

CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background of the study

Language is the main tool of human communication; it is an inseparable component in human life. Language also can be a tool to give and receive information every day and the inherent capability of native speakers to understand and form grammatical sentences. According to Chomsky (1957), language, as a primary tool of human communication, indeed plays an indispensable role in every aspect of life, from daily exchanges to the transfer of knowledge across generations. It is not just a medium for conveying information but also a foundational part of our social and cognitive structures. Chomsky's (1957) theory of generative grammar transformed our understanding of language by emphasizing that it functions as a system of inherent rules.

This system allows native speakers not only to comprehend but also to produce an infinite variety of grammatically correct sentences, a key characteristic that separates human language from other forms of communication. Chomsky's theory shifted the focus from memorizing vocabulary to understanding the basic rules of language, which are shared by all human languages. This idea, known as Universal Grammar, suggests that despite language diversity, all languages follow common structural principles. Additionally, the growing prevalence of bilingualism, or the ability to use more than one language, highlights the flexibility of the human brain in processing different languages. In today's globalized world, bilingualism is not

only common but also crucial for effective cross-cultural communication, improving cognitive flexibility and offering greater social and professional opportunities.

According to Scotton (2006), the ability to use two languages is referred to as bilingualism. This occurs when individuals learn and understand other languages in addition to their native or first language. However, bilingualism does not imply complete fluency in a second language. In Indonesia, many people use multiple languages in their daily lives. Translation involves transferring meaning from one language to another, to convey the message from the source text accurately. While translation focuses on written communication, translation deals with the transfer of oral information. Larson (1998:3) defines translation as “a process of transferring form and meaning from the source language into the target language.”

Translators often encounter various challenges when translating from a source to a target language. To address these, they apply different strategies. Translation is not just about replacing words; it requires careful consideration of the meaning and message behind the words. The meaning must align with the cultural context and emotional tone of the source language text to ensure the intended message is conveyed clearly and effectively. In this process, shifts often occur as adjustments are made to accommodate differences in linguistic structures, cultural expressions, and contextual nuances between the source and target languages.

Analyzing translation shifts is important because it can help the translator understand the differences between languages and how meaning is conveyed in each. It ensures that translations remain accurate and that the original message is

preserved, even when changes in structure are needed. By studying these shifts, translators can improve their work and find effective ways to address challenges such as idioms or cultural references. It also helps students and professionals develop their skills and create clear communication between different languages. Translation requires a deep understanding of both languages and their respective cultures, enabling translators to bridge the gap between them. Effective translation enriches communication and fosters genuine understanding, blending both art and science. One renowned novelist is Anna Sewell, an English writer best known for her famous work, *Black Beauty*.

This research focuses on Anna Sewell's novel *Black Beauty* to explore translation shifts, as it offers a unique opportunity to examine how language and culture influence translation. The story's emphasis on animal welfare and emotional depth provides insight into how different translators approach themes, tone, and characters across various languages. Furthermore, since *Black Beauty* has been translated into many languages, comparing these translations reveals how meaning and interpretation are handled differently, reflecting cultural perspectives on empathy and compassion. Overall, *Black Beauty* is not only a significant literary work but also a valuable example for studying the challenges of translating literature.

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1.2 Problems of the study

Based on the description, the problems that will be discussed in this study are as follows:

1. What type of translation shifts are found in the novel *Black Beauty*?
2. How do the translation shifts occur in the novel *Black Beauty*?

1.3 Objectives of the Study

Based on the problem of study above, the aims of this study are formulated as follows:

1. To analyse the types of shift in translation found in the novel *Black Beauty*.
2. To explain the shift in translation occurring in the novel *Black Beauty*.

1.4 Limitation of the Study

This research focuses on analyzing the types and occurrences of translation shifts in the novel *Black Beauty*. The story is narrated from the perspective of a horse named *Black Beauty*, recounting life experiences from childhood on a farm to various owners and changing circumstances. The analysis was conducted based on the content of the novel *Black Beauty*. The study applies two primary theories and one supporting theory. The first theory, proposed by Catford (1965), is used to analyze the types of translation shifts found in the novel. The second theory, introduced by Larson (1998), examines the occurrences of these shifts. Additionally, the translation procedures theory proposed by Vinay and Darbelnet, as referenced in Venuti (2000).

