

CHAPTER 2

FRAMEWORK OF THE THEORIES

2.1 Definition of Translation

There are many definitions of translation it is defined in many ways. If we analyze the translation, we will see that there are two languages involved in translation. That is the reason of knowing what translation is.

In her book entitled *Meaning-Based Translation* (1984), Larson argued the definition of translation by some statements. She stated that:

Translation is basically a change of form. When we speak of the form of a language, we are referring to the actual words, phrases, clauses, sentences, paragraphs, etc., which are spoken or written. These forms are referred to as the surface structure of a language (Larson, 1984: 3).

She also added that:

The form from which the translation is made will be called the source language and the form into which it is to be changed will be called the receptor language (Larson, 1984: 3).

Another definition of translation was also proposed by Catford in his book entitled *A Linguistic Theory of Translation* (1965). He stated about the definition of translation that says:

Translation is an operation performed on languages: a process of substituting a text in one language for a text in other (Catford, 1965: 1).

He also added:

Translation can be defined as follows: The replacement of textual material in one language (SL) by equivalent textual material in another language (TL) (Catford, 1965: 20).

Catford also stated about translation, as a process, is always uni-directional: it is always performed in a given direction; from a *Source Language* into a *Target Language*. He used the abbreviations: SL for *Source Language* and TL for *Target Language*.

Translation has been defined in many ways by different writers in the field, depending on how they view language and translation. The following definitions reflect this.

According to Catford (1965: 20), translation is the replacement of textual material in one language (Source Language or SL) by equivalent textual material in another language (Target Language or TL). Pinhuck in Machali (1988: 1) states that translation is a process of finding a TL equivalence for an SL utterance. Newmark (1981: 7) defines translation as a craft consisting in the attempt to replace a written message and/or statement in one language. The definitions above indicate that translation involves two languages, i.e. the source language and the target language and translation is an act of reproducing the meaning or message of the source language into the target language, in which the meaning or message of the target language should be equivalent with the meaning of the source language.

According to McGuire in Machali (1988: 1), translation is the rendering of a source language into the target language. The structure of the source language may be changed in the target language, but the meaning should be preserved as closely as possible and so as not to be seriously distorted.

In translation, making an equivalent meaning is one of the most important things to be considered besides the style of the form of the languages involved. From all those statements, it can be concluded that translation is the process of transferring messages from the source language into the target language, in written or in oral form and the main expectation of this transfer is to present the messages of the source language in the equivalent meaning.

From definitions of translation above it can be concluded that the main point of translation is to transfer the message of the source language into the target language with the closest natural equivalence. Translators can change the form of the target language to get natural translation, but they have to make sure that the original message is kept as equivalent as possible.

2.2 Kinds of Translation

According to Larson in her book entitled *Meaning-Based Translation*, there are two kinds of translation, one is form-based and the other is meaning-based translation (Larson, 1984: 1). They are called the literal translation and idiomatic translation. To make it clear, let us see the discussion below.

1. Literal Translation

Literal translation is a form-based translation; in literal translation, the form of the source language is transferred into the form of the target language. Although this literal translation is useful for the purposes that related to the study of the source language, it has little help to the speakers of the receptor language who are interested in the meaning of the source language text. A literal translation has little communication value.

According to Larson in his book entitled *Meaning-Based translation*, literal translation is:

Form-based translations attempt to follow the form of the source language and are known as literal translations (Larson, 1984: 17).

Here is an example of literal translation:

SL: Koan daro (Chuava – Papua New Guinea).

TL: Your-name call! (Larson, 1984: 17).

Larson stated that this literal translation makes little sense in English. The appropriate translation would be *What is your name?* (Larson, 1984: 17).

This literal translation gives priority to form whether that in words, clause, or sentence and it makes the result of the translation sounds unnatural and has a little communication value. This translation often becomes a bad translation because the translator makes over the use of equivalent of the appropriate words with the contextual meaning.

Examples:

1) SL : Who has he been living with? (Margono, 1999: 4)

TL : Siapa telah dia tinggal dengan? (Margono, 1999: 4)

2) SL : Beliau sudah mendahului kita (Margono, 1999: 7).

