CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

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

1.1 Background to the Study

A lot of work has been translated from English to Indonesian language and translating from one language to another language is not an easy task. To do the translation, we must consider about the source language and the target language, as Catford stated in his book:

> "Relations between languages can generally be regarded as two directional, though not always symmetrical. Translation, as a process, is always uni-directional: it is always performed in a given direction, 'from' a Source Language 'into' a Target Language." (1965: 20)

Source language is the language that is going to be translated. Target language is the language after source language is translated. In this case, the source language is English and the target language is Indonesian language.

In the process of translation, a lot of changes happen because of differences between the two languages whether it is caused by syntactical, cultural, or lexical differences. One of the ways to analyse changes in translation is with unit shift theory by Catford (1965: 73). Unit shift is one of the branch theories of translation shift. Unit shift is a change of a grammatical unit in source language to a different grammatical unit in target language. When translating

process happens, the grammatical unit in the source language can be changed when translated to the target language. For example, in source language we have *fishbone* and it is translated into *tulang ikan* in target language. "Fishbone" is a word, a noun to be precise, but in target language it is translated into noun phrase, *tulang ikan*. Therefore, the unit shift happens from word to phrase between the source language “fishbone” to the target language *tulang ikan*. The unit shift occurs because the target language fishbone is a compound word of fish and bone and it is translated into phrase *tulang ikan* because there are no such compound words that have the same meaning with the source language “fishbone”. Because of that, the word “fishbone” is translated to phrase *tulang ikan* because it has the same meaning.

Talking about meaning, translation not only discuss about the surface structure of a language, it also related to the meaning as it is said by Larson (1998: 3) that *It is meaning which is being transferred and must be held constant, only the form changes.* Based on the explanation above, when translating source language into target language, the meaning must be the same between source language and target language but the form can be different as well as unit shift from word to phrase. In can be concluded that in translation process, meaning is the one that is translated not the structure.

There are two researches underlying this research. The first research entitled ***Analysis on the Translation Category Shifts of Interjections in Meyer’s Breaking Dawn*** (Septiani: 2010). The research examines about category shift of each interjection in the novel. The research only analyse unit shift that occur in

interjections, she also doesn't discuss the semantic role in her research. The second research entitled ***Kolokial Bahasa Inggris Dalam Novel "A DIARY OF WIMPY KID" Karya Jeff Kinney dan Terjemahannya "DIARY SI BOCAH TENGIL"*** (Jalil: 2016). The research discusses about colloquial appears between the source language and the target language and it also uses translation shift theory.

In order to completing the previous analysis about translation, the writer attempt to further analyse translation with unit shift theory syntactically and semantically for a better understanding. The process of translation encourages the writer to analyse unit shift further from the previous research with Catford's unit shift shift theory and Larson's semantic roles theory as a basis. Based on those two previous researches, this research is an addition to the translation shift analysis with unit shift as a base theory and semantic role theory to make it different with previous analysis. This research entitled **"Unit shift of Word to Phrase in English-Indonesian Translation of 'Ms Wiz Spells troubles".**

1.2 Research Questions

Referring to argumentation stated in 1.1, the research questions are formulated as follow:

1. What syntactic categories are found in the unit shift of words to phrases in the English-Indonesian translation?

2. What are the semantic roles which are shared between the source language and the target language?

1.3 Research Objectives

To answer the research questions, the objectives of this research are displayed as follow:

1. To identify the syntactic categories in the unit shift of words to phrases occurring in the English-Indonesian translation.
2. To describe the semantic roles which are shared between the source language and the target language

1.4 Significance to Knowledge

This research has several purposes. First, this research helps readers understand that there are some changes in translation, structure changes in this case. It is a matter when changes happen in translation process between the source language and the target language like unit shift from word to phrase because it will gives reader further explanation about the translation itself. Second, this research describes the semantic role between source language and target language for a better understanding about the meaning. Practically this research will help to improve the knowledge of translation theory for those who want to be a translator.