1.5 Significance of the Study

The result of this study is hoped to be beneficial both in theoretically and practically. The significance of this study can be described below.

1.5.1 Theoretical Significance

Theoretically, this study aims to contribute valuable insights to the field of English language learning, particularly in translation studies. By utilizing the theory of translation shifts proposed by Catford (1965), this research provides a deeper understanding of how translation shifts occur and their implications. Furthermore, it served as a useful reference for researchers interested in exploring similar topics, offering a strong theoretical foundation for future studies.

1.5.2 Practical Significance

Practically, this study is expected to enhance readers comprehension of translation shifts, including their nature and the reasons behind their occurrence. By providing clear examples and analyses, this research can guide individuals interested in studying translation shifts and improve their ability to apply these concepts in practical translation tasks. Additionally, it can serve as a resource for educators and practitioners aiming to develop more effective translation strategies in various linguistic contexts.

CHAPTER II

REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE, CONCEPTS, AND THEORIES

This chapter focused on discussing the review of related literature, concepts, and theories. Review of related literature is derived from the previous study exist which consists of two theses and three journal articles.

2.1 Review of Related Literature.

The first study was a thesis by Imanda (2023), entitled *The Translation Shift Analysis in the "LUCA" Movie*. This study aimed to analyze the translation shifts in the movie *Luca*, directed by Enrico Casarosa and produced by Pixar Animation Studios for Walt Disney Pictures in 2021. The researcher limited the investigation to the dialogues, as they were easier to examine for identifying translation shifts. The study's goal was to identify the most prevalent type of shift utilized in the translation process. The findings of the translation analysis of compound nouns were presented using a casual strategy. The connection between this study and Imanda's thesis was that both used Catford's theory and applied a descriptive method. The difference was in the data sources used to support the studies and the problems that were analyzed.

The second study was by Syafatuun (2020), entitled *Translation Shift Analysis and Accuracy in Indonesian-English of the Poem "Surat Dari Oslo" by Toeti Heraty*. This study aimed to identify translation shifts and clarify the accuracy of translation within the poem. Based on the study, the author found level

shifts and category shifts, which were divided into four types: structure shifts, class shifts, unit shifts, and intra-system shifts. All types of translation shifts were found in the poem, with structure shifts being the most frequent, while class shifts were the least common. The study used a qualitative descriptive method, analyzing data based on Catford's theory for translation shifts and Nababan's theory for translation accuracy. The relation between this study and the current study was the use of Catford's theory. The differences included the data sources and the specific problems that were analyzed.

The third study was by Aswarini (2022). This article examined translation shifts in the Indonesian translation of *Towards Zero*. The purpose of the study was to identify the types of translation shifts and determine the most frequently used ones. Using a descriptive qualitative research method, the researcher analyzed the first 100 instances of translation shifts. Structure shifts were the most frequent, commonly found in the translation of noun phrases and sentence structures. The connection with the current study was the use of Catford's theory for analyzing translation shifts, while the differences lay in the data sources and the problems explored.

The fourth study was by Prativi (2022), entitled *Translation Shift of English Noun Phrases into Indonesian in the Movie "Enola Holmes"*. This research investigated shifts occurring during the translation of English noun phrases into Indonesian within the movie. The objectives were to analyze the translation shifts of noun phrases and understand their contribution to achieving equivalence between English and Indonesian. The study found several shifts in translating

English noun phrases, indicating structural differences between the source language (SL) and the target language (TL). The connection with the current study was the use of Catford's theory and the note-taking technique for data collection. The differences were in the data sources and the problems analysed.

The fifth study was by Agung (2022), entitled *Translation Shift in English-Indonesian Translation of "The Things You Can See Only When You Slow Down"*. This study aimed to analyse the types of shifts in the translation of the book by Haemin Sunim. Using theories by Catford (1965) and Machali (2009), the study identified six types of translation shifts: level shift, structure shift, class shift, unit shift, intra-system shift, and meaning shift. The most dominant translation shift was unit shift, followed by class shift. The results highlighted the importance of translation shifts for achieving accuracy and readability, emphasizing the complex interplay between linguistic differences and translator choices. The connection with the current study was the use of Catford's theory, while the differences included data sources and the problems that were explored.