TL : He has left before us (Margono, 1999: 7).

The translations above sound unnatural. The word *who* is simply translated into *siapa*. *Has* is translated into *telah*, *he* is translated into *dia*, *been living* is translated into *tinggal* and *with* is translated into *dengan*. The result is translated by word – for – word translation and it causes the combination of the target language sentence sounds unnatural and it usually makes the readers confused. This case also happens in the second example. The word *beliau* is simply translated into *he*, *sudah* into *has*, *mendahului* into *left before* and *us* into *kita*.

Larson in her book *Meaning-Based translation* quoted Barnwell's statement (Barnwell 1980:18). It says: If the two languages are related, the literal translation can often be understood, since the general grammatical form may be similar. However, the literal choice of lexical items makes the translation sound foreign.

2. Idiomatic Translation

Idiomatic translation is the second type of translation. It can be found that the definition of idiomatic translation in Larson's *Meaning-Based translation* which is written:

Idiomatic translation is meaning-based translations which make every effort to communicate the meaning of the source language text in the natural forms of the receptor language (Larson, 1984: 17).

Based on Larson's statement, idiomatic translation uses meaning-based in the translating process. It means that a translator basically needs to know about the meaning of the source language before he transfers this meaning into other languages. Idiomatic translation uses the natural forms of the receptor language, both in the grammatical constructions and in the choice of lexical items. The idiomatic translation does not sound like a translation, it sounds like it was written originally in the receptor language.

Usually, some good translations are finished using mixtures of a literal transfer of the grammatical units along with some idiomatic translation. So, by doing it, the results of the translation will sound more natural.

Example:

SL : Who has he been living with? (Margono, 1999: 4)

TL : Dengan siapa dia tinggal? (Margono, 1999: 4)

In example above, we can see that there is a change of structure. The word *dengan* is placed in front of the sentence and it makes the sentence better. The result of the translation is easier to understand and to accept by the readers.

Reproducing a good receptor language text which communicates the same message as the source language but using the natural grammatical and lexical choice of the receptor language becomes the main purpose of a translator. Here is one more example of idiomatic translation:

Example:

SL : He was tired and he was not a kind of person who *beat about the bush*.

TL : Ia lelah dan dia bukan tipe orang yang suka *berbasa-basi*

The idiomatic expression *beat about the bush* is defined as to *speak or write evasively* or to *talk around an issue*. This definition definitely matches the meaning of *berbasa-basi* in Indonesian. In addition, *berbasa-basi* is a natural and familiar idiom in Indonesian. This translation is an example of how an idiom equivalent has the same meaning but differs in lexical items

Further, there are some types of translation proposed by Margono (1999). This explanation is based on *Essential of Theory and Practice of Translation* (Margono, 1999: 4). According to Margono, there are several types of translation:

a. Morpheme-by-morpheme Translation

English	Who	Has	He	Been	Liv-	-Ing	With
Indonesian	Penanya orang	Kata bantu aspek perfect	Personal tunggal maskulin	Past Participle be	hidup	Sedang	Dengan

Example above shows that the type of translation that used is morpheme-by-morpheme translation. Lexical morpheme (in this example *live: hidup*) in the translation is presented differently from grammatical morphemes. In this case, every morpheme is given an explanation about its function rather than its equivalent in the target language.

b. Word-by-word Translation

<i>English</i>	<i>Who</i>	<i>Has</i>	<i>He</i>	<i>Been</i>	<i>Living</i>	<i>With</i>
<i>Indonesian</i>	<i>Siapa</i>	<i>Telah</i>	<i>Dia</i>		<i>Tinggal</i>	<i>Dengan</i>

Word-by-word translation is used in the example above. Each word in the source language is translated into a word in the target language. If one of them has not a corresponding form, the word can be left untranslated (e.g. *been*).

c. Sentence-by-sentence Translation

English	Who has he been living with?
Indonesian	Dengan siapa dia tinggal?

