CHAPTER II

REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE

This chapter explores some topics related to the review of theoretical framework, to name: (1) translation which is involved of the concept of translation and translation process; (2) shift in translation: level shift and category shift (class shift, structure shift, unit shift, and intra-system shift); (3) class shift; and (4) Novel.

2.1 Translation

Basically, translation is changing a structure of one language into another language. The explanation of translation and its aspects will be elaborated as follows:

2.1.1 The Concept of Translation

Before pointing out about the concept of translation, there are several terms that appear in translation. Those terms are called as Source Language (SL) or Source Text (ST) and Target Language (TL) or Target Text (TT). The translation itself is one of the aspects in English field. Translation can be defined as an operation performed on languages, of which operation is a process of replacing a text, especially in one language into another language.

Catford (1965:20) in his book namely A Linguistic Theory of Translation defines translation as the substitution of material in the form of textual from one language (SL) by equivalent textual substitution in another language (TL). It is supported by Newmark (1988:5), in Hadithya (2014) who claims that translation is rendering the text from one language into another which focuses on the
meaning of the text based on the way that author intended the text. Meanwhile, Ordudari (2007) postulates the definition of translation as the Catford’s definition. He proposes that translation is often used for transferring the SL text to equivalent TL text. The texts itself are in the form of written and spoken.

Furthermore, Suryawinata (2003, as cited in Hartono, 2003:12) also defines translation as a work for reproducing SL into TL by using the equivalent text which has to stages, the first is the meaning and later is the language style. This definition also supports the previous definitions. The difference between each definition is only in the way or mode for comprehending the definitions.

Therefore, based on the definitions available by the experts, it can be concluded that translation is a replacing, reproducing, even a transferring process from the SL written text, material, or concept into its TL that can retain the meaning and style. Since translation has important role in English field, it has to make the readers or speakers comprehend what actually the English meaning is.

2.1.2 Translation Process

In translating something from one language to another language, both of spoken and written, a translator needs some processes. According to Catford (1965:20), translation is a process which always uni-directional. The process of translation is also performed in a given direction. Nida and Taber (1969, as cited in Munday, 2008: 40) divide the process of translation into several stages which are analyzing, transferring, and restructuring. Emzir (2015:13) described the illustration of translation process in the following chart.
He clarifies the three stages of translation process as follows:

1. **Analysis**: the SL message into its simplest and also structurally clearest forms.
   In this stage, it requires the translator to analyze the ST message into the basic element and the structure clearly.

2. **Transfer**: in which the analyzed materials is shifted in the translators’ mind from a language of A into the language of B. Therefore, the transferring message of the ST is on the kernel level.

3. **Restructuring**: in which the transferred material is restricted, in which the purposes is to make the final message completely acceptable in the TL. That material is restructured both in semantically and stylistically into the surface structure (phonological and morphemic rules) of the TT.

Based on those explanation, it can be summarized that translation process is a process of translating something in the same direction, of which process involves the process of analyzing the ST, transferring the massage of the ST, and also...
restructuring the massage into the correct form of the TT, even in semantically and stylistically.

2.2 Shift in Translation

The concept of shift is important in translation studies. However, shifts have not yet been dealt with extensively and systematically in corpus linguistics. The term of shift is used in the literature refers to the changes that happens or may happen in the translating process. As Hatim and Munday (2001, as cited in Trivianti, 2016:13) states the definition of shift in translation studies, which are stated as the changes occurring in the translation of SL into TL.

Moreover, Catford (1965:73) states that shift is defined as departures from formal correspondence in the process of going from the SL to the TL. Departing from those two definitions, translation shift can be defined as the movement or the changing of ST of one language to the TL, of which changing includes of the meaning or the structure.

Catford also pointed to two general types of shifts which have several subcategories for each shift. These are introduced briefly as follows:

2.2.1 Level Shift

The level shift occurs in the term of grammatical and lexical in a language. Fundamentally, language has two levels, of which level are grammatical and lexical. The example of the level shift in translation is given as follows:

SL: I am working hard.

TL: Saya sedang bekerja keras
The underlined word in SL “am and -ing” is translated into “sedang” in Indonesian. The English words are actually grammatical. On the contrary, the word “sedang” is lexical. As a result, that sentence is included on level shift because the shift occurs from grammatical level to lexical level.