2.2 Concepts

This section provides concepts that related with the topic of this research. Describing the concepts is very necessary since it provides better understanding to both researcher and the readers. There are four concepts that related in this study such as Bilingualism, Translation shift, Novel and *Black Beauty*.

2.2.1 Bilingualism

In general, bilingualism refers to a speaker's ability to communicate in two languages. Spolsky (1998:45) defines bilingualism as "a person who has some functional ability in the second language." In contrast, Hamers and Blanc (1989:6) describe bilingualism as "the state of a linguistic community in which two languages are in contact, resulting in the ability to use two codes within the same interaction, and a number of individuals are bilingual." According to Singh (2001), dominant-level bilingualism refers to a bilingual person's ability to utilize two languages effectively and how effects their use of both.

2.2.2 Translation Shift

Catford, in his book entitled *A Linguistic Theory of Translation* (1965) clarified the definition and concept of Translation shift, alluding to the changes that happen when translating from a source language into a target language. He states that by "shift" we mean the departures from formal correspondence in the process of going from the source language to the Target Language (Catford,1965). These shifts can happen at various linguistic levels, including lexical, grammatical, and stylistic levels. These shifts also allow translators to adapt content meningfully while respecting the target language's linguistic and cultural norms.

2.2.3 Novel

According to Klarer (1998: 144) Novel is an important genre of prose fiction that developed in England in the eighteenth century; the epic and the romance are indirect precursors. It is typically written in prose, which means it is composed in natural language without the formal structure of poetry. Novels explore a wide range of themes, emotions, and experiences, often reflecting aspects of human life, society, and relationships. The Novel in the modern era usually makes use of a literary prose style, and the development of those prose novels at this time was encouraged by innovation in printing and the introduction of cheap paper in the fifteenth century.

2.2.4 Black Beauty

Jonkers UK (2022, para 2) says *Black Beauty* is a classic novel that written by Anna Sewell and firstly published in 1877 by Jarrold and Sons publisher. This story is told from the perspective of a horse named *Black Beauty*, which tells her life experiences from her childhood on a farm to various owners and conditions. The changes it face. Through the horse's narrative, readers are brought to understand the experiences that horses experience every day, including the good and bad treatment they receive from humans. "*Black Beauty*" is a very emotional story that raises the issue of animal treatment and the importance of empathy for other living creatures. This work became one of the most famous and influential novels in children's literature and played an important role in sparking the animal protection movement.

2.3 Theories

This study uses two main theories to analyze the data and one supporting theory that related to the problem or the research question. There are two main theories, The first theory to answer the questions about types of translation shift proposed by Catford (1965) in his book entitled "A Linguistic Theory of Translation" and theory of procedure of Translation by Larson (1998) in her book entitled "Meaning-Based Translation" and there is a supporting Theory which is theory of the procedures in the process of translation proposed by Vinay and Darbelnet in Venuti (2000).

2.3.1. Types of Translation Shift

This study is based on two main theory and according to Catford (1965), there are two main types of Translation Shifts, they are Level shift and Category Shift. According to Catford (1965: 73), shift means "departures from formal correspondence in the process of going from the Source language to the Target Language. Two major types of 'shifts' divided into level shift and category shift. Level shift means that a Source language item at one linguistic level has a Target Language translation equivalent at a different level. Catford gave the example for level shift as the phenomenon encountered in the translation of the verbal aspects of Russian and English. One example that belongs to level shifts from grammar to lexis and vice versa. "Both these languages have an aspectual opposition of very roughly the same types most clearly in the 'past' or preterite tense: the opposition between Russian imperfective and perfective (e.g. pisal and napisal) and between

English simple and continuous (wrote and was writing). Meanwhile, for Category Shifts is divided into four various types. Category shifts are departures from formal correspondence in translation (Catford, 1965:76). It means the category shifts are related with formal correspondence.

2.3.1.1 Level shift

A level shift occurs when a meaning expressed through grammar in the source language (SL) is translated lexically in the target language (TL), or vice versa. This happens because different languages use varying linguistic resources to convey the same idea.

Level shift specifically refers to a change in the linguistic level between the SL and TL. For instance, a grammatical structure in the SL might be represented by a lexical item in the TL. An example of this can be seen in the following:

SL : She is walking alone.