A sentence above is considered as a unit of grammatical structure, it is not a text. Because it has not contexts, the translation is usually disappointed.

d. Contextual Translation

Margono concerned the discussion in this type of translation. When the translation is related to its context, a possible translation might be like this:

English	Who has he been living with?
Indonesian	Selama ini dengan siapa dia tinggal disana?

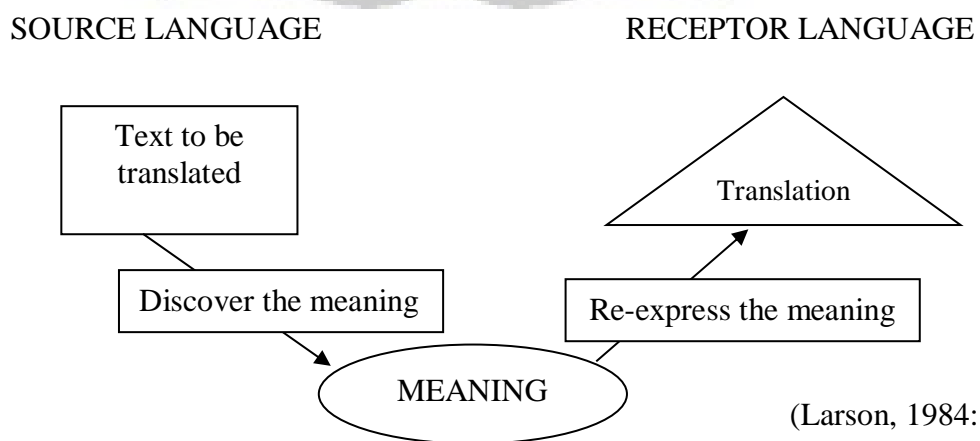
To make the sentence better and also fit the context, an addition *selama ini* in the beginning of the sentence and *di sana* in the end of the sentence are needed. These additions make the result of the translation better and acceptable in the target language.

2.3 The Process of Translation

In doing translation activity, the translators transfer the meaning from the source language into the target language. According to Larson (1984: 2), process of translation includes studying the lexicon, grammatical structures, communication situation, and cultural context within the text, analyzing each of them in order to determine the meaning, and restructuring the same meaning using the lexicon and grammatical structure which are appropriate in the receptor language and its cultural context.

According to Nida in Hatim (2001: 22), the process of translation consists of three stages. They are analysis, transfer and restructuring. In analyzing, the translator analyzes the source text in terms of the grammatical relationship and the meaning of the word and combinations of the word. The goal of analysis of the source text is a full comprehension of the message which is intended to convey. Then the analyzed material is transferred in the mind of translator from the source language to the target language. After that, in the restructuring step the transferred material is restructured to make the final acceptable message in the target language. The important aim of the restructuring process is to ensure that the impact, which the translation is to have on its intended receptors, is similar to what the source text has intended. In this stage, where some revisions may take place, the translator has to check the target against the source text to ensure as far as possible that there are no omissions, additions, or meaning distortions in his/her translation, so as to ensure that it is appropriate for the function that is expected.

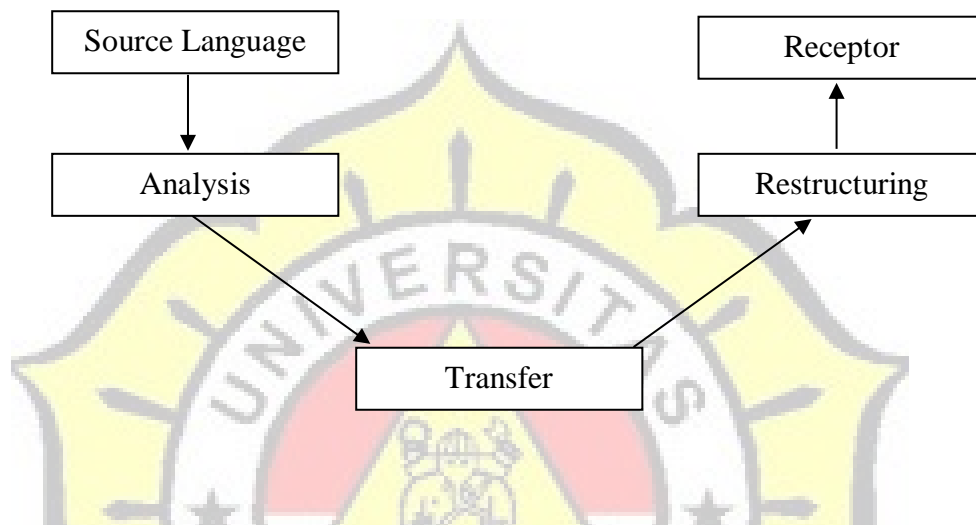
Larson described about the process or steps of translation in her book entitled *Meaning-Based translation*; and here is the overview of the translation task:



