# CHAPTER II

# THEORETICAL REVIEW

## 2.1 Translation: An Overview

Translation is a process of recreating the message or meaning and form in source language into target language. Many experts have their own opinion about translation process. Suhaila (2010:9) summarized definitions of translation based on several experts as follows:

1. Translation consists in reproducing in the target language the closest natural equivalent of the source language message, first in terms of meaning and secondly in terms of style. (Nida & Taber, 1982:12)
2. Translation is a craft consisting in the attempt to replace a written message and/or statement in one language by the same message and/or statement in another language. (Newmark, 1988:7)
3. Translation is the replacement of textual material in one language by equivalent textual material in another language. (Catford, 1965:20)

In the first statement, Nida uses the term ‘reproducing’ to explain that translation is not about producing new meaning but translation is a process of re-using the meaning of source language as a base and change it into target language. Newmark and Catford use term ‘replace’ which is similar with Nida’s term to explain the definition of translation.

Larson (1998) in his own opinion said that translation is a change of form of source language and turn it into form of target language and must consist of the same concept by way of the semantic structure (Larson, 1998: 3). It can be interpreted that translation is about finding the meaning equivalent in the source language and reform it into the target language to get the same message as it is in the source language. There are several steps in translation process which discussed below.

### 2.1.1 Translation Process

There are some processes in translation which is done through several steps. According to Nida (1982:33), there are three steps of translation process from source language to target language: analysis, transfer, and restructuring:

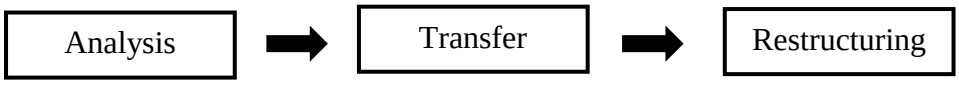



Figure 2.1: Translation Process

#### 2.1.1.1 Analysis

The first step is analyse the surface of the structure in which appear in the source language in terms of grammatical structure, meaning of the word, and combination of words. According to Larson (1998: 3) the translator must analyses the lexicon, grammatical structure, communication situation, and cultural context of the source language for a better understanding of the meaning of the sentence.

#### 2.1.1.2 Transfer

The second in the process is transfer. In this stage the translator transferring the form of source language into target language based on the sentence that has been analysed before. In this stage the translator tries to get the detail of the message in the sentence to proceed to the next step.

#### 2.1.1.3 Restructuring

The final step in translation process is restructuring. In the last stage of translation process the structure and the semantics of source language is changed into target language. The translator restructured the transfered material until the target language is fully acceptable and have the same meaning with the source language.

### 2.2 Translation Shift

As mentioned before, there are changes that happen when a source language is translated into a target language; these changes are explained by Catford (1965: 73) as translation shift theory. Catford stated that the translation shift is done to get the natural equivalent of the source text message into the target text (1965: 76). Translation shift is a study of defining the changes in the source language to the target language as it is often occurs in translation procees. According to Catford (1965: 73), there are two major types of translation as follows:

### 2.2.1 Level Shift

Level shift is a shift from one linguistic level in source language changes into different linguistic level in target language. Catford (1965: 73) stated that "translation between the level of phonology and graphology or between either of these levels and the levels of grammar and lexis is possible". In this case, the shift is from grammar level to lexis level and vice versa. For example:

**Source Language**: Sam has eaten

**Target Language**: *Sam sudah makan.*

The example above shows that 'has' in source language is translated into '*sudah*' in target language. In English, 'has' stands as grammatical form to indicate something that happen recently and it is translated into '*sudah*' in Indonesian language which is a lexical form. Therefore the level shift happens from grammatical level to lexis level.

### 2.2.2 Category Shift

Caford (1965: 73) divided category shift into four kinds; structure shifts, class shifts, unit shift, and intra-system shift which will be explained further above:

#### 2.2.2.1 Structure Shifts

Structure shift is a shift of arrangement in the structure when source language has difference of arrangement in the elements of English unit clause with target language. According to Catford (1965: 77), structure shift occurs when

the source language have same formal correspondence with the target language. It happens as long as those two language have the same element. The elements itself consists of S (subject), P (predicate), A (adjunct), and C (complement). For Example:

**Source Language**: She is pretty. (S+P+C)

**Target Language**: *Dia itu cantik.* (S+A+C)

The sentences above show that in source language the order of the sentence is subject (She) + predicate (is) + complement (pretty) but the target language have different order from the source language, the order of the sentence in target language is subject (*Dia*) + adjunct (*itu*) + complement (*cantik*). The predicate 'is' translated into adjunct 'itu' is a structure shift from predicate to adjunct.

#### 2.2.2.2 Class Shift

Class shift occurs when sentence in target language have different grouping of members of unit such as adjective, adverb, noun, and verb with the source language. Class itself means "grouping of members of a given unit next above" (Catford, 1965: 78). Class shift is a change in arrangement of units between source language and target language, so it is called class shift if the target language have different units order with the source language. For example:

**Source Language**: Fried rice (Adjective+Noun)

**Target Language**: *Nasi goreng* (Noun+Adjective)

In the example above the source language have different arrangement of units with the target language. The phrase in source language begins with adjective (Fried) follows with noun (rice) to describe the meaning of the phrase. In the other hand, the phrase in target language begins with noun (*Nasi*) follows with adjective (*goreng*) to describe the meaning of the phrase. Since the source language has different arrangement of units with the target language, class shift happens in the translation.