TL : *Dia sedang berjalan sendirian* (Hariyanto in Alzuhdy 2014:187)

English continuous tense "is walking" is expressed through grammar, using the auxiliary verb "is" and the participle "walking." In contrast, Indonesian conveys the same meaning lexically, using the word "*sedang*" to indicate an ongoing action. This demonstrates how different languages use distinct mechanisms to express similar concepts. This shift from a grammatical structure in English to a lexical word in Indonesian is an example of a level shift.

2.3.1.2 Category shift

Category shifts involve structural changes between the source language and the target language. It is divided into four parts:

1. Structure shift

These shifts occur when the grammatical structure in the source language (SL) is different from that in the target language (TL). According to Catford (1965), structure shifts occur when the arrangement of grammar elements like word order or sentence roles, changes during translation. This usually happens because the sentence or phrase structure in the SL doesn't match naturally with how the TL works. Since languages often have different grammar patterns, especially in word order, translators need to adjust the sentence structure in the TL to make it sound natural, even if the meaning of the words stays the same. For example:

SL : I would doubt it.

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TL : Aku ragu. (Prativi, 2022: 1906)

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The translation shows a structure shift because English uses a more complex sentence structure. In the SL, the structure shift happens because English uses a subject-verb-object pattern like "I would doubt it", while Indonesian often expresses the same idea more simply. In Indonesian, "*Aku ragu*" uses a subject and a predicate without an object, but the meaning is still clear. This is an example of a structure shift, where the sentence form changes in translation to match the

natural grammar of the target language. The meaning stays the same, but the Indonesian version uses a simpler structure.

2. Class Shift

A class shift occurs when a word in the source language belongs to one grammatical class (e.g., noun, verb, adjective) and is translated as a word in a different grammatical class in the target language. Class shifts occur when a word in one grammatical class in the source language is translated into a word of a different class in the target language. For example, an adjective in the SL might be translated as a noun in the TL, for example:

SL : I also enjoy a sketch.

TL : *Aku juga suka menggambar.* (Prativi, 2022: 1908)

In this case, The phrase "a sketch" from the source language is translated into "menggambar" in the target language, demonstrating a shift from a noun to a verb in the translation process. In the source language, the components consist of a determiner and a noun, while the target language uses only a verb. Despite this grammatical shift, both the source and target forms convey a similar meaning. "A sketch" can be understood as "a picture," which aligns with the act of "drawing," ultimately represented as a verb in the target language. The Indonesian translation of "drawing" is "*menggambar*," which effectively captures the same meaning. Therefore, although there is a change in grammatical class, the meaning remains consistent.

3. Unit Shift

According to Catford (1965), a unit shift occurs when there is a change in the grammatical unit or "rank" between the source language (SL) and the target language (TL). These grammatical units may include words, phrases, clauses, or sentences. A unit shift takes place when the translation moves from one level to another. For instance, a single word in the SL may be translated into a phrase or clause in the TL, or vice versa. Such shifts are often necessary to accommodate differences in syntactic structure or semantic expression between the two languages, ensuring that the translation remains accurate and natural in the target language example:

SL : I was hoping for some privacy.

TL : *Aku butuh privasi.* (Prativi, 2022: 1908)

In this example, the source language (SL) "I was hoping for some privacy," uses the noun phrase "some privacy," which includes a determiner *some* and a noun *privacy*. In the target language (TL), this phrase is translated simply as "*privasi*," reducing a phrase to a single word. This is an example of a unit shift, where the grammatical unit in the SL is changed in rank during translation. According to Catford (1965), unit shifts occur when a translation moves from one level of structure to another, such as from a phrase to a word. In this case, the word *some* is not translated because Indonesian does not always require a determiner to express the same meaning. The shift helps the sentence sound more natural in the TL while keeping the original meaning. This shows how unit shifts are useful in adapting different grammatical systems between languages.

4. Intra-system Shift

An intra-system shift occurs when both the source language (SL) and the target language (TL) share a common grammatical system, such as number (singular/plural), articles (definite/indefinite), or verb tenses. But differ in the way that the system is realized or applied. Although these systems serve equivalent grammatical functions, their practical usage can vary between languages. According by Catford (1965), such shifts represent internal variations within the same system and may require modifications in the translation process to align with the grammatical norms and conventions of the TL. For example:

SL : She wasn't returning, and yet she disguised her intentions perfectly.