(Larson, 1984: 4)

Based on the diagram, it can be found that there are three major steps in the process of translation. Firstly, a translator needs to discover the meaning of the message in the source language (there is a text to be translated). After the translator gets the meaning, the process of determining the meaning that related to the communicated is needed. Finally, a translator needs to re-explain or re-express the meaning (the message) in target language using the translation equivalent.

According to Margono, in his *Essential of Theory and Practice of Translation*, he proposed a diagram of translation process:



Margono explained that the processes of analyzing a translation may consist of:

- (a) Analyzing grammatical relationship between constituent parts.
- (b) Identify the meanings of the semantic units.
- (c) Finding the connotative meanings of the grammatical structures and semantic units.

For example, here is a translation from English as the source language into Indonesian as target language.

SL : The Balinese themselves are drawn to exhibition of trance and find them as interesting as the tourist (Margono, 1999: 14).

TL : Pertunjukan tarian yang penarinya mengalami kerauhan dikunjungi banyak penonton, termasuk wisatawan asing dan orang Bali sendiri. Pertunjukan itu sama menariknya bagi wisatawan maupun orang Bali (Margono, 1999: 14).

In the example above, the original meaning is not changed when translating the source language text into target language text. As we see above, almost all of the meanings in the source language text are translated again in the target language.

2.4 Degree of Meaning Equivalence in Translation

Shifts that occur in translation may distort the original concept of the text (Nida, 1974: 4). This happens because the differences in grammatical structure of the SL and the TL often result in some changes in the information content or the meaning of the message. Degrees of meaning equivalence in translation can be further categorized into two types, i.e.: the equivalent meanings which consist of fully equivalent meaning (or complete meaning), increased meaning, and decreased meaning and the non-equivalent meaning which consist of fully different meaning and no meaning (no realized expression).

2.4.1 Equivalent Meaning

Equivalence is very important in translating a language into other languages; it lies between the source and the target language. In understanding the equivalence, Catford stated a statement about equivalence in his book *A Linguistic Theory of Translation* (1965).

According to Catford, it is possible to generalize the condition for translation equivalence as follows:

Translation equivalence occurs when a SL and a TL text or item are relatable to (at least some of) the same features of substance (Catford, 1965: 50).

Based on the statement, it means when a source language text or item has some language relations at least the some features of substance with the target language, it is possible for the translation equivalence to occur. The translation cannot be based only upon some of meanings but however it must be related to some situations or contexts where the equivalence should be established.

If the requirement of the equivalent in the source language and target language are relatable, a problem that usually faced in founding this relation is caused by the quit difference cultures of the people who speak the target language with the target language.

Examples:

- 1) SL : **Jam tangan** anda sangat canggih.
TL : Your **watch** is very sophisticated (Margono, 1999: 7).
- 2) SL : **Lontong**
TL : **Cooked rice wrapped in banana leaf** (Margono, 1999: 2).

The example (1) *jam tangan* in source language has an equivalence *watch* in the target language, so there is not translating problem found here. But in example (2), *lontong* is difficult to translate to English. There is not English word that can be used to match *lontong*. So, the translator decided to modify it by using an explanation that is *cooked rice wrapped in banana leaf*.

