

CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background of Study

Translation is defined as rendering the meaning of a text into another language as the author intended the text (Newmark, 1988: 5). On the other hand, Larson says that translation consists of translating the meaning of the source language into the receptor language. This is done by going from the form of the first language to the form of a second language by way of semantic structure (Larson, 1984: 3). It can be said that translation is an activity of transferring information from a language which known as source language (SL) to another language (TL) without eliminating its original meaning by equivalent the textual material in target language (TL). Only the form is change. Furthermore, Catford is also mentioned a similar definition as he says, translation is the replacement of textual material in one language (SL) by equivalent textual material in another language (TL) (Catford, 1965: 20). Equivalence refers to cases where languages describe the same situation by different stylistic or structural means (Vinay and Dalbernet, in Munday, 2008: 58). Due the concept that translation is replacement of textual material in one language by equivalent textual in another language, so the different languages text can be equivalent in different levels and ranks. "Text in different language can be equivalent in different level of presentations and

ranks” (Bell, 1991: 6). As Bell argued that equivalence of two languages can occur in different levels and ranks, there is a term introduced by Catford that he called as “shifts” in translation. Shift refers to those changes occurring in translation of source text (ST) to target text (TT) (Catford in Munday, 2016: 95). The term is clearly defined by Catford as departures from formal correspondence in the process of going from the SL to the TL (Catford, 1965: 73). In other words, it represents a linguistic change during the process of translating the source language into the target language when there is no formal correspondence in TL. A formal correspondent is any TL category (unit, class, element of structure, etc.) which occupy, as nearly as possible the same place in economy of the TL as the given by SL (Catford in Munday, 2016: 95-96). Catford classifies shifts into two major types which called as level shifts and category shifts (Ibid, 96). According to Catford (1965: 75), category shifts refer to unbounded and rank-bound translation: the first being approximately ‘normal’ or ‘free’ translation in which SL-TL equivalences are set up at whatever rank is appropriate. He also says that category shifts as departures from formal correspondence in translation (Ibid, 76). Furthermore, Catford subdivided category shifts into four categories namely, structure shift, class shift, unit shift and intra-system shift (Catford in Munday, 2016: 96). Thus, the writer can conclude that shifts is occur as an attempt on achieving equivalence in translation as it can result a natural, readable, acceptable, and understandable translation in the target language.

Novel is a piece of prose fiction of reasonable length (Eagleton, 2005: 1). Furthermore, Ndururu (2017) says that novel as a long shape prose form story. It

is a kind of literary work product. Thus, he says that in translating literary texts including novels, it is not simple because a translator need to find the author's concept about the message or meaning conveyed through a certain literary work. In fact, a translator should be able to transfer the message from the source language text to the target language text even though it is quite hard to find the equivalence of the two languages.

O Vencedor Esta So is one of the novels that had been translated into some languages. This novel was written by a Brazilian author named Paulo Coelho in Portuguese in 2008. Then, this novel is translated into English entitled *The Winner Stands Alone* by Margaret Jull Costa and published by HarperCollins e-books one year later. Furthermore, this English version is translated into Indonesian by Rosemary Kesaully and published by PT Gramedia Pustaka Utama with 472 pages. The setting of this novel is at the *Cannes Film Festival* in Paris, France. There are some characters that are set in the story, namely Igor Malev, Hammid Hussein, Gabriela Sherry, Jasmine Tiger, Ewa Hussein, Savoy, Gibson, Morris, Javits Wild, Maureen, and Olivia. The novel tells about luxury, power, and ambition of the characters to show their influences and to achieve their goals.

In this study, the writer has chosen *The Winner Stands Alone* and its Indonesian translation *Sang Pemenang Berdiri Sendirian* to conduct a descriptive study focusing on category shifts because the writer has read and seen that in the process of translating the novel, the translator has made a lot of shifts to get natural, readable, acceptable and understandable translation in the target language.

Based on the description above, the writer intends to conduct a research to analyze how the *The Winner Stands Alone* novel is translated into Indonesian translation based on Catford's theory of translation shifts under the title AN ANALYSIS OF CATEGORY SHIFTS IN PAULO COELHO'S *THE WINNER STANDS ALONE* NOVEL INTO INDONESIAN TRANSLATION.

1.2 Research Problems

Based on the description above, the writer formulates the research problems as follow:

1. What are the types of category shift used in *The Winner Stands Alone's* Indonesian translation novel?
2. What is the dominant type of category shifts used in *The Winner Stands Alone's* Indonesian translation novel?

1.3 Aims of Study

In line with the research problems, the aims of this research are:

1. To find out the types of category shift used in *The Winner Stands Alone's* Indonesian translation novel.
2. To find out the dominant type of category shifts used in *The Winner Stands Alone's* Indonesian translation novel.

1.4 Significance of Study

1.4.1 Implication

This study is supported by Catford's theory of translation shift especially category shifts (1965) which consist of four types namely, structure shift, class shift, unit shift, and intra-system shift.

1.4.2 Application

The researcher hopes to get some advantages from this study. The expected advantages can be drawn as follows:

1. The result of this study can be used to provide more theoretical information on the translation process especially about translation shifts especially category shifts.
2. The result of this study can be used to give impact and enrich the ability of students in English Education Study Program about the translation process and specifically in the practice of Translation courses at university.
3. The result of this study can be used as a guideline for the translators.
4. The result of this study can be used as a guideline and reference for the next researchers that have an interest in doing translation studies.