CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

This chapter presents the background to the study, research questions, objectives, significance to knowledge and framework of the theory.

1. 1 Background to the Study

Translation is considered as a platform for communication between people of different cultures. As an applied language science, translation applies linguistic principles, including semantics, pragmatics, morphology, and syntax, in order to gain equivalent meaning in the target language. There are many strategies that can be applied in translation; one of them is translation shift, which is defined as the transposition of form between source language and target language. There are two major types of translation shift: level shift and category shift. Level shift is the transposition between grammar and lexis and vice versa while category shift consists of inter-system shift, unit shift, class shift, and structural shift (Catford, 1965:73).

This study explored addition as one of the strategies in structural shift in order to maintain the meaning from the source language.

Structural shift, according to Catford (1965: 77), relates to the shift of structure that may occur in all ranks. In this study, a limitation is applied to only discuss the shifts that occur in the clause rank. Here, the structure refers to word(s), phrase(s), and clause(s)**;** thus, the structural shift means that an SL language structure has different equivalent structure in TL language. The addition strategy used in this shift includes an addition or more than one addition element, word(s), phrase(s), or clause(s), in the target language structure.

Some previous studies have been performed on structural shift and translation strategies. The first study discussing structural shift is a study performed by Martina Sari Prihastanti entitled "An Analysis of Structure Shifts in The English – Bahasa Indonesia of L. Frank Baum's *The Marvelous Land of Oz*' Novel Text". The study investigated the structural shift in grammatical complexity change, voice shift, and the impact of those shifts in meaning equivalence. The second research is from Yogi Albastian entitled "Language Compression and Omission in *Saving Private Ryan* Film and Its Bahasa Indonesia Subtitle". This investigated the language compression and omission, which is the opposite of addition, in Bahasa Indonesia subtitle of Saving Private Ryan. In contrast from two studies previously mentioned, this current study investigates structural shift in the form of addition from the pragmatics, meaning the context, and semantics, or otherwise referred to as meaning,

perspectives. The pragmatic elements investigated in this study are limited to deixis, implicature, and presupposition while the semantic elements explored are limited to lexical meaning and lexical components of words.

The Scorch Trials, a novel, is selected for this analysis. It is one of James Dashner's popular works in science fiction genre. This is the second part of The Maze Runner series. Due to the complexity of the sentences in the novel, such as the difficulties to find the equivalent translation in Bahasa Indonesia, addition in structural shift is frequently found in its translated Indonesian version.

1.2 Research Questions

Based on the description above, the research questions are formulated as follows:

1. What are the additions used in the translation of James Dashner's "The Scorch Trials" into Indonesian?
2. What are the effects of addition on meaning equivalence from the meaning perspective in the translation of James Dashner's "The Scorch Trials" into Indonesian?
3. What are the effects of addition on meaning equivalence from the context perspective in the translation of James Dashner's "The Scorch Trials" into Indonesian?

1.3 Objectives

The objectives of this research are:

1. To identify the additions used in the translation of James Dashner's "The Scorch Trials" into Indonesian.
2. To analyze the effects of each pattern of the addition on meaning equivalence from meaning perspective.
3. To analyze the effects of each pattern of the addition on meaning equivalence from context perspective.

1.4 Significance to Knowledge

There are theoretical, practical, and personal purposes that are expected to be achieve by this study. Theoretically, it is expected that this study provides a brief explanation and knowledge to readers about how addition can be identified as structural shift and how to analyze the effect of the addition toward equivalences semantically and pragmatically. Practically, as an applied linguistic study, this study has the purpose to be one of literature references to beginner translators in which the theory may applicable for the translation process, when addition especially used to

make clear the implicit meaning from the source language or to maintain the similar meaning. Personally, this study will broaden the writer's knowledge about translation.