2.4.1.1 Complete Meaning

Complete meaning occurs when the meaning transfer happens from the SL into the TL without adding or omitting any part of the information. For example, the expression '*musim itu*' in Bahasa Indonesia is translated into 'that season' in English. In this case, the information of the SL is exactly transferred into the TL without any changes of meaning.

2.4.1.2 Increased Meaning

Increased meaning occurs when the translator adds a certain part of information to the TL text; some information which is not found in the SL text. For example, when the expression '*blue*' is translated into '*sedih*,' we can see that in this case, the translator adds the expression '*blue*' in his translation. One of the commonly found practices in increased meaning is the use of hypernym. *Hypernym*, the expression of words, phrase, clause or sentence of which the meaning is considered as the part of other smaller expression, is included in this group. For example, *animal* is the hypernym of *cow*.

2.4.1.3 Decreased Meaning

Decreased meaning occurs when the translator omits some information which is found in the SL text, so the information content of the TL decreases. For example, the expression '*the old picture on the wall*' is translated into '*foto di dinding itu*.' Here, the translator did not transfer the meaning of the original noun phrase completely. The expression '*old*' is not translated by the translator.

2.4.2 Non-Equivalent Meaning

Non-equivalent meaning is the meaning of the translation which does not convey the original meaning of the source expression. The target language does not contain a term that corresponds in meaning, either partially or completely, to the source language. Non-equivalence meaning occurs when one or more of the vocabularies used are narrower in scope than the other vocabularies. In this case non-equivalence may be replaced by adopting a loan term. There are two degrees of non-equivalent; different meaning and no meaning.

2.4.2.1 Different Meaning

Different meaning occurs when translators change the information contained in the source language text by using words that have different meaning in the target language text. For example, the clause *Edward, my husband is a man who treats me well* is transferred in *Bahasa Indonesia* as *Edward, kekasihku adalah lelaki yang memperlakukanku dengan baik*. The word 'my husband' which has realization in *Bahasa Indonesia* as 'suamiku' is differently transferred into 'kekasihku' in the *Bahasa Indonesia* realization.

2.4.2.2 No Meaning

No meaning occurs when translators eliminate all of the information found in the source language text so that the target language text loses all of the information content of the source language text. For example, the meaning of clause 'old and free' is transferred into 'bebas' so the meaning of the word 'old' is lost or totally not transferred in *Bahasa Indonesia*.

2.5 Notions of Translation Shift

Translation shifts is a changing of form when it is translated from the source language into target language. Catford, in his book entitled *A Linguistic Theory of Translation* (1965) explained the definition and concept of translation shifts. He stated that:

By 'shifts' we mean departures from formal correspondence in the process of going from the SL to the TL (Catford, 1965: 73).

Further, Catford stated about the relationship between translation shifts and formal correspondence. He also divided translation shifts into two major types. He

stated that two major types of shift occur; they are level shifts and category shifts (Catford, 1965: 73).

2.5.1 Level Shifts

Level shifts are the shifts from grammar to lexis. It means that a grammatical unit in one language, such as the tenses of time reference, the passive meaning in a sentence, etc., has a lexical unit in another language as its translation equivalent.

In *A Linguistic Theory of Translation*, Catford stated that:

By shift of level we mean that a SL item at one linguistic level has a TL translation equivalent at a different level (Catford, 1965: 73).

Then, he stated that by level shift means a shift from grammar to lexis; and here are the examples.

Examples:

- 1) SL: I **am working** hard.
TL: Saya **sedang** bekerja keras (Margono, 1999: 21).
- 2) SL: I **have worked** hard.
TL: Saya **sudah** bekerja keras (Margono, 1999: 21).

From the text in the source language above, it is found that the grammatical item *to be* + *-ing* (pattern of Present Continuous Tense in English) in the source language is translated into *sedang* in the target language. So the level shift in the translation is indicated by grammar in the source language which is translated into lexis in the target language.

Level shift also happens in the example (2) because the form *have* + *Perfect Tense marker* (pattern of Present Perfect Tense in English) in the source language is translated into target language by using the lexis *sudah*.

2.5.2 Category Shifts

Category shifts are departures from formal correspondence in translation. Formal correspondence is any grammatical category in the target language which can be said to occupy the same position in the system of target language as the given source of language category in the source language system.

