CHAPTER II

REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE AND THEORITICAL FRAMEWORK

2.1. Review of Related Theories

This chapter discussed the theory that support this research to understand how the translation shifts from the source language, namely English to Indonesian as the target language in the novel Little Women by Louisa May Alcott. In analyzing the data in this chapter, there are three theories that will be used to support the research.

2.1.1 Translation

The relation between languages is the focus of the comparative linguistics subfield known as translation. This process of translation is always "into" the target language from the source language. According to J.C. Catford (1965) defined translation as the substitution of text in one language (SL) with comparable text in another language (TL). (p.20). Additionally, Catford says that a text is defined as a collection of any spoken or written language that is being addressed. The text, in his opinion, can take the shape of a single book, an edition, a chapter, a paragraph, a phrase, a clause, and so on. Textual content according to its definition when the text may be equivalent. The phrase "textual material" emphasizes the fact that, in most cases, just the TL equivalent of a text is translated instead of the

complete SL text. Simple replacements with uneven TL content may occur at one or more language levels. For exmaple, what time is it in English? Jam Berapa sekarang? in Indonesia Grammar and vocabulary from the SL (English) are replaced with their TL counterparts (Indonesia). There is also a TL graphology that can replace SL graphology, although the TL graphology form is not a direct translation of the SL graphological form.

2.1.2 Sentence

A sentence is a grammar formation that incorporates the entirety of the mind. A sentence is made up of one or more clauses, including at least one independent clause which is consisting of subject and predicate. Sentences start with a capital letter and conclude with a period, exclamation mark, or question mark. A full sentence has a subject and a predicate and is frequently made up of multiple clauses. A group of words, no matter how brief, can make a sentence as long as it has a subject and a predicate. "You ate fish," for an example.

More complicated sentences may include many clauses or phrases to provide more information about what is being stated. Conjunctions such as "and," "but," and "or" can be used to join clauses. "He went out to supper but didn't like the food," for example. This example combines two independent sentences, "he went out to dinner" and "he didn't enjoy the meal," with the conjunction "but."

2.1.3 Clause

A clause is a collection of words that includes both a subject and a predicate. The subject refers to what or person is being discussed, whereas the predicate provides information about the topic. The subject can be a person, animal, object, or abstract notion, whilst the predicate is a verb or auxiliary verb + verb with/without extra words to complete the meaning of the term. This type of clause is called an independent clause. This isn't always the case, and some clauses can't be used on their own these are called subordinate clauses, and need to be used with an independent clause to complete their meaning.

Example of a subordinate clause is: When the man broke into the house?

Example of an independent clause is :the dog barked at him.

2.1.4 Phrase

As general, a phrase is described as a word combination consisting of two or more groups of words with one grammatical meaning that can alter depending on context. According to Lyons (Soetikno, 1995) defines a phrase as a set of words that are grammatically identical to one another but lack their own subject and predicate.(p. 168). Phrases also have generic features, such as having two or more words. In a sentence, phrases have a grammatical role. Then, a sentence must be grammatically correct. Lastly there are additional generic features, such as phrases that are non-

predicative, or one of the terms in a word combination that does not operate as a predicate.

2.1.5 Word

Words are a grouping of letters or symbols that humans use to communicate. A word is made up of letters or symbols. The word is the smallest unit of communication that humans employ to process distinct meanings. According to Bolinger and Sears, (1968) a word in general is the smallest unit of language that may be employed on its own. (p. 43). Another definition from According to Richard Nordquist (2019) defined, a word is a speech sound or a combination of sound or it's representation in writing, that symbolizes and communication a meaning and may consist of single morpheme or a combination of morphemes.

2.1.6 Morpheme

A morpheme is the smallest meaningful lexical item in a language. The field of linguistic study dedicated to morphemes is called morphology. In English, morphemes are often but not necessarily words. They are commonly classified as either free morphemes, which can occur as separate words or bound morphemes, which can't stand alone as words.

