

CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

A. Background of the Research

The activity of transferring the meaning of a text from one language to another language is called translation. Every language has its own characteristics, different structure and culture background. In translating the text, translator needs to notice some aspects to transfer the meaning of source text to target text. The translator should understand not only the source language but also target language.

In transferring the meaning, the word in source language is rearranged into the target language. The text in the target language should be based on the structure in target language. The change of word form is occurring. A different form from the source language to the target language is called shift.

Catford isolates the understanding of translation shifts into two huge sorts, Level Shift and Category Shift. Level shift alludes to a source language thing at one etymological level that has an objective language interpretation comparable at an alternate level. As such, it is essentially a shift from punctuation to lexis. Category Shift alludes to takeoffs from formal correspondence in interpretation. What is implied by formal correspondence is any linguistic class in the objective language which can be said to possess a similar situation in the arrangement of the objective language as the given source language classification in the source language framework (Machali, 1998, p. 13).

The category shift is apportioned again into structure shifts, class shifts, unit shift, and intra-system shifts. Class shift happens when what might be compared to a source language thing is an individual from an alternate class from the first thing. Catford (1965) expressed that class shift happens when what might be compared to a source language thing is an individual from an alternate class from the first thing.

In this research the writer will out the basic sentences which happen the class shift in interpretation message. The essayist will likewise portray whether these movements influence the significance planned by the writer of the source language text and the writer additionally will inspect them by the hypothesis of identicalness by Nida. Nida contended that there are two distinct sorts of proportionality, they are formal identicalness and dynamic equality (Nida in Hatim and Munday page 42).

Nowadays, there has been a lot of text translated from one language to another language. For example, are literary text and nonliterary text. In literary text, such as novel, the translator should pay attention to the structure and the culture of the target language. As the definition of translation is transferring the meaning, the translator also should pay attention to equivalence meaning in his/her translation. It means that the translator must convey the same meaning in source language to the target language.

The writer chooses the novel by Matt Haig “*The Midnight Library*” and its translation novel, entitled *Perpustakaan Tengah Malam*. Matt Haig is an English author and writer. He has composed both fiction and verifiable for kids

and grown-ups, regularly in the theoretical fiction class. This novel tells the story of Nora Seeds who carries on with a repetitive, normal life and feels undesirable and unaccomplished. One evening, her hopelessness arrives at a pinnacle and she ends it all. But the story does not end there, Nora gets a chance experience various ways her life could've unfolded had she made slightly difference choices. She finds herself in a place called Midnight library, which exist between life and death and is filled with book in which lie endless parallel lives she might have lived; she is given the chance to undo her regrets by trying out these lives, starting where her alternate self would've been on the night, she ended her life and faced with a difficult decision to change her life.

The writer took an example of class shift from the “The Midnight Library” novel and its translation.

Source language: *The midnight library*

Target language: *Perpustakaan Tengah Malam*

In translation above occur the class shift, from the word *midnight* as a noun to *tengah malam* as an adverb. The translator uses adverb *tengah malam* to translate the word (noun) ‘*midnight*’, the word ‘*midnight*’ in Meriam webster means *the middle of the night* and *tengah malam* in Indonesian. Based on Nida’s theory of equivalence, this translation is classified as dynamic equivalence. The translator conveyed the same meaning from source language to target language, but in the different form cause of the class shift that occur in the translation.

From the explanation above, the writer chose the class shift as the focus of this research, with title “CLASS SHIFT IN MIDNIGHT LIBRARY NOVEL BY MATT HAIG AND ITS TRANSLATION”.

B. Questions and Scopes of the Research

1. Question of the Research

Based on background of the research above, the problems of this research are:

- a. How is the class shift applied by the translator in the *Midnight Library* novel?
- b. How is the translation equivalent of class shift in the *Midnight Library* novel based of Nida’s theory?

2. Scope of the Research

The writer limits the research only to class shift in “Midnight Library” novel. The researcher used the theory of class shift from Catford and translation equivalent of class shifts from Nida.

C. Objective and Significance of the Research

1. Objectives of the Research

Based on question of research above the objective of the research are as follows:

- a. To find how class words has been shifted by the translator in the novel “Midnight Library”.
- b. To describe the translation equivalences between source text and target text that occurring class shifts in the “Midnight Library” novel.

2. Significances of the Research

The results from this research theoretically should help researchers explain the equivalent of the transfer of word classes from English to Indonesian in the novel *Midnight Library*. It is also useful for applying theory and knowledge gained during lectures in the field of translation in general, as well as learning how translators select appropriate vocabulary for translating the novel *Midnight Library*.

For other parties, practically the research findings are expected to be useful as material for evaluating the progress of research in novel translation research. The writer also hopes that readers will find it useful to learn how translators translate words from English to Indonesian in different word classes.

D. Operational Definition

1. Class shift

Class shift deals with the changing of word classes in source language to the target language.

2. Novel

A novel is a narrative work of prose fiction that tells a story about specific human experiences over a considerable length.

3. Translation

Translation is the activity of transferring the meaning of a text from one language to another language.

4. Translation Equivalence

Translation equivalence refers to the idea that a translation conveys the same meaning as the original text in another language.

E. Systematization of the Research

The goal of systematics writing is to assist comprehension and research review. The writing systematics in this research report consists of five chapters, each of which can be broadly explained as follows:

Chapter I is Introduction. This chapter includes the background of the research, question, study objectives, benefits, and writing techniques, largely wraps up the research proposal.

Chapter II is Theoretical Description. This chapter describes the theories underlying the in-depth discussion, which covers the definition of a translation, translation shift, translation equivalence, class word shift, definition of novel, and research of relevance.

Chapter III is Research Methodology. This chapter describes about method of the research, procedure of the research, technique of data collection, technique of data analysis, and data source.

Chapter IV is Analysis Data. This chapter describes the data's description, which includes the main data's description without data tables, then analyzes and interprets the data before the authors publish the study's findings.

Chapter V is Conclusion and Suggestion. Contains recommendations to be submitted to the research subject or for additional study, as well as the findings of a series of thesis talks based on the analysis that has been done.