TL : *Dia tak berniat kembali, tapi dia menyamarkan niatnya dengan sempurna.* (Prativi, 2022: 1909)

The source language (SL) phrase “her intentions” is marked as plural through the addition of the suffix *-s* to the noun “*intention*.” However, in the target language (TL), the equivalent form lacks an explicit plural marker, resulting in a singular expression. Rendering the phrase as “*niat-niatnya*” would be considered unnatural in the context of the TL, as pluralization through reduplication is not necessary or appropriate in this instance. This discrepancy illustrates a lack of direct grammatical equivalence between the SL and TL, thereby constituting an intra-system shift, in which both languages share the same grammatical category (plurality) but differ in how it is realized.

2.4 Procedure of Translation

According to the Larson (1998) process of translation included, concerned with lexicon study, grammatical structure, communication situation, and culture context of the source language text, which is analyzed to determine its meaning. There are three major steps in the process of translation. Firstly, a translator needs to discover the meaning of the message in the source language (there is a text to be translated). After the translator gets the meaning, the process of determining the meaning that related to the communicated is needed. Finally, a translator needs to re-explain the meaning or the message in target language using translation equivalence. In doing the translation activity there are seven procedures in the process of translation of translation proposed by Vinay and Darbelnet as cited in Venuti (2000). Their framework distinguishes between direct and oblique translation methods.

2.4.1 Direct Translation Procedures (3 Types)

Direct translation is possible when there is a close equivalence between the structures of the source language (SL) and the target language (TL). The following are the three direct translation procedures:

2.4.1.1 Borrowing

Borrowing is the simplest type of translation shift, where a word or expression from the SL is transferred directly into the TL without any

modification. This often happens with technical terms, brand names, or when no equivalent term exists in the TL, for example :

SL : Television

TL : *Televisi* (Puspani in Jayantini, 2019: 32)

2.4.1.2 Calque

A calque is a special type of borrowing where an expression or phrase from the SL is literally translated into the TL, word for word, creating a new term or phrase. Calques often reflect the structure of the SL but are adapted to fit the grammar of the TL, for example:

SL : Honey moon.

TL : *Bulan madu.* (Jayantini, 2019: 33)

2.4.1.3 Literal Translation

Literal translation is a word-for-word translation that preserves the exact meaning of the SL into the TL without changing its structure or grammar. It is used when the two languages have similar structures and meanings, for example:

SL : Liked gambling.

TL : *Suka Berjudi.* (Jokosaharjo 2024:155)

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2.4.2 Oblique Translation Procedures (4 Types)

Oblique translation is necessary when the SL and TL have significant structural or cultural differences, requiring more creative solutions. The following are the four oblique translation procedures.

2.4.2.1 Transposition

Transposition involves changing the grammatical structure when translating. It may involve switching word classes (e.g., from a noun to a verb), while maintaining the meaning. Transposition is a common procedure when translating between languages with different grammatical structures, for example:

SL : Areas of Bali and Java.

TL : *Wilayah Bali dan Jawa.* (Jokosaharjo, 2024:155)

2.4.2.2 Modulation

Modulation refers to changing the point of view or perspective in the TL, while maintaining the original meaning. This procedure is used when a literal translation would sound unnatural or awkward, for example:

SL : The first child.

TL : *Anak Tunggal.* (Jokosaharjo, 2024 :155)

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2.4.2.3 Equivalence

Equivalence involves translating idiomatic expressions, proverbs, or culturally specific phrases by finding an equivalent expression in the TL. The emphasis is on preserving the meaning and cultural impact rather than the exact wording, for example:

SL : According to mythology.

TL : *Menurut legenda.*

(Jokosaharjo, 2024 :155)

2.4.2.4 Adaptation

Adaptation is used when something specific to the SL culture or environment does not have an equivalent in the TL. The translator replaces it with a term or concept that fits the cultural context of the TL, for example:

SL : Dear sir.

TL : *Dengan hormat.*

(Jayantini, 2019:34)

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