2.1.1.2 Translation Shift

According to Catford (1965), a linguistic approach which includes the introduction of the term shift of translation. A study of some of the modifications or'shifts' that have happened in translation is confined to a broad examination of all forms of translations, notably in short systematics. Some refer to the transition from SL to TL as a "shift" from formal correspondence. In terms of translation, Catford distinguishes between formal correspondence and textual equivalence, which was further refined by Koller.

According to Catford (1965) a formal correspondent is any TL category (unit, class, element of structure, etc.) which can be said to occupy, as nearly as ~ossible, the "same" place in the "economy" of the TL as the given SL category occupies in the SL A textual equivalent is 'any TL text or portion of text which is observed on a particular occasion to be the equivalent of a given SL text or portion of text'. (p.27)

Textual equivalence is a more generic system-based idea between two languages, whereas textual equivalence is related to a specific ST-TT pair. A translation shift is considered to have happened when the two conceptions diverge. According to Catford (2000)Translation shifts are hence deviations from formal correspondence in the process of getting from the SL to the TL. (p.141).

2.1.1.3 CATEGORY SHIFTS

Unbounded and rankbound translation are the two types, with the first being roughly 'regular' or 'free' translation, in which SL-TL equivalences are built up at whatever rank is appropriate. There is usually, but not always, sentence-to-sentence equivalence, but equivalences may shift up and down the rank-scale throughout a text, often establishing themselves at levels lower than the sentence. This is only use the term 'rank-bound' translation to refer to those rare cases where equivalence is intentionally limited to ranks below the sentence, resulting in 'bad translation' TL text that is either not a normal TL form at all, or is not relatable to the same situational substance as the SL text. Translation equivalences between sentences, phrases, groups, words, and though rarely morphemes may arise in regular, unrestricted translation. For Example:

SL text : I've had a bad cold

TL text : Aku terkena flu parah

Thus, establishing a simple ranking equivalence between SL and TL text is not attainable. The TL clause, for example, is used as an equivalent translation of the SL group. Changes in class or unit are far from the only types of changes that occur in translation, structural changes, class changes, system changes, and so on. Some of these adjustments, particularly structure changes, happen more frequently than changes in rankings. In translation, category-shifts are deviations from formal correspondence. Structure-shifts, class-shifts, unit-shifts (rankchanges), and intra-system-shifts are discussed and illustrated briefly in this section.

1) Structure-shifts

This is the most common category shifts in translation at all levels, they occur in phonological, graphological, and total translation. Structure changes can happen at any level in grammar. Changes in grammatical structure between the source and target languages. According to Catford's theory, grammatical structure shifts are the most common sort of translation shift since changes can occur at any language level. As a clause structure, examples in English to Indonesian,

SL text : John is going **home** with you, as I can't.

TL text: John akan mengantarmu **pulang**, karena aku tidak bisa."

2) Class Shifts

The translation of one component of the source text into the target text at a different word class level, such as when a verb becomes a noun. These are shifts from one segment of language to another. For Example:

Eng. Text : for the **pursuit** of happines

Ind. Text: untuk **mengejar** kebahagiaan

3) Unit Shifts

This unit shift is concerned with changes that occur at the level of grammatical units of language, where the translation shift is equivalent to TL but not as high as SL. For instance, moving from morphemes to words, words to phrases, clauses to sentences, and so on. For Example:

Eng. ST : Gravity

Ind. TT : Gaya tarik bumi

4) Intra-system Shifts

Intra-system Shift discusses the changes that occur internally in a language system. The shift that occurs here occurs at a level that does not match between ST and TT even though ST and TT have a similar system. Each language has its own name formation system and there are some languages that use an article system for their names. Therefore, when the translation process is performed, the translation equivalence at this level may undergo a shift. For example:

Eng. ST : Mistakes

Ind. TT : Kesalahan

2.1.1.4 Translation Equivalence

The concept of translation equivalency is important in texts because it relates to the meaning of the text when it is translated into the target language. According to Catford (1965), "translation equivalence occurs when an SL and a TL text or item are relatable to (at least some of) the same features of substance" (p.50). Eugene Nida's book Toward a Science of Translation (1964) explains that there are two sorts of translation equivalency.