According to Catford, the second type of translation shifts is category shift. Catford defined that:

Category shifts are departures from formal correspondence in translation (Catford, 1965: 76).

It means that category shifts are related with formal correspondence and Catford also stated about this formal correspondence as follows:

A formal correspondence is any Target Language (TL) category which may be said to occupy as nearly as possible, the 'same' place in the economy of the Target Language (TL) as the given source language (SL) category occupies in the source language (SL). (Catford, 1965: 32)

He explained that in grammar, for example: structure-shifts can occur at all ranks. It has a large part in the translation shifts that may happen.

In order to understand more about category shifts, it should be discussed about the classification of category shifts. The category shift is divided into four, they are: structure shift, class shift, unit shift and intra system shift (Catford, 1965: 76). Further explanation about them will be given on next subs.

2.5.2.1 Structure Shifts

The most frequent category shift that occurs in translation is structure shift. It occurs at all rank in translation. It occurs in phonological and graphological translation as well as in total translation. (Catford, 1965: 6)

According to Catford's concept about structure, it is said that:

A structure is an arrangement of elements (subject, predicator, object, complement, adjunct) (Catford, 1965: 6).

Structure shifts are indicated by a situation when there are two languages which have different element of structure. Besides, the source language and target language should have formal correspondence.

Examples:

1) SL: I wash myself.

S V O

TL: Saya mandi

S P

(Margono, 1999: 20).

2) SL: **The book** is on the table.

M H
TL: **Buku itu** ada di atas meja (Erhans, 2007: 154).
H M

In the example above, it can be found that the source language has different structure of sentence level and phrase level with the target language. In the example (1) the source language has sentence structure *I* (S), *wash* (V) and *myself* (O). Its translation has different sentence structure in the target language, that is *saya* (S) and *mandi* (P). From its translation, it can be seen that one element that is object *myself* in the source language is not translated in target language.

In example number (2) it is found that the translation has different structure of phrase from the *the book* into *buku itu*. The phrase *the book* in the source language consists of Modifier-Head (MH) pattern, modifier *the* and head *book*. It is translated into *buku itu*, which consists of Head-Modifier (HM) pattern; head *buku* and modifier *itu*.

2.5.2.2 Class Shifts

Class shift, as explained by Catford, is a shift that occurs when the translation equivalent of a SL item is a member of a different class from the original item. It means that SL has different class with TL (Catford, 1965: 78).

A shift of class can happen from a noun into adjective, verbs into adjectives, etc. To simplify the illustration of each word classes, we may explore the explanations of word classes by Quirk in his book entitle *A University Grammar of English* as follow.

Classes of word in English are adjective, adverb, noun, pronoun, and verb. *Adjective* is a word that describes a noun or pronoun. We can identify an adjective word by considering what inflections or affixes allowed. Adjective can be modified by the intensifier *very*, as in *The children are very happy* (Quirk, 1973: 114). Adjective also shows comparative and superlative form, *The children are happier now* as an example (Quirk, 1973: 115). Adjective functions as attributive, as shown in *The beautiful painting* (Quirk, 1973: 115). Adjective functions as object complement, for example: *He pulled his belt tight* (Quirk, 1973: 115). Adjective also functions as head of noun phrase, as like in the following example *The extremely old need a great deal of attention* (Quirk, 1973: 118).

Adverb is a word or group of words that describes or adds to the meaning of a verb, an adjective, another adverb, or a whole sentence. The most characteristic of the adverb is morphological; the majority of the adverbs have the derivational suffix *-ly*. Adverb has two characteristics (functions); those are adverbs functions as adverbial, can be seen from *He spoke to me about it **briefly***. The second function is adverb as modifier of adjective and adverb, which can be seen from *She has a **really beautiful** face*, and *They are smoking **very heavily*** (adverb as intensifier) (Quirk, 1973: 125-127).

