the changes from grammar to lexis.

4.1.1.2 Category Shift

Catford (1965: 76) states "category shifts are departures from formal correspondence in translation." Category shift refers to unbounded and rank-unbound translation. An unbounded translation means that translation equivalents can occur in appropriate rank, such as word, phrase, clause, and sentence. While rank-unbound translation refers to the case where equivalence below the sentence. There are four types of category shifts, they are structure shift, class shift, unit shift, and intra-system shift.

1. Structure Shift

According to Catford (1965: 77) structure shift is the changes of words sequence in a sentence and involve the grammatical structure between SL and TL. This happens because the differences of language systems in both languages. Structure shift can occur at all ranks. For example:

SL:children gathered **wild vegetables**

TL: ...*bersama anaknya mengumpulkan sayuran liar* (Rini, 2015, 140)

Based on the example above, it can be seen that the SL has different structure of sentence with the TL. The phrase 'wild vegetables' in SL has structure of word

order adjective (wild) + noun (vegetables), but when it translated into TL the structure of word order change into noun (*sayuran*) + adjective (*liar*).

2. Class Shift

Class shift occurs when the translation equivalent of SL item is the member of a different class (part of speech) from the original item (Catford, 1965: 78). It is the changes of word class. Class shift can be happened from verb into adjective, noun into adjective, etc. For example:

SL: Hung-bu and his wife decided to pay **a visit**

TL: *Hung-bu dan istrinya memutuskan untuk **mengunjungi** rumah Nol-bu*
(Rini, 2015: 141)

Based on the example above, the class shift is happened from noun phrase into verb. The phrase 'a visit' in SL is a noun and it translated into *mengunjungi* in TL which is a verb.

3. Unit Shift

Unit shift is the changes of rank, it is the departure 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 (Catford, 1965: 79). The rank of language is started from the smallest one, such as morpheme, word, phrase, clause, sentence, and paragraph. For example:

SL : **Gravity**

TL : ***Gaya tarik bumi*** (Alzuhdy, 2014: 189)

The example above can be categorized as unit shift due to there is a change of rank. The word ‘gravity’ in source language (lower rank) is translated into phrase *gaya Tarik bumi* (higher rank rank) in the target language.

4. Intra-system Shift

Intra-system shift occurs internally within a system that is for those cases where source text and target text possess systems which approximately correspond formally as to their constitution, but when translation involves selection of non-corresponding term in the target text (Catford, 1965: 80). For example:

SL : Many **houses** on the coast were swept away by the flood

TL : Banyak **rumah** di pinggir pantai tersapu banjir (Alzuhdy, 2014: 190)

Based on the example above, the SL ‘houses’ is translated into *rumah* in TL. The word ‘houses’ has a corresponding plural, but the system in Bahasa Indonesia still shows a singular form *rumah*. It is done in order to make it acceptable in TL although the corresponding system of plurality in TL is *rumah-rumah*. It sounds strange if “many houses” is translated into *banyak rumah-rumah*, because the word *banyak* is already signified plural.

4.1.2 Principles of Translation

Principles of translation means that no translation in a receptor language can be the exact equivalent of the model in the source language (Nida, 1975: 27). Therefore, the adjustments usually lead to the occurrence of loss, gain and skewing of information. Those principles means the information in one language may not be transferred exactly the same either in form and meaning.

1. Loss of Information

Loss of information is a phenomenon when the translation of the SL items does not contain the full information of the TL. According to Baker in Darso (1992: 40) explains that loss is omission of lexical item due to grammatical or semantic patterns of the receptor language. If the meaning conveyed by a particular item is not clear enough to make the reader understand with lengthy explanations, translator simply omit translating the word or expression in question. It can be loss of meaning of source language item or loss of physical form of any source language item when it is translated into the target language. For example:

SL : She was sad

TL : *Dia sedih* (Margono, 2003: 3 in Jayantini, 2016: 9)

In the example above, the loss of information can be found when the feminine gender (she) and past tense (was) in SL are not translated in TL.

2. Gain or addition of Information

Gain is when the translation of items in the source language into target language is with addition of extra information. According Newmark in Darso (1988: 91) information added to the translation is normally cultural (accounting for the differences between the source language and the target language culture), technical (relating to the topic), or linguistic (explaining wayward use of words). Gain in translation will help languages to adapt themselves to their speakers. There will be chances for them to adapt when two different languages interact. For example:

SL : *Dia sedih*

TL : She was sad (Margono, 2003: 3 in Jayantini, 2016: 9)

From the example above, addition of information can be found in the translation of *Dia sedih* to 'She was sad'. It shows the feminine gender and past tense are added in target language (TL).

3. Skewing Information

The translation of items from the source language is not the exact equivalence in the target language in the target language. This occurs when translator feels hard to find out the exact word in the target language which conveys the same meaning that of source text (Darso, 1992: 68). For example:

SL : You are silly

TL : *Kamu tolol* (Margono, 2003: 3 in Jayantini, 2016: 9)

In the example above the utterance 'You are silly' that is translated into *Kamu tolol* in target language (TL). The English sentence may be said playfully to show the addressee that his/her action is not sensible. Meanwhile, the expression of *Kamu tolol* means that the addressee is very stupid.