2.2.2 Category Shift

Catford (1965:76) asserts that Category shifts are departures from formal correspondence in translation. Herman (2014:33) also argues that category shift is unbounded translation and might be normal or free translation which depends on the appropriate rank. Principally, Catford divides category shift into four types which are explicated as follows:

1. Class shift (Part of Speech)

   The changes of SL to TL from one part of speech to another. For example:
   
   SL: We have a very nice discussion. (Noun)
   TL: Kami berdiskusi dengan sangat menyenangkan. (Verb)

2. Unit shift (rank: word, phrase, sentence)

   It changes of rank which departures from formal correspondence in which the translation equivalent of a unit at one rank in the SL is a unit at a different rank in the TL. For example:
   
   SL: Daughter, Son (Noun)
   TL: Anak perempuan, anak laki-laki (Noun Phrase)

3. Structure shift

   This is the most common form of the shifts which involves mostly a shift in grammatical structure. For example:
SL: Your CV has been sent via email. (Passive)

TL: Kami telah mengirimkan CV anda melalui email. (Active)

4. Intra-system shift

A shift that takes place when there is an approximately corresponding system between the SL and the TL, but is not applicable in the process of translation, e.g.: SL: This is the cage of cats. (Plural)

   TL: Ini adalah kandang kucing. (Singular)

2.3 Class Shift

As the explanation before, class shift occurs when the word class or part of speech are shifting in translation. The source language will be translated in the different class in the target language. According to Leonardi (2000) in Trivianti (2017:15), a class shift arises when the SL items are translated into the TL items by changing the grammatical class. In English, there are eight classes of words, of which words are often called as part of speech. The explanation of part of speech are as follows:

1. Verb

   The verb is the most complex of part of speech. It is because of verb has the grammatical properties of -person and number. Verb also expresses an act, occurrence, or mode of being which require agreement with the subject. The examples of verbs are drink, eat, go, walk, and many more (Frank, 1972:47).
2. Noun

The noun is categorized as one of the most important parts of speech. Chew and Choy (2009) define noun as the people, places, animals, or things (e.g. we need some money).

3. Adjective

An adjective defines as a modifier which used in describing or modifying a noun. The function is to give more information about a noun. For example: small, long, short, hot, warm, and many more (Chew and Choy, 2009).

4. Adverb

An adverb is a word that used for describing the action of the verb or indicating such meanings as time and place. Kinds of adverb are adverb of time (now, nowadays, soon, etc.), frequency (always, never, often, etc.), place (anywhere, here, etc.), manner (carefully, clearly, etc.), degree (absolutely, completely, etc.) and many more (Frank, 1972).

5. Pronoun

A pronoun defines as a word which takes the place of a noun. Pronoun can be subject and object. The kinds of pronoun are I, they, we, you, he, she, and also it (Frank, 1972).

6. Preposition

The proposition is categorized as a part of speech especially in traditional grammar. It comes before a noun, pronoun or noun phrase. Preposition has
no formal characteristic ending. Kinds of preposition are in, on, above, under, behind, and etc. (Frank, 1972).

7. Conjunction

Conjunction has the same definition with a preposition which has no characteristic form. The function is to combine two-word phrases or sentences together. The examples are but, and, so, because, or (Frank, 1972).

8. Interjection

Interjection is defined as a word which expresses emotion or surprise. It is usually followed by the exclamation mark. This part of speech often stands alone. Examples: Hello!, Hurray!, oh no! and etc. (Frank, 1972).

2.4 Novel

The term of shift occurs not only in the form of spoken but also written text. One of the written texts is novel. Essentially, a novel is defined as one of literary work which can be translated into other languages. According to Spurgin (2006) as cited in Marasabessy (2015), a novel is a work in the form of a story which has at least 150 to 200 pages long, of which story covers a period of years, characters, setting, and etc.

On the other hand, Suryani (2009: 287) concludes that novel can be defined as a fiction story which illustrates the peoples’ life. Fiction means a story which not occurs in the real life. The truth of the story is unnecessary to find in the real life. It is because of the truth based on the author’s belief. Hence, novel
can be described as a literary work which has fiction story, of which story can illustrates the people’s life and the story is written at least on 100 pages.

*Paper Towns* novel is a novel about the friendship of Margo Roth and Quentin Jakobsen. This novel is written by John Green which becomes one of New York Times Best Seller novels. The story of this novel is interesting. It covers up about the journey of several teenagers which want to find out their friend and his or her identity. The use of metaphors and good diction makes the novel becomes interesting to read. This original novel is written in the English version and has been translated into Indonesia by Angelic Zaizai as *Kota Kertas*. There are a lot of shifts that are used by the translator, especially in the term of class shift in this novel.