CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

In regard to the following research of this present study, this chapter provides the explanation about how the researcher begins this study. Chapter one is dealing with some prime information that required in research. It will include background of study, statement of problem, purpose of study, significance of study, scope and limitation, and also definition of key terms. Each section will be defined below.

1.1 Background of the Study

Language as a means of communication has been used by human beings in this world for thousand years. Language has an imperative role for human beings to help them convey their ideas, thoughts and also to communicate each other. As noted by Wardhaugh (2006:1) a language is what the members of a particular society speak. In general meaning, language is an instrument for humans to communicate each other whether in a form of spoken or written.

However, the language diversity between one society to another is one thing which cannot be denied. Different characters, languages and ethnicities in the communication of human will bring new problems for human survival. Here, the existing of translation is required to overcome this problem and help the people to be able to interact each other among different languages across cultures and countries around the world. Munday (2001:4) states that the term translation itself has several meanings: it can refer to the general subject field, the product (the text that has been translated) or the process (the act of producing the translation,
otherwise known as translating). Additionally, he also states that the process of translation between two different written languages involves the translator changing an original written text (the source text or ST) in the original verbal language (the source language or SL) into a written text (the target text or TT) in a different verbal language (the target language or TL). Hence, we can conclude that the purpose of translation itself is to transfer the message from Source Language (SL) into Target Language (TL) in order to make other people can interpret the meaning of message.

In line with the previous explanation, it is quite interesting to have a closer study on translation. Nevertheless, translation studies has so many aspects which need to be learned. Then, to be a good translator, one should be capable of not only translating the meaning from the SL into the TL, but also delivering the authentic message (Rasyidie, et al. 2013:63).

Translation shift has become an interesting issue to be discussed in linguistic area since many years ago because by using shift in translation, the translator could translate and deliver the message accurately and clearly. In particular this study focuses on the categories of translation shift. The actual term shift was introduced by Catford in 1965 and then followed by Jeremy Munday and Basil Hatim who did a study on this. Then, the translation shift itself has four kinds of categories, those are; structure shift, class shift, unit shift, and also intra-system shift (Rasyidie, et al. 2013:64). As noted by Herman (2014:33), structure shift is happen when there is a grammatical change between the structures. The, Hatim & Munday (2004:146) said that when the translation equivalent of items in both
source and target language come from different class, then it is called as class shift. Besides, Hatim & Munday (2004:146) also declare that when there is a rank change between the translation equivalent of item in the source and target language, it is called as unit shift. While, the last shift is intra-system shift which occurs when the source and the target language possess systems which approximately correspond formally as to their constitution, but when translation involves selection of a non-corresponding term in the TL system (Herman, 2014:33).

In accordance with the previous explanation, the researcher is intended to analyze the category of translation shift. In this study the researcher do not focus on the source and target text, yet it emphasizes on the comparison and the difference versions between English and Indonesia versions. The source of data in this thesis is English into Indonesian translation versions of Holy Quran chapter 7. This study is more challenging, interesting, and different since based on the researcher’s personal experience, there still few researches who conducted a study on the use of translation shift in Holy Quran. Hence, in this study the researcher convinces that Holy Quran is the exact choice to be analyzed. Then, the researcher choose surah Al – Araf as the object of the research considering it has 106 verses in which it is the second longest surah in Holy Quran. Considering this reason, the researcher believes that there are many possibilities of translation shifts that will be found in this surah.
1.2 Statement of the Problems

In order to make this present study in its track to find the goal, the researcher proposed two research questions which presented as below:

1. What are kinds of category shift found in English and Indonesian translation versions of Holy Quran Surah Al-Araf?
2. What is the dominant category shift employed in English and Indonesian translation versions of Holy Quran Surah Al-Araf?

1.3 Purposes of the Study

In line with the research questions formulated above, the researcher formed some purposes in order to guide this present study. The purpose of this study is focus on discovering the answer of research questions as below:

1. To investigate the kinds of category shift found in English and Indonesian translation versions of Holy Quran Surah Al-Araf
2. To find out the dominant category shift which employed in English and Indonesian translation versions of Holy Quran Surah Al-Araf.

1.4 Significances of the Study

Whether it is theoretical or practical, the existence of this study is expected to be meaningfully for all or parties such as the readers or learners, lectures, translators and also the next researcher:
1. For the readers or learners

Expectantly, the output of this research might be useful as an additional information and knowledge for the readers or learners about translation shift particularly about its category in Holy Quran based on English and Indonesia translation versions. Moreover, this study also expected to enhance and deepen students’ comprehending about translation studies.

2. For the lecturers

This study is expected to become additional information and enlarge lecturers’ knowledge in which it can help them in teaching translation studies especially about translation shift.

3. For the translators

Practically, this thesis is expected to helpful for people particularly by student who want to be translator or currently work as translator. So that, this information will help them to modify and beautify their work in translating the text.

4. For the next researchers

This research is expected can be an additional reference for those who are interested in learning translation studies especially about translation shift.

1.5 Scope and Limitation

The scope in this study is on investigating what kinds of category shift and what is the dominant category which exists and employed in both English and Indonesian translation versions. The limitation of this study is on the object that is
the translation of Holy Quran Chapter 7 (Al-Araf) which taken from a Quranic Digital Version 3 which was originally developed by Sugema (2004) and the copyright belongs to him.

1.6 Definitions of Key Terms

In order to avoid some miscomprehension about certain words in this study, the researcher tries to explain some definitions as follows:

1. Translation is a process or an attempt to constitute or to replace a message of one language into the equivalent message in another language (Rasyidie, et al. 2013:64)

2. Translation shift is small linguistic changes occurring in translation of Source Text (ST) to Target Text (TT) (Munday, 2001:55)

3. Al-Araf is the second longest surah in Holy Quran consisting of 206 verses which means the highest place.

4. Holy Quran is “the literal word of God revealed to His messenger Muhammad by means of the Angel Gabriel in order to lead people out of the darkness of ignorance and polytheism to the light of guidance and monotheism” (Al-Jabari, 2008:16)