Noun is a word or group of words that refers to a person, a place, a thing or activity, or a quality or an idea. Noun can be divided into two subclasses; they are *Count Noun* and *Non-Count Noun*. Count noun means the noun which must be seen as individual countable entities and cannot be viewed as an undifferentiated mass (such as: chair, word, finger, remark). Non-Count Noun means the noun which must be seen group of things as an undifferentiated mass or continuum (such as: grass, warmth, humor). Basically, the noun is also as the noun phrase that functions as subject, object, complement of the sentence, and as complement in prepositional phrase. In ***The** girl is Mary Smith* (Quirk, 1973: 59), *the girl* functions as a subject.

Pronoun is a word that is used in place of a noun or noun phrase. Pronoun constitutes a heterogeneous class of items with numerous subclasses, like: they, we, I, you, he, she, it, etc.

Verb is the element of sentence that expresses or describes an action, an event, experience, or a state which is performed by the subject and it stands before object. One example of verb is *grew* in *His brother **grew** happier gradually* (Quirk, 1973: 12). The word *grew* in the example above is a verb; the word here can be said as a verb because it states an action of the subject.

And here are the examples of class shift:

- 1) SL: Mereka bekerja dengan **lambat**.
TL: They are working **slowly**. (Sneddon, 1996: 336).
- 2) SL: Mereka melawan teroris dengan **gigih**.
TL: They opposed the terrorists **resolutely**. (Sneddon, 1996: 336).

From the example above, the source language is Indonesian and the target language is English. In the example (1), the word *lambat* in the source language functions as an adjective; and the word *slowly* in the target language functions as

an adverb. So, the translation equivalent of the adjective *lambat* in the source language is the adverb *slowly* in the target language.

Class shift also occurs in the example (2). It happens from an adjective into an adverb. The word *gigih* in the source language is an adjective and it is translated into *resolutely* which is categorized as an adverb in the target language.

2.5.2.3 Unit/rank Shifts

Catford defined unit shift as a change of rank, 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 (Catford, 1965: 79).

Unit shift as a change of rank may happen from word to phrase, phrase to word or phrase to clause. Oxford dictionary defined word as a sound or group of sounds that expresses a meaning and forms an independent unit of a language (Oxford Dictionary: 1374). Whereas Longman Dictionary defined it as the smallest unit of spoken language which has meaning and can stand alone, such as: good, goodness (Longman Dictionary: 1213).

Phrase by Oxford dictionary was defined as a group of words without a verb, especially one that forms part of sentence: *The green car* and *a half past four* are phrases (Oxford dictionary: 868). Both phrases in examples above have a higher position (unit/rank) than word.

A shift of unit can happen from word to phrase, phrase to word or phrase to clause. Here are examples of unit shifts:

Examples:

- 1) SL: Your **watch** is very sophisticated.
TL: **Jam tangan** anda sangat canggih (Margono, 1999: 6).
- 2) SL: There is **an exhibition**.
TL: Ada **pertunjukan** (Margono, 1999:15).

In the example (1), it is found that a unit shift in translation shows a change of rank. As we see, the word *watch* (in lower rank) in the source language is translated into a phrase *jam tangan* (in higher rank) in the target language.

Unit shift is also found in the second example, the noun phrase *an exhibition* (higher rank) in source language is translated into a word *pertunjukan* which is a part of the lower rank in the target language.

2.5.2.4 Intra-system Shifts

Intra-system shift is the shift occurs internally, within a system: that is, for those cases where the source language (SL) and the target language (TL) possess systems which approximately correspond formally as to their constitution, but it does not occur when translation involves the selection of a non-corresponding term in the TL system (Catford, 1965: 80). Moreover, in each language, the system is one of two terms, they are *singular* and *plural* and these terms are also regarded as formally corresponding. Below are the examples of intra-system shift:

Examples:

- 1) SL: Balinese **people** go to the exhibition.
TL: **Orang** Bali menonton pertunjukan itu. (Margono, 1999: 15)
- 2) SL: **Tourists** pay attention to the exhibition.
TL: **Wisatawan** menaruh perhatian kepada pertunjukan itu.
(Margono, 1999: 15)

From both examples, it can be found that there are departures from the source language into target language. There is a corresponding plural form for *people* through a repetition of the word *orang* (*orang-orang*) in Indonesian, but the Indonesian language system shows it in a singular form *orang*. It also has a corresponding plural form for *tourists* through a repetition of the word *wisatawan* (*wisatawan-wisatawan*) or using additional word *para* + *wisatawan* in Indonesian, but the system of Indonesian language still shows it in a singular form *wisatawan*.