1) Formal Equivalence

Formal Equivalence, argued that formal equivalence is essentially source-oriented and is intended to reveal as much of the form and content of the original message as feasible. According to Nida (1964) "Formal equivalence focuses attention on the message itself, in both form and content . One is concerned that the message in the receptor language should match the different elements in the source language. Grammatical units, consistency in word usage, and meaning in terms of the source context are all part of the formal equivalence. For an example:

SL: He just **stole** a pyramid

TL: Dia baru saja **mencuri** piramida

2) Dynamic Equivalence

According to Nida and Taber (1982) dynamic equivalence is defined as a translation principle according to which a translator seeks to translate the meaning of the original in such a way that the TL wording will trigger the same impact as the original wording did upon the SL audience. (p.200). This equivalence dynamic also explains that the equivalence dynamic is the closest natural equivalent to the source-language message. For an example:

SL: it's very hot

TL:Maaf, bisakah buka jendelanya?

As a result, a translator must adapt the Target Text (TT) to the target culture so that the SL and TL are in sync and sound natural in grammatical and lexis.

2.2 Previous Studies

Novianti (2015). *TRANSLATION SHIFT ANALYSIS ON "HABIEBIE AND AINUN" NOVEL*. Universitas Pemulang. The purpose of this study is to analyze the translation shift found in the "Habibie and Ainun" novel by B.J. Habibi. This study analyzes about types of translation shift and how the translation shift occurs from Indonesian version to English version. The theory from Catford (1965) is used in this study, he explains about translation and what types of translation shift are. This study also uses descriptive qualitative by analyzing the translation shift occurs in "Habibie and Ainun" novel. The data are taken in various stages that are reading novels, marking data, and analyzing the data regarding to the translation shift. This study shows types of the translation shift that are level shift and category shift. The dominant types of the translation shift found in the novel are category shift that can be simplified into stucture shift and unit shift.

The similarities in this study are both using qualitative methods and other similarities are in the theory used in this study, namely the theory of J.C Catford. The difference is that this research does not only focus on category shifts but also examines the level of shifts in it and there is no translation equivalence theory.

Eko Susanto, Evert Haryanto Hilman, Faldy Rasyidie (2021). *CATFORD'S TRANSLATION SHIFTS USED IN TRANSLATING THE ANIMAL FARM NOVEL*. Universitas Nasional. The purpose of this research is to demonstrate that the translation shifts strategy is relevant to be employed in rendering thoughts and messages in translation process despite cultural differences. The research is using a descriptive qualitative method by collecting and analysing both the Indonesian and English versions of Animal Farm Novel using the theory by JC Catford: Level Shit, Category Shift (Class Shift, Structure Shift, Unit Shift, Intra System Shift). The result of this research shows that there were 233 data points which were analysed qualitatively to determine the types of shift and what strategies were employed. 38% of data are using unit shift, 25% structure shift 18% Intra-system shift followed by level shift with 15% of occurrence. The class shift took last place with 3% of occurrences. The author is assumed to have used the translation shift theory as a means to dissect the problems encountered and evaluate the accuracy of the product of translation, the author also adds the linguistic-ellipsis theory by (Halliday and Hassan, 1976) and the translation quality assessment theory by (Nababan, dkk., 2012). It is hoped that this research paper will be of great use in furthering language development in terms of translation and can be another basic influence for translators to learn more about the translation shift theory to hone their translation skills.

The equation in this study is that both use J.C Catford's theory, this study also discusses categorical shift. The difference in this study also

discusses level shift and this research uses translation quality assessment theory.