1.5 Framework of Theory

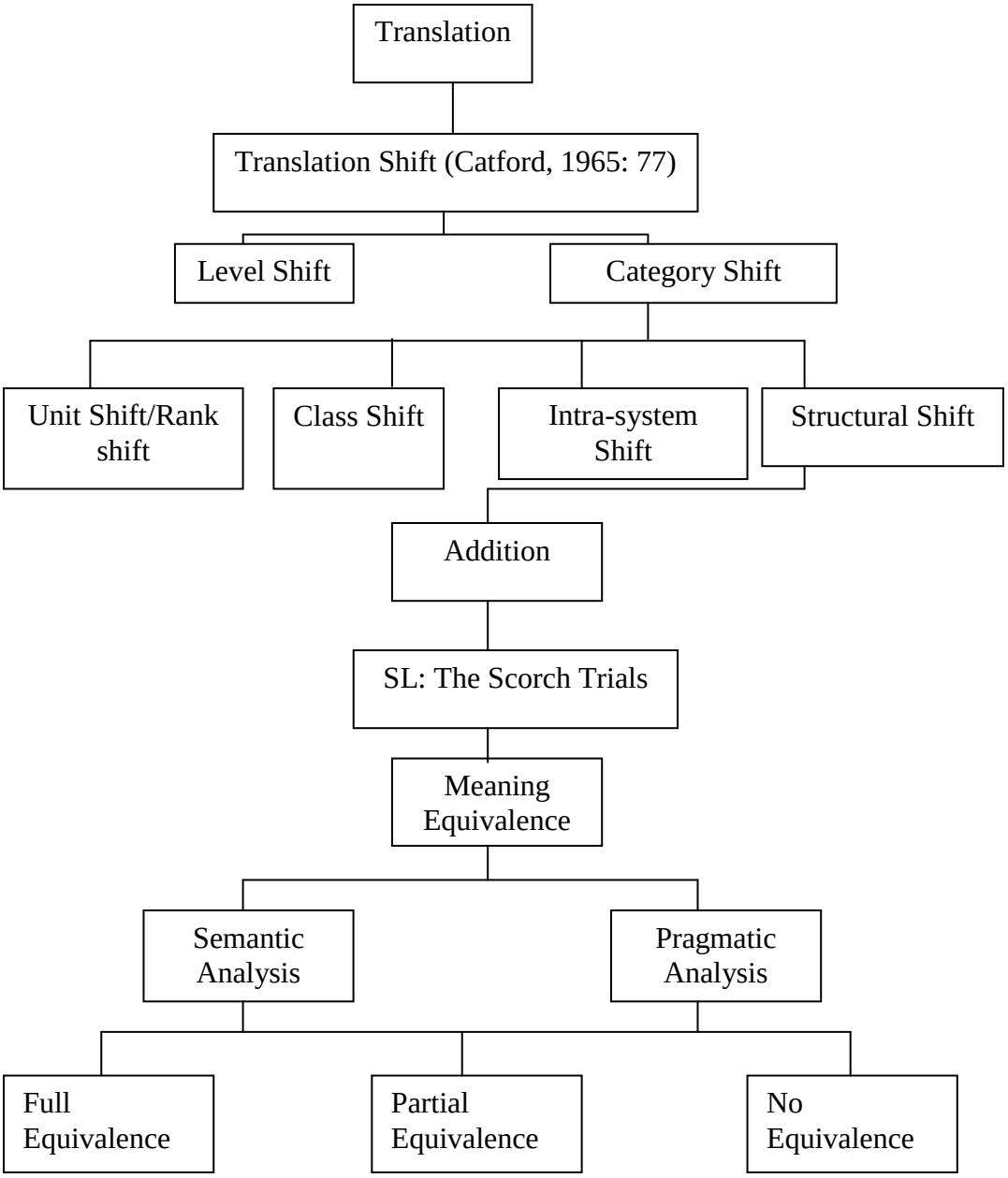


Fig 1. Theory Framework Flowchart

This research used several theories to analyze the data. The data found is analyzed by using the Structural Shift theory by Catford (1965: 77) as grand theory, supported by Larson in Semantics (1988) and Yule in Pragmatics (1996) as supporting theories. Catford proposes that translation shift as "transposition between an SL item to a TL item in grammatical terms". There are two major types of shifts, the first is level shift, and the second type is category shift. Level shift is transposition between levels, which an SL item has different level in TL item in the terms of grammatical and equivalent. The example of this shift is between grammar and lexis and vice versa. However, the category shifts consist of several subtypes of shift. They are class shift, unit shift, intra-system shift, and structural shift.

Class shift means that an SL item different has a translation equivalent that different in class. Meanwhile, unit shift is the shift between unit or rank. Intra-system shift is the system between systems. Here the system definition is related to the system belongs to the language, for example, English has numeral system that may different to another language such as numeral system in Arabic language. Structural shift is the shift in structure and they can occur at all ranks. Structural shifts may be in addition form, when there is an element or more added in the target language structure, omission form, when there is an element or more omitted or eliminated in the target language structure, transposition form, when there is a different order of structure in the target language, etc.

This study explored the structural shift using addition strategy. Addition is a technique in translation that related to the adding some elements in a TL item, as compensation of elements implicitly present in the source text. Addition as translation strategy also deals with meaning addition, as stated by Schjoldger (in Holst, 2010: 9). This added meaning unit, as stated by Van Dijk (in Sharma, 2015: 5), has functions to provide further information about previous events, context, or historical background, and thus have the function of explanation and embedding. Furthermore, Newmark (1988: 91) said that this addition is "normally cultural (accounting for difference between SL and TL culture), technical (relating to the topic), or linguistic (explaining wayward use of words), and is dependent on the requirement of his, as opposed to the original, readership".

Addition will affect the meaning equivalence in target text, since the translations purpose is not only transferred the structure and literal text, but also transfer the meaning and style. Meaning equivalence, as Vinay and Darbelnet stated (in Munday, 2001: 58), refers to the texts (SL and TL) which describes similar situation but different in style or structure.