CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

This chapter presents a general description of the research. It covers background to the study, research questions, objectives, significance to knowledge, and framework of the theories.

1.1 Background to the Study

Translating from one language into another language is a complicated task. There are many factors that should be considered in the process of the translation in order to make the translation result be appropriate to be comprehended. According to Catford (1969: 20), translation is closely related to linguistics. The translation theory derives from comparative linguistics; it is an aspect of semantics. Many translators have translated a text from Source Language, further it will be mentioned as SL, into Target Language, further it will be mentioned as TL, in order to make the readers of TL, especially ones who do not understand the SL can also comprehend the message of SL text.

In translating a text, a translator reproduces the forms of SL into the forms of TL by way of semantic structure. In other words, the meaning should be transferred consistently and the form may be changed. Speaking about the forms, the changing form is examined in shifts. As one language has different rules from

other languages, translators sometimes attempt to use shifts in their translation. Further, Catford (1969: 73) states that shifts may occur when there is no formal correspondence. Although both SL and TL have distribution of sentence, clause, phrase, word, and morpheme, translation may require moving up and down, e.g. from word into phrase, from phrase into word, or from phrase into clause. For example, in SL we have *face pack* and in TL it is translated into *masker*. A noun phrase, *face pack* is translated into a word, *masker*. It causes unit shift from phrase into word. Those shifts are due to different kinds of language system between SL and TL. The language system in this case is the way in which the component of language is shared into the concept to get the appropriate meaning.

Concerning to the previous consideration, there are two main points that should be considered; the forms of the SL have to be replaced by the forms of the TL and the meaning must be equivalent (Larson: 1984, 9). The adjustment of form is an interesting matter. It is more interesting to be examined in the case of interjection. There are various phenomena of shifts in interjection. Not all interjections of SL, either its structure or form, are also translated into the same kind of interjections in the TL. Interjections are used to express emotions and feelings. Sometimes, the shifts of interjection translations occurred when the translator wants to represent several alternative meanings without lessen the actual meaning of SL text. For instance, in SL text, we have *Holy Shit!* and in TL it is translated into *Gila!*. In this translation, it causes unit shift from phrase into word.

There are two previous researches underlying this research. The first one is entitled *Analisis Makna Interjeksi dalam Novel The Adventures of Oliver Twist dan Killer Cinderella (Kajian Semantik)* (Wulandari: 2004); the cases which are examined in this research are the types and semantic of interjections. The previous research did not analyze about the translation of interjections. The previous writer also did not analyze about the shifts that may occur in translating interjections. Furthermore, the second research is entitled *Interjeksi Dalam Bahasa Inggris dan Indonesia (Suatu Analisis Komparatif dan Penerapannya dalam Penerjemahan Komik)* (Rinowati: 1996). In this previous research, the analyzed case is syntactical shifts which occurred in translating interjection without analyzing the meaning properties comprehensively.

In completing the analysis of interjections in previous researches, the writer attempts to cover by analyzing the category shift that may occurred in translating interjections and how the meaning properties are shared in order to get the appropriate meaning of the text. The above phenomena encourage the writer to conduct the research regarding the analysis on the translation of interjections. Hence, **"Analysis on the Translation Category Shifts of Interjections in *Meyer's Breaking Dawn*"** becomes the title of this research.

1.2 Research Questions

Since English has different rules from Indonesian, the translation of interjections may pose problem in having formal correspondence. In order to get the meaning appropriately, the form can be changed. Based on that reason, the translation of interjections may cause shifts. To sum up, the research questions which emerge in this research are:

1. What kinds of category shifts occurring in translating interjections?
2. What are the meaning properties which are shared in translating interjections?

1.3 Objectives

Based on the problem formulation stated above, this research aims to obtain the factual data concerning:

1. To identify the kinds of category shifts occurring in translating interjections.
2. To describe the meaning properties which are shared in translating interjections

1.4 Significance to Knowledge

This research involves the analysis on the translation category shifts of interjection in the novel entitled Meyer's *Breaking Dawn*. It identifies the translation-shift, and describes the meaning properties in translating interjections. It is provided that this research will give a further knowledge for the readers generally and the writer especially, in giving alternative ways of translation and how language shares its meaning. Hopefully this research will also be useful for the readers to acknowledge how the interjections are translated and how the use of shifts can produce a natural translation without lessen the meaning.

1.5 Framework of the Theories

The theoretical principles underlying the study of category shifts are derived mainly from the theory of Translation Shift (Catford, 1969). Shift is a term in which it means departure from formal correspondence in the process of going from SL to the TL. According to Catford (1969), there are two major types of 'shift'. The first is level shift in which SL item at one linguistic level has a TL translation equivalent at a different level, i.e. phonology, graphology, grammar, and lexis. The second is category shift in which SL and TL equivalences are set up whatever rank is appropriate. Catford (1969) argued that category shifts are divided into four kinds, they are: structure shifts, class shifts, unit sifts (rank shifts), and intra system shift.