#### 2.2.2.3 Unit Shift

Unit shift is a change of a grammatical unit or rank in source language to a different grammatical unit or rank in target language. Catford (1965: 79) stated that "By unit-shift we mean change of rank." In English grammar, there are units called morpheme, word, phrase, clause, and sentence so does in Indonesian language. When there is a word in source language, it can be shifted to a phrase in target language to achieve the same meaning when the text is translated to other language. To give more understanding, here is a more example:

**Source language:** He is **reading**

**Target language:** *Dia* ***sedang membaca***

In the source language above, *reading* is a word. But after being translated to Indonesian langugae, it is become *sedang membaca* which is a phrase since it has head and modifier. The change of word in source language to phrase in target language is called unit shift

#### 2.2.2.4 Intra-system Shift

Intra-system shift is when source language has different system in term of linguistic with target language. The shift is happens internally within the system of language between the source language and the target language like plural and singular system which often those two languages have different system from one to another (Catford, 1965: 80). For example:

**Source language:** a pair of **Glasses** (Plural)

**Target language:** *Sebuah **Kaca mata*** (Singular)

The source language *glasses* in the example above is a plural word since it have suffix –s to define that it is a plural. In the other hand, the target language *kaca mata* is singular since if the phrase included in the sentence it will be stand as singular. This change from plural to singular is an intra-system shift.

### 2.3 Semantic Role

Semantic role is a meaning-based classification of arguments function in respect to predicate to understand more the meaning of the text. According to Larson (1998: 219), semantic role is thing and attribute concepts that related to the central event concept by relation. Semantic role is based on grammatical function but gives further explanation to the role of each argument in the text (Brinton, 2010: 298). Semantic role is used to define the meaning of the argument and gives more detail about their role in the sentence. The researcher uses Larson (1998: 219) semantic role as a main theory and Brinton's (2010: 299) as a side theory which are listed below:

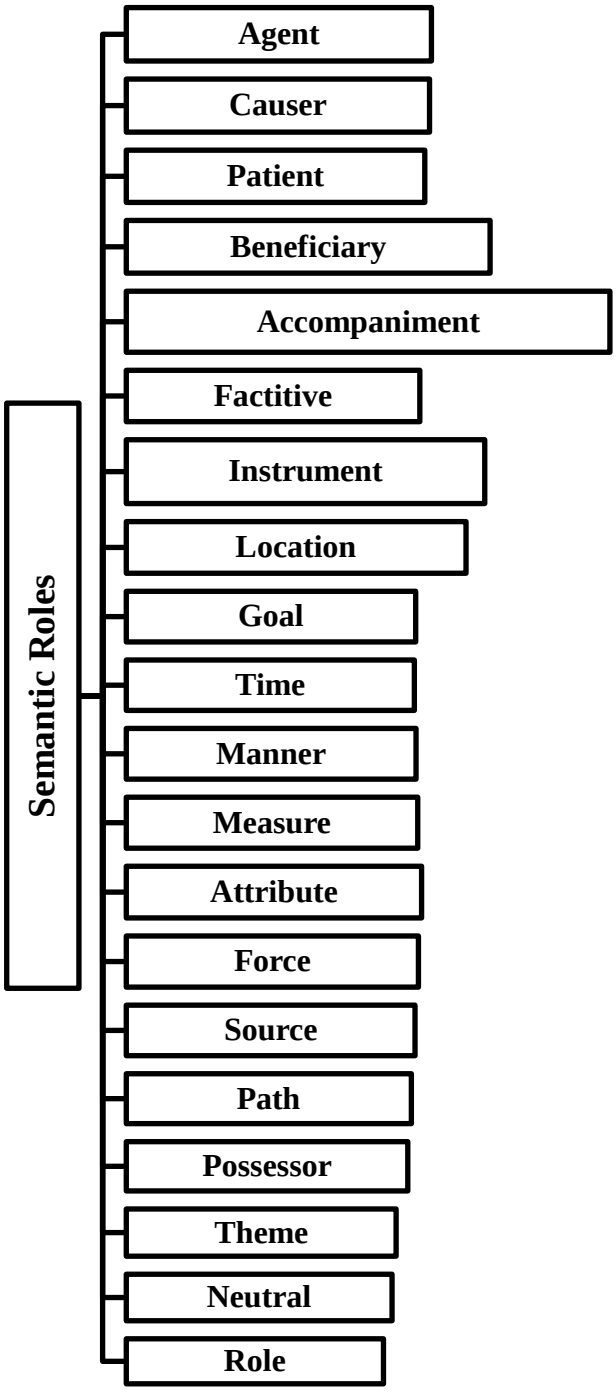



Figure 2.2: Larson's (1998)
& Brinton's (2010)
Semantic role

### 2.3.1 Agent

Agent in semantic role is the animate initiator that does the action and takes responsibility for the action in the text by will or volition. It also can affect other arguments as a result of the action of the agent. For example:

