II. REVIEW OF LITERATURE

Definition of Translation

Newmark defines translation as “rendering the meaning of a text into another language in the way that the author intended the text” (5). Rendering the meaning in the way that the author intended can be interpreted that the focus of translating process should not only on the structure of language but the messages should be able to be delivered to the target reader (TT). As according to Catford that translation is “the replacement of textual material in one language (SL) by equivalent textual material in another language (TL)” (20). Munday (2008) adds that equivalence has been the prominent issues in translation. The definitions of translation above mostly relate to the description with the issue of equivalence. It strengthens the idea equivalence is one of the concerns in translation.

Translation Shift

Shift in Baker (1998) is considered as the changes which occur or may occur in the process of translating. In other words, shift is the changes itself that are produced in the translating process. Baker (1998) mentions that certain values of expression or content across a semiotic border are part of translation in which shifts are concomitant with this transfer. This is to say that certain values of expression and content are regarded as the essential parts that need to be preserved in order to deliver the messages to the target reader.

Types of Translation Shift by Catford

The two major types of shift according to Catford (1956) are level shift and category shift. Level shift means that there is a SL term that has different equivalent level in the TL. In other words, there is a different grammatical structure between SL and TL. Category shift is a shift that can occur at all ranks; clause-structure and
sentence-structure. The category shift is divided into four types of shift; structure-shifts, class-shifts, unit-shifts (rank-changes), intra-system-shifts. Structure-shift occurs when the structure of language in the TT is different from the ST. This type of shift can be found at other ranks. In grammar, structure-shift can occur at all rank. While class-shift happens when TL has different class from the SL. This is to say that a TL item is possibly a member of a different class from the SL in order to be equivalent. On the other hand, unit-shift is defined as the changes of rank in which the translation equivalent of a unit at one rank in the SL is a unit at a different rank in the TL. Meanwhile, intra-system shift, “occurs internally, within a system; that is, for those cases where SL and TL possess systems which approximately correspond formally as to their constitution, but when translation involves selection of a non-corresponding term in the TL system” (80).

**Translating Dialogue**

Dialogue according to *Cambridge Advanced Learner’s Dictionary* is a conversation written for a book, play or film. A dialogue might not only contain messages. It might carry feelings or the emotional expression of a character. The emotional expression can be referred to expressive meaning, as Baker said, “it relates to the speaker’s feelings or attitude rather than to what words and utterances refer to” (13). When translating, Newmark (1988) mentions four levels in general which translators have to bear in mind; SL text level, referential level, cohesive level, level of naturalness. Those four levels are also the important things which can also be considered when translating dialogues. Baker states, “cohesion is the network of surface relations which links words and expressions to other words and expression in text” (218). To create dialogue cohesion, there are factors that should be the focus in translating dialogues. Newmark (1988) suggests several considerations when
addressing to whom the dialogues are intended to; the kinship and intimacy, class, sex, and age.