Furthermore, According to Larson (1684), translation involves two terms; i.e. deep structure and surface structure. Deep structure deals with semantic structure including meaning properties. Meanwhile, surface structure deals with grammatical structure including translation shifts.

According to Larson (1984), deep structure has a role in serving as the base for translation into another language. The meaning is not just an inaccessible mass, but it can be analyzed and represented in ways that are useful to the translator. It is not ordered in the same ways in which the surface structure must be ordered, but it is a network of semantic unit and relation. These unit and relations can be represented in various ways. One of the ways is by considering the meaning properties of language.

Since this research deals with translation shift of interjection, there are several theories used to analyze the data containing interjections. According to Harman (1950), interjection is a word or a group of words interjected (thrown) in a sentence to denote strong feeling or sudden emotion. Irmscher (in Rinowati: 1996) states that all words, phrases or clauses which are marked by exclamation mark are interjection. The theory from Greenbaum (1996), Burton (2007), Keraf (1984), and Fatimah (1996) are also used to support the analyzing data of interjections.

The grand theory of this research is put forward by Catford (1969); then, several other theories are also used to support it: Akmajian, et.al (1995), Newmark (1988), Patteda (1980), Alwasilah (1993), Sulistiowati (2003), and Rinowati (1996).

The figure of the theoretical framework can be seen as follows:

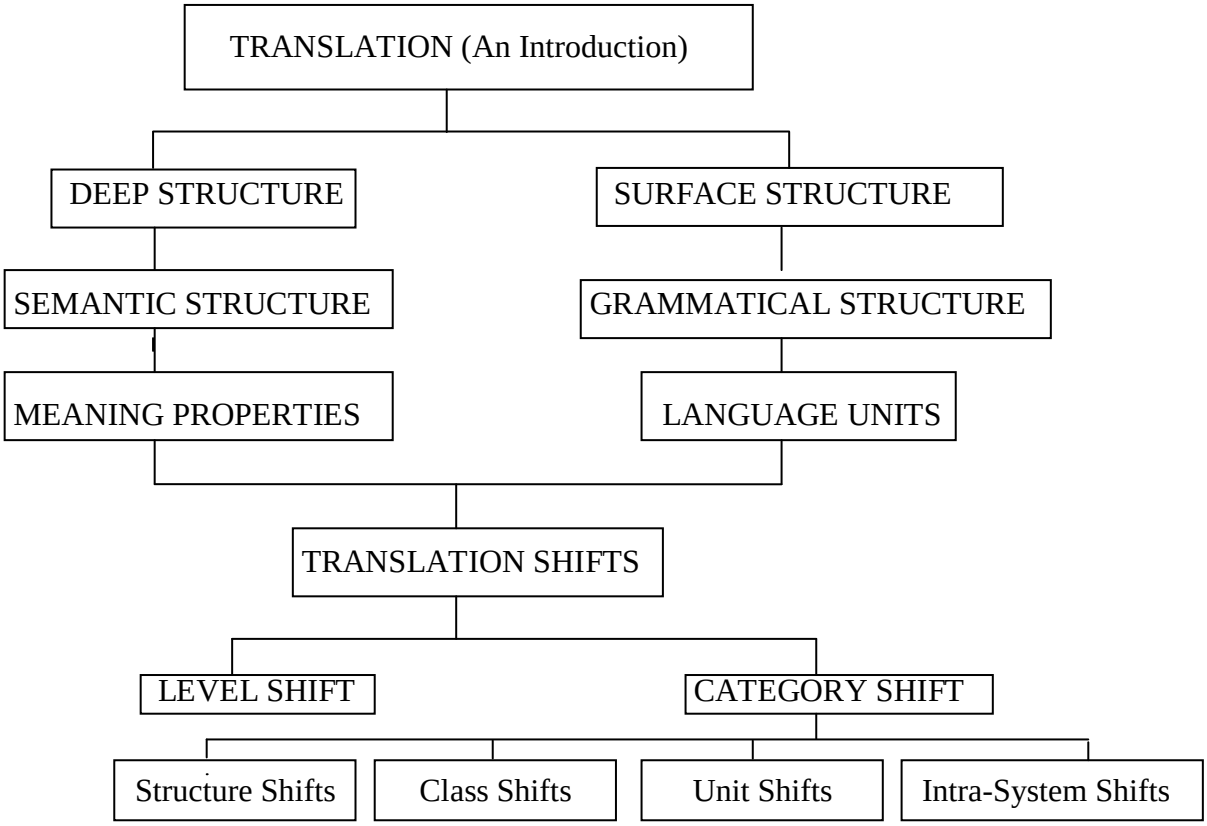


Figure 1.1 Framework of the Theories