CHAPTER II
THEORETICAL FRAMEWORK

A. Definition of Translation

Based on Manser (1996: 441), translation is the activity of changing something spoken or written into another language. In other words, when we are doing something (e.g., sharing information) and we change it into another language, we translate.

Catford (1965: 1) defines that translation as an operation performed on languages: a process of substituting a text in one language for a text in another. This definition means when we substitute the language of a text from SL to TL, it means we do translating.

According to Larson (1998: 3), translation consists of studying the lexicon, grammatical structure, communication situation, and cultural context of the SL text, analyzing it in order to determine its meaning, then reconstructing the same meaning using the lexicon and grammatical structure which appropriate in the TL and its cultural context. Larson also says that translation has three steps; they are studying the source text, analyzing it and reconstructing the meaning. Here, Larson states that translation is not only changing the SL to TL word by word. The text must be analyzed, so the readers can understand the meaning of the text.

B. Translation Shift

According to Oxford Advanced Learner’s Dictionary (2020), shift is the change of position or place, substation of one thing to another. It indicates that shift is the substation of SL to TL, so the meaning can be still equivalent. Catford (1978: 73) proposes that by shift we mean the departure from formal correspondence in the process of going from the SL to the TL.

C. Types of Translation Shift

Based on A Linguistic Theory of Translation book (1965), Catford defines what translation shift is and its concept. He divides translation shifts into two major types, they are level shifts and category shifts (Catford, 1965: 73). Level shift occurs at all ranks in translation. In definition, level shift means a source of language item at one linguistic level has a target translation equivalent at a different level. Catford (1965: 73) also states that level shift can be used in a shift from grammar to lexis and vice-versa.
Catford states that category shift departures from formal correspondence in translation (1965: 76). Category shift is divided by four types; they are:

1) Structure Shifts

Structure shift involves a grammatical change from the Source Language into the Target Language. It can occur at all ranks. For example: “red wine” in English is translated into “anggur merah”. It is noticeable that the shift changes the structure from MH (Modifier+Head) into HQ (Head+Qualifier). The modifier “red” is translated into the qualifier “merah”. The structure shifts also happen when the active sentence (SL) was translated as a passive sentence (TL) and vice versa. It is called voice shift.

2) Class Shifts

Class shift appears when the translation equivalent of the Source Language is a member of a different class from the original item. For instance: the expression “I will give you a hand” is translated as “Aku akan membantu dirimu”. The noun “hand” is changed to the verb “membantu”. From the example above, the noun changes into another class, which means into verb.

3) Unit Shifts

Unit shift is a change of the rank. It departs from the formal correspondence in which the translation equivalent of a unit at one rank in the Source Language is changed into a unit at a different rank in the Target Language. The ranks of language change among the morpheme, word, phrase/group, clause, to sentence, and sometimes even further up including paragraph and text. Machali (1998:16) stated that the unit shift shows a change of rank, i.e., a lower rank is translated into a higher rank or vice versa. For example: the English meaning of “unimportant” is translated into “tidak penting”. “Unimportant” is a word in the Source Language, but it is translated into “tidak mungkin”, which in the Target Language is a phrase. It shows that a lower rank changes into a higher rank.

4) Intra-System Shifts

Intra-system shift means the shift happens internally in the language system: it occurs from formal correspondence in which one system in the Source Language has a different (non-corresponding) system in the Target Language. For instance: the plural noun in English usually becomes the singular noun in Bahasa Indonesia, e.g., the English version of “I love cats” is translated into “Aku suka kucing”. It
can be seen from the example above that the SL plural noun is changed into TL singular noun.

D. Translation Techniques

Molina and Albir (2002: 509) defined those techniques of translation is strategy to analyze and classify how translation equivalence works. Molina and Albir (2002: 509-511) also explained eighteen translation techniques in their journal, they are:

1. Adaptation
   Adaptation is replacing the word from SL into the culture of TL. For example: The change of “don’t cry over the spilt milks” proverb into “nasi sudah menjadi bubur”. This change happens because it has the same meaning.

2. Amplification
   Amplification is the technique that is used to add some details in TL translation that are not found in SL: information, explicative paraphrasing. For instance: translating “Ramadan” into “Ramadan, the month of fasting for Moslem”.

3. Borrowing
   This translation technique takes the words or expressions straight from another language. It can be purely straight or naturalized, e.g., the usage of “communication, computer, calligraphy” words can be naturalized into “komunikasi, komputer, kaligrafi”.

4. Calque
   It is a literal translation of a foreign word or phrase; it can be lexical or structural. For example: “positive energy” is translated as “energi positif”.

5. Compensation
   It is to introduce a SL element of information or stylistic effect in another place in the TL because it cannot be reflected in the same place as in the SL. For instance: “a pair of” is changed into “sebuah gunting”.

6. Description
   This technique replaces a term or expression with a description of its form or/and function, e.g., to translate English “He is eating a burger” into “Dia sedang makan burger, roti bundar isi sayur dan daging”.

7. Discursive creation
It is a kind of translation which establishes a temporary equivalence that is totally unpredictable out of context. For instance: the Indonesian translation of “A Betrayed Son Malin Kundang” into “Si Malin Kundang”.

8. Established equivalent
This technique is using a term or expression recognized (by dictionaries or language in use) as an equivalent in TL. For example: The expression of “They are as like as two peas” is translated as “Mereka bak pinang dibelah dua”.

9. Generalization
It uses a more general or neutral term. It happens because the translator cannot find the equivalence word in SL. So, the translator translates it into a more general word, e.g., the English words of “penthouse, mansion” are translated into “tempat tinggal”.

10. Linguistic Amplification
This technique is used in consecutive interpreting and dubbing. For example: The English expression of “Pardon me?” is translated into “Bisakah Anda mengulang kembali perkataan Anda?”.

11. Linguistic compression
It is to synthesize linguistic elements in TL. This is often used in simultaneous interpreting and in subtitling. For instance: the expression of “are you sleepy?” is changed into “ngantuk?”.

12. Literal Translation
This technique means translating words or an expression word by word, e.g., the English expression of “I love you” is translated into “aku cinta kamu”.

13. Modulation
It is the change of point of view, focus or cognitive category in relation to the ST; it can be lexical or structural. For example: the translation of “that’s the star I see in the sky” into “itu bintang yang muncul pertama kali di langit”.

14. Particularization
Particularization is using a more precise or concrete term, e.g., the translation of “air transportation” into “pesawat”.

15. Reduction
Reduction is to suppress a SL information item in the TL. For instance: the translation of “Palembang, the capital city of South Sumatra, is also known as Bumi Sriwijaya” into “Palembang juga dikenal sebagai Bumi Sriwijaya”.
16. Substitution (linguistic, paralinguistic)

It is the change of linguistic elements for paralinguistic elements (intonation, gestures) or vice versa. For example: the English translation of “Both Japanese bow to each other” is translated into “Kedua orang Jepang itu saling memberi salam”.

17. Transposition

Transposition is to change a grammatical category, e.g., the expression of “I have no control over this condition” is translated into “saya tidak dapat mengendalikan kondisi ini”.

18. Variation

To change linguistic or paralinguistic elements (intonation, gestures) that affect aspects of linguistic variation: changes of textual tone, style, social dialect, geographical dialect, etc. For instance: the word “by the way” is translated into “ngomong-ngomong” in Bahasa Indonesia.