

CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

This chapter consists of some subchapters: background of the study, statements of research problems, objectives of the study, significance of the study, scope and limitation of the study. The subchapters are important to be described since they explain this study.

1.1. Background of the Study

Translation is a process of translating text from Source Language (SL) text into Target Language (TL) text. Newmark (1988) stated that Translation is a process of rendering the text meaning into a different language in the way that the author intended to be. In the process of rendering, it must be understood by a translator that the objective of the translation activity is to achieve the appropriate meaning from Source Language (SL) into Target Language (TL) correlated to readers.

Translation is a tool to comprehend the information of a certain text written in a language that is not a language of a reader, which is then translated into the language that the reader can understand. Nowadays, books, legal documents, and other texts mostly written in English are translated into other languages, one of which is Indonesian. The idea is to share the information of the written texts so that people who do not read English are capable to understand the information or ideas.

In the process of translating, translators generally use techniques of translation to accommodate the process of translating. In this case, there are eighteen types of translation techniques proposed by Molina and Albir (2002), namely adaptation, amplification, borrowing, calque, compensation, description, distributive creation, established equivalence, generalization, linguistic amplification, linguistic compression, literal translation, modulation, particularization, reduction, substitution, transposition, and variation.

In order to utilize a language correctly and effectively, a set of rules which is called as grammar is applied. A language has its building units that are known as the structure of language. The structure itself can be split into phrases and clauses.

Azar (1993) states that a phrase is a group of words that has no subject and no verb while a clause has both subject and verb. There are two types of clauses: dependent and independent. A dependent clause is not a complete sentence and has to be connected to an independent clause, while an independent clause is a complete sentence that has both subject and verb. Therefore, the type of clause suggests that a clause can be referred to as a complete sentence, an adjective clause, an adverb clause, or a noun clause.

In translating adjective clauses, a translator does not always translate a text in equivalence to the original text. In many cases, adjustments must be made especially when the translated text contains shifts. Newmark (1988) states that a shift is a translation process which involves a change in the grammar of Source Language (SL) to Target Language (TL) in correspondence to Catford's term (1965). There are two types of translation shifts, namely level shift and category shift. A level shift is a translation shift that focuses on grammar to lexis or vice versa while a category shift focuses on all kinds of grammatical changes. According to Catford (1965), category shift consists of structure shift, class shift, unit shift, and intra-system shift. It usually happens where the language of a text changes in the lexical form or to different types of words.

The present study aims to investigate translation shifts of English adjective clauses into Indonesian found in the Charter of the United Nations and Statute of the International Court of Justice. The topic is interesting to investigate since the Charter is an important text due to its legality. The other reason is translation shifts are found in the Indonesian version.

There are cases where the use of translation techniques is also identified. As an example, a collective data is found in Chapter I, Article II, Number 6 in English and Indonesian versions,

“The Organization shall ensure that *states which are not **Members** of the United Nations* act in accordance with these Principles so far as may be necessary for the maintenance of International peace and security.” (Nations, 1945)

“Organisasi ini menjamin agar *negara-negara yang bukan **Anggota** Perserikatan Bangsa-Bangsa* bertindak dengan Prinsip-prinsip ini apabila dianggap perlu demi perdamaian dan keamanan internasional.” (Bangsa-Bangsa, 1945)

shows that there is an occurrence of translation shift. The clause ‘which are not Members of the United Nations’ is translated into ‘*yang bukan Anggota Perserikatan Bangsa-Bangsa*’ clearly shows that there is an intra-system shift. In this case, the word ‘Members’ as a plural form is shifted into a singular form ‘*Anggota*’ instead of its plural form ‘*Anggota-anggota*’ in Indonesian. Meanwhile, in translating the clause ‘which are not Members of the United Nations’, the translation shift that occurs in the text is an intra-system shift. It is proven in translating the plural form of the word ‘Members’ in English into singular form ‘*Anggota*’ in Indonesian. The translation technique that is used in the text is a transposition technique as indicated by the change of the grammatical category.

The document is written in English translated into the member countries’ languages to accommodate the policymakers of the countries, whose English is not the main language in the hope that they can understand the content of the document. One of the translated versions of the languages is Indonesian. The writer is interested to find out if translation shifts occur in translating the adjective clauses from English into Indonesian in the document. The Charter of the United Nations and Statute of International Court of Justice was established in 1945, on 24th October, agreed by 51 countries. It was created to maintain peace and security which is the foundation of the institution itself. Reserving humanity from war, reasserting human rights with the self-esteem and human value of an individual, proclaiming the equal rights of men and women from all nations, and promoting the prosperity of all human beings are the purposes of the Charter.

Based on the reasons and explanation above, the writer is interested to carry out a study under the title “Shifts in the translation of English Adjective Clauses into Indonesian in the Charter of the United Nations and Statute of the International Court of Justice”.

1.2. Research Problems

Based on the background of the study, the writer focuses on the following problems:

1. What are the translation shifts that occur in translating English adjective clauses into Indonesian in the Charter of United Nations and Statute of the International Court of Justice?
2. What are the translation techniques used in translating parts of English adjective clauses into Indonesian in the Charter of United Nations and Statute of the International Court of Justice?

1.3. Objectives of the Study

Based on the research problems, several objectives have to be fulfilled:

1. To identify the translation shifts that occur in translating English adjective clauses into Indonesian in the Charter of United Nations and Statute of the International Court of Justice.
2. To identify the translation techniques used in translating parts of English adjective clauses into Indonesian in the Charter of United Nations and Statute of the International Court of Justice.

1.4. Significance of the Study

The significance of this study is expected to give both theoretical and practical contributions. Theoretically, it is hoped to develop readers' knowledge about translation shifts that occur and translation techniques that are used in translating English adjective clauses into Indonesian in the legal document.

Practically, the results of this study are expected to make readers able to uncover and utilize types of translation shifts and translation techniques used in the document. In terms of teaching and learning activities, the findings of this study can help teachers and students in teaching and learning translation, respectively. Moreover, this study is expected to provide aids for the author and other writers when conducting future research in the same field.

1.5. Scope and Limitation of the Study

The scope of this study is translation. It also includes English adjective clauses that are translated into Indonesian related to the translation shifts and translation techniques. The object to be analyzed is the Charter of the United Nations and Statute of the International Court of Justice.

The focus of this study is to analyze the type of translation shifts that occur in translating English adjective clauses into Indonesian by employing Catford's (1965) theory. The theory of translation techniques proposed by Molina and Albi (2002) is also used in this study to identify the translation techniques used in the translation of English adjective clauses into Indonesian. The writer does not analyze other types of clauses such as noun clauses and adverb clauses as the limitation of the present study. Therefore, the main focus is on the English adjective clauses and their Indonesian translated version.