1.5 Framework of the Theories

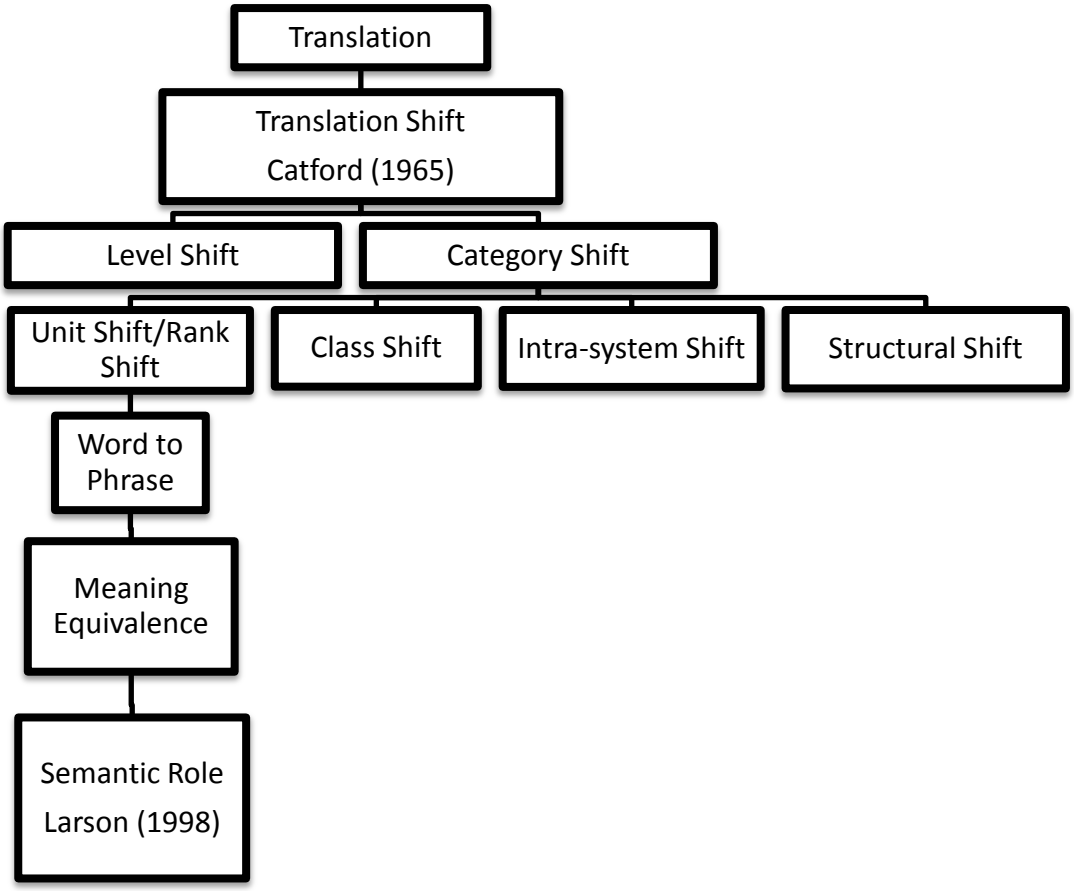


Figure 1.1: Framework of Theory

To analyse the data found, the writer uses the theory of unit shift written by Catford (1965). Catford in *A Linguistic Theory of Translation* stated that in translation shift the target language and the source language must have the same meaning but the form may be different:

"It is generally agreed that meaning is important in translation—particularly in total translation. Indeed, translation has often been defined with reference to meaning; a translation is said to 'have the same meaning' as the original." (1965:35). In order to maintain the meaning in translation process, the translator often changes the structure of the translated language like changes of rank from word in source language translated into phrase in target language. These changes is called unit shift according to Catford's theory of translation shift (1965: 79).

Based on the explanation above, the shared meaning between source language and target language are also discussed in this research. Larson (1998: 4) shows the meaning based translation process in this diagram:

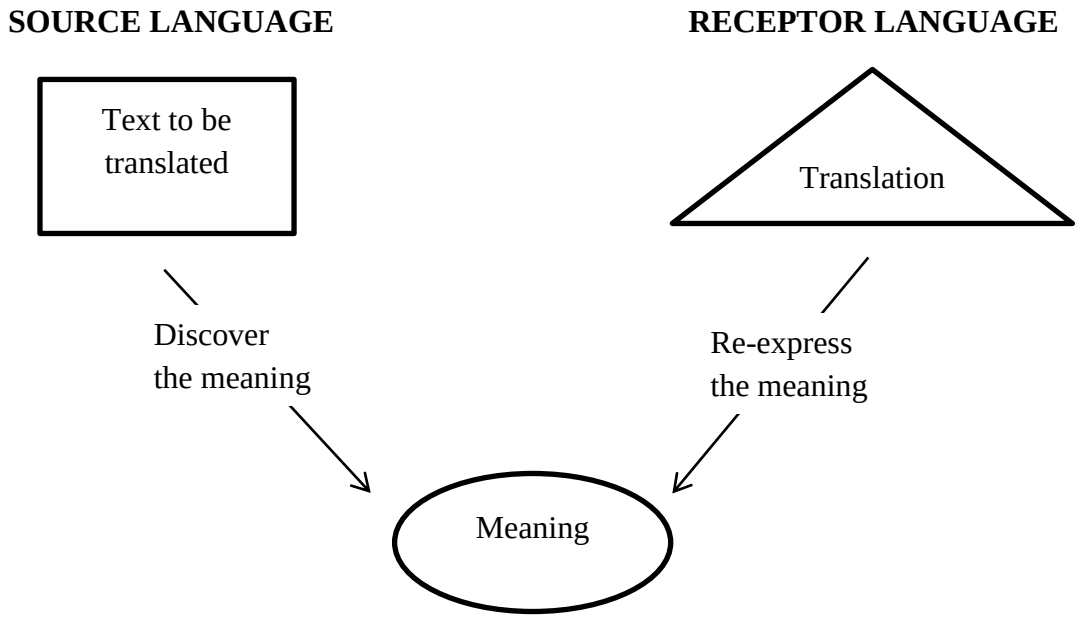


Figure 1.2: Meaning-based Translation

The diagram shows that in translation process, the meaning of the source language is re-expressed in target language and the translation happens. It can be concluded

that to analyse the translation process we also have to analyse the meaning shared between source language and target language.

To analyse the meaning shared between source language and target language the researcher uses semantic roles theory. The theory is used because semantic role theory shows the purpose of each data in the sentence. Therefore, it will give a better understanding about the translation process. According to Larson (1998: 219), there are ten semantic roles used in this research; the agent, the causer, the beneficiary, the accompaniment, the instrument, the location, the goal, the time, the manner, and the measure. The researcher also uses element of semantic role that is not from the twelve semantic roles mentioned above to describe the purpose of the data which Larson (1998: 260) mention it as attribute. Beside the semantic roles theory by Larson, the researcher also uses Brinton's thematic role (2010: 299) as side theory which consist; force, source, path, possessor**,** factitive, patient, theme, neutral, and role.