Valensia Jasmine (2019) *THE TRANSLATION SHIFT AND EQUIVALENCE IN THE INSTAGRAM CAPTION OF @FORTUNATECOFFEJOGJA*. Universitas Sanata Dharma. Yogyakarta. Translation is purposely used to connect people to one another. Some equivalence and shifts may apply for the translation process to maintain the Source Language idea or meaning into the Target Language. Translation equivalence is needed in the process of Indonesian - English translation whether it is denotative, connotative, text-normative, pragmatic, or formal equivalence. In the effort for achieving this goal, translation shifts are unavoidable in the process of delivering the meaning. Based on Catford (1965), there are two types of shifts, which are level shifts and category shifts. Category shifts include structure shift, class shift, unit/rank shift, and intra-system shift. This research was conducted to evaluate the translation equivalence and shifts of Instagram bilingual caption used by one of the business vendors in Yogyakarta, Fortunate Coffee. The first objective of this research is to find out whether shifts by Catford are used in @fortunatecoffeejogja bilingual caption and which shift occurs frequently in the translation. The second objective is to find out which equivalence occurs in the translation process of the bilingual caption. This research is a qualitative research applying library and explicatory methods. The data were collected from Fortunate Coffee's bilingual caption posts on Instagram and were

analyzed using the theories of translation equivalence by Werner Koller (1979) and translation shifts by Catford (1965). Two conclusions are found as the result of this research. First, this research concludes based on the 25 bilingual captions, 74 cases of shifts are found and 77% of those cases are category shifts. The rest 23% of those cases are level shift. The second conclusion is based on 25 bilingual captions, 40% out of the data are denotative equivalence, and 28% are pragmatic equivalence. Further analysis finds out that 3 equivalences are not applied in the data. In addition, data with combination of denotative and pragmatic equivalence are found in 28% of the whole data.

The similarity in this study is that the shift translation theory uses the theory of J.C. Catford, both use qualitative descriptive theory and other equations, both discuss the shift category. The difference in this study is that this study also discusses level shift and the theory of equivalence translation does not use the theory of J.C. Catford.

Tira Nur Fitria (2020). *TRANSLATION SHIFT IN ENGLISH INTO INDONESIA SUBTITTLE OF GUZAARISH MOVIE.* This research aims to find out the types of shift and to know the most dominant type of shifts found in the English to Indonesian subtitle of Guzaarish movie. The method used in this research is qualitative research. The analysis shows that there are two types of translation shifts in the Guzaarish movie subtitle. The translation shift is related to the various ways of an expression in the source text has been translated into the target text. The type of shifts found is both level and category shift as 242 data. The level shift shows 93 data or 38.43 %. The level

shift occurs when an SL item has equivalent in a TL translation at the different linguistic levels of its own such as grammatical or lexical. The category shift shows total data 149 data or 61.57 %. Category shift is related to departures from formal correspondence in translation. The category shift consists of several types, they are structure shift as 80 data or 33.06 %, intra-system shift as 61 data or 25.21 %, rank/unit shift as 7 data or 2.89 %, and class shift as only 1 data or 0.41 %. It shows that the most dominant type of shift in Guzaarish movie subtitle is the category shift, especially the structure shift. It usually occurs at all levels. It is indicated by a situation when there are two different languages that have a different structural element.

The similarity in this study is that both use J.C Catford's translation shift theory by discussing category shift and also the translation equivalence using J.C. Catford. The difference is that this study also discusses the level shift in it.

2.3. Theoretical Framework

The theoretical framework is a summary that refers to the research questions and research objectives in chapter 1 and what theories will be used in this research. In this study, the data that will be studied are shifts in the translation of category shift in the novel Little Women include Structure shift, class shift, unit shift and intra-system shift.

In analyzing the data, this study will use the translation shift theory from J.C. Catford (1965) as the main theory. The theory of equivalence

translation using Eugene Nida as a supporting theory of equivalence translation and other supporting theories from Nigel Fabb (2005:31) is a theory that will discuss verbs and verb phrases to support this research.