

CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

There are some points discussed in this chapter to describe the general information about this study. That are background of the study, statements of research problems, objectives of the study, significance of the study, and scope and limitation.

1.1 Background of the Study

Translation is one of some important thing in language system. It deals with two languages or more, because translation is about transferring the meaning of the text from one language to another language

According to Catford (1965:20) translation is “the replacement of textual material in one language (SL) by equivalent textual material in another language (TL). It means that translation is the process when the language is transferred to another language without changing the meaning. In further explanation, (Catford, in Herman 2014:32) states that translation is not about transferring one language to another language, but translation is about replacing the meaning of the source language to target language. The highlight point is in the word “replace” which the meaning is the message and the situation is interpreted in source language and target language should be equal. Therefore, there are a lot of difficulties in translation process because it usually involves two different languages. According to Masduki

(2020) a text and context have a very close relation with cultural context. For instance, in Tonaan village (one of villages in Bangkalan, Arosbaya) there is a term “tajhin sora”. This word can be a different term in another region. In Banyubesi (a village in Tragah district, Bangkalan) it is called as “tajhin sorban”. Therefore, the conclusion is translation text is related to the cultural context. It force the translator to know well the context of the source language, and the whole meaning of the whole textual material, because one sentence and the other sentence is correlated each other. Nida and Taber stated that “ Translating consist of reproducing the receptor language, the closest natural equivalent of the sourcelanguage message, firstly in terms of language and secondly in terms of style. First, the source language message has been explained above. Then in tems of style, everyone has their own style in writing. So, the translator should maintain the writing style of the writer, because it makes translation more difficult. But, there are a lot of strategies that can help the translator to solve their problem in translating. One of strategy may refer linguistic-based approach proposed as translation by Catford (1965).

According to Catford, there are two types of translation shift, they are level shift and category shift. Level shifts occurs when the source language (SL) item at one linguistic level (e.g grammar) has a target language (TL) equivalent at a different level (e.g lexis) (Catford, 1965 : 73). Meanwhile, Category shifts is departure from formal correspondence in translation (Catford, 1965: 76) then, it have four types namely : Structure shifts, Class-shifts, Unit-shifts, and Intra-system shifts. Cyrus (2006) states that translation may contain a lot of shifts, because the

way to deliver the meaning of a text in different language is usually different. So, shift is one of the important parts in translation.

Category shifts refers to unbounded and rank-bounded translation. It means category shift emphasizes to equivalent meaning. It can change the rank, unit, class of the target language . It is clear that category shift is unbounded, which may be normal of free translation, depends on what rank is appropriate. Category shift is important to be discussed, because it mostly occurs in translation process. Nowadays, there are alot of new words occur that may be difficult to be transleted into target language. for example : in Indonesian language, there are some new terms which can be called by informal language appear in this era such as “*tarik benang*” which means a beauty treatment which is usually done by actrists to form a pointed or beauty cheek. It is one of the example of new term of Indonesian language which can be a problem in translation process. So, if the translators have a great knowledge about this cultural issue, they may use category shift of translation, because it cannot be translated literally. It is very interesting to be discussed. Thus, the writer chooses category shift as the subject of this study.

Recently, source of the data which is used to analyse category shift is thesis abstract. It is taken from law faculty, Universitas Trunojoyo Madura. The writer focuses to analyze thesis abstracs which consists of category shift. According to Kies (2005), abstract is the summary of works, it consists of the main points that will be discussed in the next chapter. Everyone can conclude the points of works by reading the abstract. Every academic writing always contain an abstract because it is very important part in academis writing, especially in thesis. Thesis is an

academic writing based on the research as the final project that have to be done to finish the study.

The reason why the writer chooses the thesis abstract of law faculty students as the source of data is because in law faculty student abstract have a lot of legal terms which is can not simply translated. Every country may have the different terminologies related to the law terms. So, it is quite difficult for the translator, especially for the law faculty students which are not familiar with English terms. A good knowledge is needed to translate the legal terms. Hence, a legal translator should not restrict themselves in linguistic domains only, but also should have a great knowledge and familiarity with legal terminologies (Halim 2006, pg. 100). Because of that, shifts often occurs in this translation process, especially category shift. The form of the source language mostly changes to achieve the equivalent meaning. Therefore, the writer of this study chooses the thesis abstract of law faculty students to be analyzed.

The example of category shift occurs in thesis abstract proposed by Zainal Arifin (2017), one of the student of Law Faculty, Universitas Trunojoyo Madura. One of the examples is :

SL : Sumber Daya

TL : Resource

The example above is categorized as unit shift. Unit shift is the result of translation which the unit of source language and target language is different. Moreover, there are two types of unit shift namely upward unit / rank shift and downward unit / rank shift. Upward unit occurs when the lower unit in SL to be the

upper unit in TL. Then, downward unit occurs when the higher or upper unit of SL to be the lower unit in TL. In the example above the SL is the upper unit and becomes the lower unit in the TL, it is categorized as downward unit. Those the example of one of category shift found in thesis abstract.

1.2 Statement of the Research Problems

Through this research, the writer emerges the following question :

1. What kinds of category shift occur in thesis abstract found at Universitas Trunojoyo Madura?
2. What are the degrees of equivalent meaning in thesis abstract found at Universitas Trunojoyo Madura?

1.3 Objectives of the Study

Based on the statements of research problems, the purposes of the study are:

1. To explain kinds of category shift occur in thesis abstract found at Universitas Trunojoyo Madura.
2. To explain the degrees of equivalent meaning in thesis abstract found at Universitas Trunojoyo Madura.

1.4 Significance of the Study

The study is expected to give both theoretical and practical contributions.

Theoretically, this study is expected to help the reader to understand about translation shift, especially category shift, and also in order to give more

informations about it based on the real phenomenon in academic writing. The writer also expects that this study can be reference for students who need it.

Practically, the writer hopes the reader can practice the theory in translation class in english department, and other faculty in doing their final project or thesis. Indeed, the writer hopes the reader can actualize to be a good translator.

1.5 Scope and Limitation of the Study

The scope of this study is in the field of translation focusing on category shift using two theory. The theory used to analyze the kinds of category shift is proposed by Catford (1965). Then, the degrees of equivalent meaning proposed by Nida (1969), and Furthermore, the limitation of the language in this study is category shift in thesis abstract in law Faculty of Trunojoyo Madura.