

CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

This chapter presents some subchapters of introduction. They are background of study, statement of research problems, objectives of the study, significance of the study, and scope and limitation of the study. These are important to be explained because all of them describe this study generally.

1.1 Background of Study

Translation is a process translating text from one language to another language in order to make the readers understand the message. Nowadays, translation is very important to understand texts such as books, poems, short stories, news, magazines, and journals which written in foreign language. For these cases, the best solution is translation. While, Person who did translation called translator. There are two common terms in translation that are original or source language (SL) and target language (TL). Bassnett (1994) argue that translation includes rendering an SL text to a TL text, so as to ensure that 1) the surface meaning of the two will be approximately similar, and 2) the structure of the SL will be preserved as closely as possible but not so closely that the TL structures will be seriously distorted. It is mean that translating a text between SL and TL not always same in its structures even the meaning must be same.

Translation is a transfer process, which aims at the transformation of a written

SL text into an optimally equivalent TL text, and which requires the syntactic, the semantic and the pragmatic understanding and analytical processing of the SL (Wilss, Wolfram. 1982, p.3). To translate a text, a translator have to concern about that three things syntactic, semantic, and pragmatic understanding to use a great result.

There are many topics that can learn from translation such as shift, equivalence, grammatical error and so on. In this case, shift is the most common topic which occur when translator translates a text. Translation shift occur in order to make an equivalent message both SL and TL. These occur when both source language and target language have differences such as grammatical, semantics, sociocultural. For example, the difference between Bahasa Indonesia and English. In Bahasa Indonesia there is no tenses like English, Indonesians people never learn tenses, and it just directly say something without tenses. But when people learn English, it must learn the tenses because English has many tenses related to the time. For example the sentence 'I am singing' translate to Bahasa Indonesia 'saya sedang bernyanyi'. To be 'am' in English means as the present tense which happen now and unfinished yet. It is translated 'sedang' in Bahasa Indonesia because there is no specific tenses in Indonesia which can translate 'am' in English present tense to Indonesia present tense.

Nowadays, not only in the written work, some public notices in public area also apply two languages that is Bahasa Indonesia and English such as in airport, station, terminal, school, and hospital since the international language frequently used

in Indonesia public area. Although these public notices seems only short text, but when people do not understand the meaning it could be dangerous.

This study aims to analyse the translation shift which occur in public notices in Surabaya, specifically the writer analyse category shift from the data also about its relevance. Surabaya is one of big cities in Indonesia, there are so many public notices that we found in this city. Almost all of public notices in Surabaya use two languages that is English and Indonesia. For instance it usually found in Juanda International airport “penyandang cacat” in Bahasa Indonesia, the translation is “handicap”, these the translation shift occur. It can be seen that there is a change from a phrase into a word. This notice means that is a way which the people who had sick.



Picture 1.1 Public Notice in Juanda airport Surabaya

1.2 Statement of Problems

1. What kinds of translation shifts occur in translating public notices in Surabaya?
2. How are the translation relevance in public notices in Surabaya?

1.3 Objectives of Study

Based on the research questions which proposed above, this study has some objective of studies:

1. To explain the kinds of translation shifts occur in translating public notices in Surabaya.
2. To explain how the translation relevance in public notices in Surabaya.

1.4 Significance of Study

There are some objectives of this study which related to theoretically and practically. Theoretically the findings of this study are expected to give some additional sources of translation, especially in translation shift and relevance in public notices. Subsequently, practically means an advantage to translator in aimed to make an appropriate meaning in target language. Furthermore, this study of translation shift is hope to be useful references for someone who is new comer in translation.

1.5 Scope and Limitation

This study analyses translation shift occur in public notices in Surabaya. Therefore, the writer determine the scope of this study is the translation shifts in public notices in Surabaya. Thereafter, the writer analyse the type of shift occur in that public notices exactly into category shift. Not all of the public notices analyse by the writer, this study is limited on public notices in Surabaya which contain two languages that are Bahasa Indonesia and English which analyse used the theory of Catford (1965) who divided translation shift into two types: level shift and category shift which in this study the writer focus on category shift. Further, the writer using relevance scale by Zhonggang (2006) to explain its translation relevance in that public notices.