CHAPTER III

RESEARCH OBJECT AND METHOD

This chapter gives detail information regarding the object of this research and the method applied in conducting this research. Besides, this research method deals with the data collection and data analysis.

3.1 Research Object

This study focuses on analyzing the translation of category shifts of interjections. The source of data in this research is *Breaking Dawn* Novel written by Stephenie Meyer and its translation entitled *Awal yang Baru* which was translated by Monica Dwi Chresnayani.

3.2 Research Method

The method used in this research is descriptive comparative. Descriptive comparative method is intended to figure out the basic answer towards causality aspect by analyzing the factors that causes certain phenomenon Nazir (in Sari: 2006). Further, Roberts (in Aryani: 2006, 20) states that a comparative method is the quickest way to get at the essence of one thing is to compare it with something else that is similar.

3.2.1 Data Collection

The procedure of the data collection is conducted to get the valid and accurate data of the data source. In this research, the writer only conducted the library research since this research needs a lot of references and there is no necessity to conduct another applicable method, such as field research.

In collecting the data, the writer implemented several procedures. First, the writer chose the source of the data. Meyers' Breaking Dawn was chosen as the data source since there were various kinds of cases of interjection translation shifts found in this novel. Besides, the existence of interjections is also assumed to be mostly found in the adventure novel, such as Breaking Dawn. Second, reading the novel and its translation comprehensively. Since this research focuses on the translation, the writer not only read the source language novel, but also the target language novel (its translation). Both novels were read comprehensively in order to catch the message of both languages delivered well and to find out the needed data. Third, finding and underscoring the data into the data which contains of interjections. After reading both novels comprehensively, the writer attempted to find the data, either in source language or target language, which contains of interjections. Then, all the data were marked by underlining.

Fourth, classifying the data into the data in which the translation shifts occurred and are not occurred. After all the data which contains of interjections were marked, the data then are classified into the data in which the translation shifts occurred and the data in which the translation shifts are not occurred. This research only focuses on the data in which the translation shift occurred, thus the

data which do not experience shift will not be analyzed. All the data were presented by the table. Fifth, the data were classified into the kinds of translation shifts. All the data which experience translation shifts were classified into the kinds of category shifts of translation based on Catford (1969: 73); those are: level shifts and category shifts. Last, the data were selected to be analyzed. Since the research is limited to the translation category shift, the data which will be analyzed is the data which experience category shifts. The data will be analyzed based on the kinds of category shifts; those are: structure shifts, unit shifts, and intra-system shifts.

3.2.2 Data Analysis

In analyzing the data, the writer implemented several procedures. First, describing and analyzing the category shifts of the data. The writer analyzed the data based on the kinds of category shifts which occurred. The shifts were described syntactically. Second, analyzing the meaning properties and meaning based on the context of the data. The data then were analyzed semantically. The writer analyzed the meaning properties which are shared in translating interjections and the meaning based on the context of the data. Last, the data were analyzed and describing comprehensively. Thus, the data analyzed have been fulfilled the answer of research questions.

The following is the example of data analysis of unit shifts of interjection translation:

Data 1a

"Fascinating!" Edward murmured under his breath. "It's like one-way glass. I can read everything they're thinking, but they can't reach me behind it. And I can hear Renesmee, though I couldn't when I was on the outside. I'll bet Kate could shock me now, because she's underneath the umbrella. I still can't hear you… hmmm. How does that work? I wonder if . . ."
(BD: 395)

Data 1b

"Hebat sekali!" gumam Edward pelan. "Seperti cermin satu arah. Aku bisa membaca semua yang mereka pikirkan, tapi mereka tidak bisa meraihku di baliknya. Dan aku bisa mendengar Renesmee, walaupun aku aku tidak bisa melakukannya bila aku berada di luar. Berani bertaruh, Kate pasti menyetrumku sekarang, karena dia juga berada di bawah perisai. Tapi aku tetap tak bisa mendengar pikiranmu… hmmmm. Bagaimana cara kerjanya, ya? Aku menjadi penasaran apakah…"
(AYB: 713)

From the data above, SL and TL text are not formal correspondence. In SL, *Fascinating!* is in the rank of word, meanwhile in TL *Hebat sekali!* is in the rank of phrase. The word *fascinating* is known as an adjective, while in TL *hebat sekali* is an adjective phrase. Syntactically, there is a change of syntactical unit from word to phrase. This condition brings unit shift from word to phrase.

Source Language	Target Language
Fascinating!	Hebat Sekali!
H	H M

The TL text *Hebat sekali!* has been chosen as the translation equivalence of the SL text *Fascinating!* since the meaning properties of SL text *fascinating* are shared into TL text *hebat* and *sekali*. The SL word *fascinating* has meaning properties of good value and degree. It is shared into the TL word *hebat* which has meaning property of good value and *sekali* which has the meaning property of degree. The SL word *fascinating* is used when somebody inspiring a great interest or attraction of something. Thus, the word *fascinating* is shared into phrase. The interjection word *fascinating* has shared the same meaning with the phrase *hebat sekali* in which both of them used to convey the feelings of amazement. The feelings of amazement in the SL text is shown by using interjection and it is still maintained in the TL text.