

CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

This chapter discusses the background of the research, the scope of the research, the statement of the problem, the objective of the research, and the significance of the research.

A. Background of the Research

Translation has a very important role in solving communication problems between two different languages. Communication among people from different countries, or even continents, might be interfered with because of their language differences, but it can be solved by translating in language into another so that they can understand each other. Since translation holds the key to solving the communication gap, translation also plays a significant role in the progress of science and technology because the progress of science and technology requires an exchange of information.

However, translation is not an easy work. A good translation must fulfill the criteria of accuracy. The meaning is important in translation (Catford, 1965). Indeed, translation has often been defined concerning meaning. Translation is the replacement of meaning from a source language into a target language. The translation may involve two languages. The language translated mentions a source language (SL) and the language used to translate mentions a target language (TL). Another difficulty in translation was the fact that every language has its own rules

and system. Every language has a different way of arranging word by word to be phrases, sentences, or even paragraphs.

Translation is a means of transferring meaning across two or more different languages. According to Munday (2001), translation is the communication of the meaning of the source language text using target-language text. Besides that, translation is a process that is performed in language, a process changing a text in the source language. Translation is the activity related to sharing ideas across different languages, each of which may have different rules and different background cultures. Translation means transferring the equivalent meaning of the source language by using grammatical rules in the target language and it is related to cultural context (Larson in Sumartini, 2016).

Translation is becoming a primary necessity for learners because translation has many benefits, particularly in learning English. Nowadays, many sources or learning materials are provided by a lot of experts, and most of them are written in English such as articles, journals, essays, or even textbooks. The student's ability in translation is very useful to help them in understanding those materials.

According to Newmark (1988), translation is the process of conveying the meaning of a text into another language in the way intended by the author. Translation is not only used to transfer one language to another language but also to convey the exact message of the source language. By mastering translation skills well, the learners can deliver the information efficiently, so the receiver will get the intention of the information. In addition, translation can make people gain more information from the source language, so it can increase their knowledge

too. However, when the learners cannot translate the text well, they can miss the information which can cause them to misunderstand the proper information. In this research, the source language is English while the target language is Indonesian.

In translating English to Indonesian sentences, lexical choice is not the only factors that influence the result of translation work. Another powerful factor that determines the way a text is translated is the grammatical system of a language. Baker (1992) said that grammar is the set of rules that determine how units such as words and phrases can be combined in a language and the kind of information that has to be made regularly explicit in utterance. Thus, grammar is very important in any language.

Since every language has its grammar system, it may result in some change in the information content of the message which carryout. This change may cause the translator to either add or omit information which does not express in the source text. This can occur when the target language lacks particular grammatical devices to express the information in the source text (Baker, 1992). Sometimes people do not omit the information, but state it or explain it according to the structure or grammar of the target language. So, lack of equivalence between languages in terms of grammar leads to grammatical problems in translation.

Apart from that, three factors cannot be avoided in the translation process from English text to Indonesian text namely: linguistics, stylistics, and culture. In linguistics, the problem is related to language structure. Each language has its linguistic system, and each language has its lexicon division into classes such as

nouns, verbs, and adjectives. Therefore, linguistics is concerned with the equivalent meanings of the constituent morphemes of the second language and with grammatical forms. The second factor is stylistics, a branch of linguistics that focuses on the systematic analysis of language styles in exploring texts. It looks at the language of texts and tries to explain how that language creates meaning, style, and effect. The last factor is cultural, which deals with contextual meaning and sociocultural meaning. Different cultural backgrounds will be reflected in the use of language in an ever-present society, and it can cause problems to occur when the translator must translate words that exist only in the source language but there is no equivalence in the target language. Therefore, it is necessary to pursue a cultural equivalent between two specific situations. Thus, the above three aspects are the most important factors of effective translation that should be used to achieve equality of translation of the source and target text.

To solve that problem, students must know the shifts in the process of translating English text into Indonesian. Therefore, this research aims to describe the types of grammatical shifts that occur when students translate sentences from English to Indonesian and the kinds of translation shifts that are dominantly used by the students.

Based on the explanation above the researcher is interested in conducting the research entitled *Students' Grammatical Shifts in Translation at English Language Education Study Program of Khairun University*.

B. Scope of the Research

This research focuses on the students' grammatical shifts in translation at the English language education study program of Khairun University.

C. Statement of the Problem

The problem of research is formulated as follows:

What types of grammatical shifts are used by English students in translating sentences from English to Indonesian?

D. Objective of the Research

The objective of the research is to find out and explain the types of grammatical shifts based on students' translating sentences from English to Indonesian.

E. Significance of the Research

The results of the research are hoped to benefit as follows:

1. Theoretically Significance

The result of the research contributes to the existing knowledge of grammatical shifts in translating sentences to enrich the literature on the theory of learning grammar.

2. Practical Significance

a. Lectures

The result of this research can be used for the lectures to give an evaluation on teaching learning translation, especially about grammatical shifts.

b. Students

This research can be a resource for students to broaden their understanding of translation and grammatical shifts in particular.

c. Other Researchers

The researcher expects that it can contribute information about the types of grammatical shifts that are effective translation learning. It could also be used by university students to find the usages of shifts between the languages.