CHAPTER I
INTRODUCTION

This chapter presents some topics related to background of the study, statements of the problem, purposes of the study, significances of the study, scope and limitation, and definition of the key terms.

1.1 Background of the Study

Language hierarchically holds a pivotal role as a tool for supporting people to easily express their notions. As being stated by Wardhaugh (2006:1), language is what members of certain community speak. In other words, with language, people will freely and easily get involved to a social interaction and complete their nature as social creatures.

Not only for interaction tool, in this globalization era, mastering at least one out of some foreign languages, particularly English, is also considered as a need to keep individual’s existence amongst hundreds millions of people. It is also ordinarily adapted as a requirement for proposing the scholarship, jobs’ need and other programs allowing people to make money and other benefits for supporting the continuance of their life. Cho (2014:1) conveys that English is the only language that is commonly used by United Nations secretariat and also used in the business meetings. As the consequence, most of people are completely motivated to have a good performance in using English in order to always survive being the better within a sharp world competition, let alone in educational field, as it always develops significantly all the time.
Due to the fact that English completely provides helpfulness of what people need, many institutions, both formally and informally, offer a course for learning English more deeply today. Moreover, those who have decided to get involved in English as their specialization, at least, need to be able to translate various kinds of texts in a best way. The texts that are needed to be translated occasionally include all materials used within instructional activities, such as; textbooks, articles, journals, or even poems and songs for providing the accomplishment of the literature subject’s needs.

Moreover, the role of literature in supporting English instructional activities has not been fully considered as that important. This is supported by Wahyuni (2014:64) who states, “Teachers often regards literature as an inappropriate to the language classroom.” Therefore, by considering the importance of literature in supporting the language learning, it is of urgency to conduct a research regarding literature. Subsequently, this research is about to integrate literature with translation studies since translation is a discipline not only dealing with the language, but also the culture where the language is spoken. In addition, the use of literature in facilitating teachers to teach English also has a good impact for both, teachers and students, to improve the literary competence and to inquire more information related to the culture of which language they are learning (Lazar, 1993:12).

Vividly, in translation, there are also some literary works that are categorized crucial to be translated, namely song and poem. It means that it is likely impossible and complicated to translate both, song and poem, due to their
characteristic’s likeliness that is identically set up to mostly rhyme in each line of every single stanza or verse. Jakobson, cited in Cho (2003:1), argues that poetry belongs to the untranslatable text which can be only recreated through creative transpositions or shifts. Therefore, if people force themselves to translate those untranslatable texts, they must produce many shifts as they try to keep the translation versions as nicely rhyming as the original or untranslated ones.

Essentially, the focus in translation is not only about how to transfer the meaning from source to target text, but also how to give no difficulty to audiences for understanding the text better (Nida, 2001:2). However, the characteristic between one to another language is something indeed different. Moreover, the issue of shifts in translation seems to be one out of some main foci the prospective translators everlasting face and should understand well.

Mauranen and Kujamakki (2004:22) claim that the existence of shifts would be endlessly appearing feature in translation studies. Conversely, the issue on the translation shifts has been the barrier for the prospective translators to begin translating various written texts, especially song, one of untranslatable texts in translation studies. The real professional translators need to be ready for dealing with some problematic words and other language features that may confuse them during the process of translating as well as preparing a supportive solution to overcome those possible problems. The supporting idea is brought up by Robinson (2003:2) who states, “Professional translators need to be able to examine a problematic word or phrase or syntactic structure or cultural assumption painstakingly, with full analytical awareness of the problem and its
possible solutions.” Hence, shift in translation itself truly helps the translators to avoid the loss of idea in translating certain patterns of texts.

Nevertheless, nowadays, the existence of shifts in translation tends to be neglected as the everlasting issues which should be dealt with comprehensively in Translation Studies (Cyrus, 2006:1). Thereafter, further information regarding translation shift is supposed to be able to educate the prospective translators to be more sensitive and to fully understand about what shift they have formulated and when they need to approximately formulate shift in their translation products. Moreover, this study will emphasize on the use of shifts in translating Indonesian songs into English by the students specializing at Translation Studies.

Previously, a research carried out by Prawita (2014:99) entitled *Shifts in Translation of Complex Noun Phrase from English into Indonesian in Oprah* has depicted that there are level, structure, and intra-system shifts occurring in the translation version and covering complex noun phrases. Besides, the occurrence of the unit and class shifts dominantly covers non-complex noun phrase. Furthermore, the factors affecting the occurrence of the shifts in the translation version of *Oprah* come from linguistic and cultural factors.

### 1.2 Statements of the Problem

In essence, this study is entailed by two statements of the problems. They are further formulated as follows:

1. What are the kinds of shift formulated by the students to translate Indonesian songs into English?
2. What are the students’ reasons in formulating those kinds of shift in translating Indonesian songs into English?

1.3 Purposes of the Study

The purposes of this study will be explained as follows:

1. To investigate the kinds of shift that are formulated by the students in translating Indonesian songs into English;
2. To identify the students’ reasons in formulating shifts to translate Indonesian songs into English.

1.4 Significances of the Study

For students, especially for prospective translators, this study is expected to expose beneficial and comprehensive knowledge in regards to the issues of shifts in translation so that they are expected to be well-prepared and eligibly knowledgeable. For teachers and lecturers, it is supposed to broaden their knowledge related to shifts so that they are able to give a perfectly comprehensive explanation in search of properly educating students to be professional translators.

Moreover, for university, this study is completely supposed to be able to contribute to providing the need of translation studies as well as poetry and prose subject matters. In addition, since the university still opens the learning program for foreign students, this can be used for teaching them by means of exposing how Indonesian songs are alike if they are translated into English, particularly in terms of shifts’ formulation.
At last, for next researchers, this study is supposed to brainstorm their understanding regarding concepts of shifts in translation. Besides, it is also expected to give a vision for piloting coming study related to shifts formulated in other translation products.

1.5 Scope and Limitation

The scope of this study focuses on investigating the kinds of shifts under category shifts, covering structure, class, unit, and intra-system shifts, and also identifying the reasons of formulating the shifts. Meanwhile, the investigation is limited only to Indonesian songs that had been translated into English by the students specializing at Translation Studies.

1.6 Definition of Key Terms

In addition to avoid a misunderstanding regarding abovementioned concepts, the definition of key terms will be provided as follows:

a. Translation is a process of transferring meaning from the source texts covered by foreign language to the audiences’ languages covering the target texts.

b. Translation Shift is some changes or deviations that may occur in translation process. It may be different in agreement, but still in the same receptive system (Cyrus, 2006:1).

c. Indonesian songs are some out of the newest literary works that are composed by using Bahasa Indonesia and it sounds sometimes continually rhyming.
d. **University of Muhammadiyah Malang** is a private Islamic university under authorization of Muhammadiyah Islamic Organization and located at Jalan Raya Tlogomas 246, Malang, East Java, Indonesia.