2.6 Literature Review

There are some researches about translation shift has been researched previously by several people in translation's study. From those previous research, the researcher inspired to do a research. First previous research from the International Journal "Translation Shift in the Persian Translation of a Tale of Two Cities by" by Charles Dickens, analyzed by Dr. Sayed Mohammad Hosseini Massoum and Azadeg Shahbaiki in 2013. They researched about types of category shift by Catford in Persian translation of *Tale of Two Cities*. The aim of this study is to find the types of category shifts and find the most frequent shift that used by the translator. In their research they have been selecting fourty sentences from Persian and its translation novel randomly for analysed. They classified the

sentences which have the types of category shift. Then they counting the most frequent shift which appear. The result, they find four types of category shift used that are structural, class shift, unit shift, and intra-system shift. The most frequent shift that used is unit shift. In the research data, they also find the fact that the shifts can inevitable and it could be occur because of different natures of languages and variations that exist among them, so the translator is force to deviate from the source text.

The second previous research, from International Journal entitled *Structural Shift in Translation of Children's Literature* by Monireh Akbari. In this research, the researcher only focuses on structural shift in literary translation from English into Persian Language and their significant role in compensation and explication of meaning. The aim of the research are first, to know the way translator incorporates structural shift, finding the kinds of structural shift and find out the most frequent kind of structural shift that used in literary translation. And the second, to examine whether the structural shift help the literary translator to better transfer the meaning. The result from this research study is the structural shift which found from re-arrangement, addition, omission, change of sentence tense can be defined as problem solving strategies adopted consciously by the translator of literary text, may minimize the inevitable loss of meaning, through explication and compensation when rendering a text from English into Persian language.

The third previous research, from Thesis entitled *An Analysis of Category Shift in The English-Bahasa Indonesia Breaking Dawn Movie Texts* by Herdani Kantiastuti. In this research, the researcher only focuses on category shift in Breaking Dawn movie text. The aim of the researcher are first, to identify and describe the types of of category shifts that occur in the English-Bahasa Indonesia Breaking Dawn movies. The second, to identify and describe the influence of occurring category shifts in Breaking Dawn movie texts on transferring messages from the source language into the target language. The result from this research study is the category shift which found in Breaking Dawn movie can be straightly understandable by the audience.

The last previous research from Journal International entitled *A Study of Persian Translation of English Phrasal Verb in Harry Potter and the Order of the Phoenix* by Nahid Yarahmadzahi, Ali Baikian, and Fresteh Nadri. This research about translation English phrasal verb in English – Persian. The purpose of the

research is to identify the type and calculating the frequency of the applied translation procedures. This research also assess the quality of the applied translation procedures. The researchers select sentence which contain the phrasal verb. Than the researchers identify, classify and list it. And the researchers want to find the most frequent types of translation procedures. The quality of translated text is determined by using three criteria of assessment that are accuracy, clarity and naturalness by Larson. The result from this research, first they find there are eight type of translation procedure in the analysed sentence; equivalence, couplets, expansion, literal, shift, modulation, paraphrase, reduction, and synonym. The most frequent type of translation procedure that has been calculated by the writers is equivalent. In assessment, the result of this research showing that all data that analysed is good quality.

From those previous researches, the researcher wants to do a research of translation shift more different from previous research before. The researcher only focuses one type of translation shift which is class shift. The researcher only tries to find the kind of class shift and analyses the class shift occurs.

This research is similar to a journal entitled *English-Indonesian Translation Shifts Found in Novel INHERITANCE* by Aris Darmapati (Universitas Warmadewa). In his research, she totally focus on the translation shift. He analyzes all kind of translation shift which occurred in the novel.