- June slaps his boyfriend.
  Agent

- The meat was eaten by dog.
  Agent

### 2.3.2 Causer

Causer is a person or object which instigates the action with or without purpose. It causes an action or process to happen. For example:

- John was killed by the murder.
  Causer

- Men make women cry.
  Causer

### 2.3.3 Patient

The affected is the animate that undergoes the event and being affected by the event. Affected experience the event that can be caused by other argument such as agent. For example:

- John was killed by the murder.
  Patient

- The meat was eaten by dog.
  Patient

### 2.3.4 Beneficiary

Beneficiary is the person or thing for which an action is performed that is advantaged or disadvantaged by the event. It is different from affected role since it derives something from the actions of other arguments. For example:

- Lucas gave some present to George.
  Beneficiary

- I broke up with her for you.
  Beneficiary

### 2.3.5 Accompaniment

Accompaniment is a person or thing that has close association with agent, causer, or affected and appear in the text as an accompaniment. For example:

- I go to the park with my friend.
  Accompaniment

-He had dinner with his wife.
  Accompaniment

### 2.3.6 Factitive

Factitive is things that produced by the action or state. When other argument does some action and make or produce something that have no prior existence at first but coming about by virtue triggered by the action, the argument is called factitive. For example:

- The architect designs a new building.
  Factitive

- Mom cooks a dinner.
  Factitive

### 2.3.7 Instrument

Instrument is a tool usually an inanimate object used by arguments to carry out an action. Instrument gives more explanations to the meaning of the text since it explains by what the action is caused. For example:

- Dad cuts the wood with a chainsaw.
  Instrument

- Photoshop is used by photographer to do the editing.
  Instrument

### 2.3.8 Location

Location is an argument that describes where the event or action happens. Similar to instrument it also gives further explanation to the meaning of the text, it identify where the event or action occurs. For example:

- The ceremony was held in the park.
  Location

- California is the place where the accident happens.
  Location

### 2.3.9 Goal

Goal is the thing where the action is directed to. It can be a place, a person, or an inanimate object that can be directed toward. Goal usually stands as indirect objects or directional adverbs in the sentence. For example:

- He drives from Miami to Alaska.
  Goal

- I sent a message to my brother.
  Goal

### 2.3.10 Time

Time is an argument that identifies the duration of the event or when the event happens. It gives further explanation to meaning of the text about the period of time when the action occurs. For example:

- He was under the weather three weeks ago.
  Time

- Yesterday is the day that i will always remember.
  Time

### 2.3.11 Manner

The manner is a qualification of the event. It is the description of the event. Manner gives further explanation about how the event is carried out. For example:

- He turns of quickly as he sees traffic jam.
  Manner

- She writes poetry carefully.
  Manner

### 2.3.12 Measure

Measure based on the word itself is a quantification of an even. It gives comparison, specification, and limitation to the text. For example:

- The ribbon is cut into three and a half inches.
  Measure

- He is the worst person I ever met.
  Measure

### 2.3.13 Attribute

Attribute is characteristic or specification that identifies or describes the argument. It gives specific traits or identification to the argument for more information about the argument. For example:

- The hungry dog eats the meat.
  Attribute

- John orders the fried rice.
  Attribute

### 2.3.14 Force

The inanimate that causing the action but does not act by will or volition. It is usually some kind of caused by nature like disaster or miracle which is unpredicted. For example:

- The earthquake has destroyed the city.
  Force

- The rain has stopped the fire.
  Force

### 2.3.15 Source

Different from goal source is a place from which or a person from whom the action happens. It is often source stands as directional object in the text. For example:

- He drives from Miami to Alaska.
  Source

- She comes from her homeland.
  Source

### 2.3.16 Path

Path is a place or thing which is used by the argument to go through when moving from one place to another in the course of an action. For example:

- He walks way across the sidewalk.
  Path

- She drives through the shortcut to shorten the time.
  Path

### 2.3.17 Possessor

Possessor is a person that possesses something and the way that he own something is mentioned in the text. For example:

- He is the owner of the mention.
Possessor

- Those books belong to someone.
  Possessor

### 2.3.18 Theme

Theme is the person or thing which is transferred or moved by the event but unchanged by the event. It is something that is affected by the event yet the person or the thing itself is unchanged. For example:

- He reads the book.
  Theme

- The book is moved from the table to the bookshelf.
  Theme

### 2.3.19 Neutral

Neutral is a role that is not changed or acted upon by the action in the text, it just simply appear in the text. For example:

- The watch cost three hundred dollars.
  Neutral

- The height is three meters long.
  Neutral

**2.3.20 Role**

Role is a person playing a role as someone in the text as part in an action or state. For example:

- He is now a president.
  Role

- She as the owner can do anything to this place.
  Role

The semantic role above provided the data with examination of the meaning in each unit shift for a better understanding semantically. The semantic role used in this research is a combination of two semantic role theories from Larson (1998) and Brinton (2010) because these two sources are filling each other hence it is a related theory.