CHAPTER I
INTRODUCTION

This chapter consists of the background of the research, statement of problem, the research objective, the research significance, and definitions of key terms.

1.1 Background of The Research

As social being, human always need other people in their life, it is impossible if human can live in this world alone without anyone who will help them. Therefore, human need to interact with others. They must communicate with other to convey their feeling, thoughts, and ideas. To communicating with someone else, human need a language in order to make the communicating to be a positive feedback. But to make positive-feedback communication, they who involved in communication must have a same language, so they can understand what the information which try to be delivered by sender to receiver. Because if they do not have an understanding of language equivalently, there will be misunderstanding between them. For the reason of that, Translation is needed to avoid misunderstanding caused by dissimilarity of language.

Therefore, translation has a very important role in resolving a problem of communication between two different languages. When someone received a text with different language or once he read a book with different language, he will be confused with the meaning or information which has been delivered by the sources.
So the translation is required to make its problem fixed.

Catford (1965:20) defines translation is the replacement of textual material in one language (SL) by equivalent textual material in another language (TL). It is contrast with Newmark (1988:5) defines translation is rendering the meaning of a text into another language in the way that the author intended the text.

According those definitions of translation, translation is a process of transforming a language as source language (SL) to another language as target language (TL) with closest equivalent in TL, and also to keep the information delivered same as in original text to receiver. But, since so many languages in this world, as stated in article in http://www.proz.com by (Anonymous, 2009), another difficulty found in translation is that a term or concept presents in the source language text may not exist in the target language. This is because the linguistic and cultural divergence between SL and TL. The differences of cultural and linguistic between two languages lead translator to change of meaning (semantic) and shift of form (structure and lexis). This situation is translation shift.

Newmark (1988:85) argues that translation shift is a translation procedure involving a change in the grammar from SL to TL. One type, the change from singular to plural or in the position of the adjective is automatic and offers the translator no choice. A second type of shift is required when an SL grammatical structure does not exist in the TL.

Besides, Catford (1965:73) defines translation shifts as departures from formal correspondence in the process of going from the SL to the TL. A word
‘formal’ in ‘formal correspondence’ taken by ‘form’, thus, that means ‘linguistic form’; it can be translated to be similarity of linguistic form. He explains that formal correspondence refer to sameness of linguistic category in two different languages (unit, class, structure, structure element, etc.), which can be said to occupy, as nearly as possible, the 'same' place in the TL as the given SL category occupies in the SL.

Catford also divides two major types of “shifts”: level shifts and category shifts. Category shifts are divided into four types: Structure shift, Class Shift, Unit Shift, and Intra-system Shift.

Technically, a translator has to know that in translating the source language to target one, shifts, equivalency and techniques are inevitable. Translator must translate the text from source language as acceptable as possible in target language. So the information can be delivered same as the information in original text. In this occasion, the researcher only focuses on the class shifts and it equivalences in making the research for this paper.

This class shift occurs when there is a shift of word class in translation, the differences of world class from one language to another is also become another difficulty for the translator to find the equivalences in translation. The error to distinguish class shift with unit, intra-system or the other also makes the researcher interests to analyze more focus about class shift translation, so the researcher can distinguish and identify clearly between class shift and another.
Class shift is found frequently in translation and most of readers are not aware of it, and this topic is important to be discussed in order to give the information and explain about class shift that often occurs in translation.

In this research, the researcher chooses literary work like comic. Comics are easy to recognize but difficult to define. Scott McCloud (1993:9) defines comic as juxtaposed pictorial and other images in deliberate sequence. The focus on this definition is sequence: a string of images that are read one after another to produce meaning. Comics may or may not incorporate text, and differ from single cartoons by producing a more complicated pattern (most often narrative) through sequential spatial arrangement.

The researcher chooses “One Piece” comic because this comic is very popular in this time. It is very interesting to analyze since this comic in more detail. The researcher has reason to analyze this comic. The reason is this comic has been translated to many languages. The original language of this comic is Japanese.

This comic is available in two versions. First is in book form which is official and legal version, in Indonesia, this version is published by Elex Media Komputindo and the comic materials are sent directly from Japan in Japanese. This version published per volume and it takes many times because the tight procedure policy which set up by Shueisha (the official publisher of this comic in Japan).

The second is online version in PDF form, this version is unofficially published comic which is available on the internet. www.komikid.com and
www.mangareader.net are some of website which provide the One Piece comic, not only One Piece, these websites also provide others Japanese comics in English or Bahasa Indonesia. In this research, the researcher chooses the online version because this version is easier to be access and cheaper than book form (even free to access) and publish every week. The researcher takes some dialogues from some chapters of the comic to be analyzed.

One Piece is a comic—in Japan called Manga. from Japan. It first published in July 19, 1997, and serialized in Shueisha’s Weekly Shonen Jump magazine. And what is more, this Comic has been adapted into original video animation, produced by Production I.G in 1998, and also adapted into anime series produced by Toei Animation and first broadcasting in Japan in 1999 and now; there are 769 episodes of One Piece Anime till now. This comic follows the adventures of Monkey D. Luffy who have a dream to be next king of the pirates. To gain his dream, he sails to Grand Line to look for the ultimate treasure known as “One Piece”, because if he wants to be the next king of the pirates, he must find One Piece. He explores Grand Line with his diverse crew of pirates named Straw Hat Pirates. Luffy’s crews are Zorro, Namy, Usop, Sanji, Chopper, Robin, Franky, and Brook. And all of them have a different skill. This comic is written and illustrated by Eiichiro Oda.

Eiichiro Oda, born January 1, 1975 in Kumamoto City, Kumamoto Prefecture in Japan, is a Japanese mangaka, best known as the creator of the One Piece manga. He married to Chiaki Inaba. In July, 1997, he drew the first chapter of his signature work, One Piece. Having been inspired by pirates, he made One
Piece a pirate series. In 1998, Oda did designs for the first OVA and was happy to see One Piece getting animated. In 1999, Toei Animation adopted One Piece and the staff would often meet up with Oda to discuss how to handle the series. He was also involved in writing and directing the tenth One Piece movie, the first movie that he actually wrote the script for, in honor of the tenth anniversary of One Piece.

There are several previous studies used to support this research. Firstly, a thesis entitled “An Analysis of Translation Shift in Body Copy Text of Mustika Ratu Products.” by Rohilah (2011). It is an attempt to identify translation shift in the body copy text of Mustika Ratu products. The theory used in her research is Newmark to analyze translation method and Catford to analyze translation shift. She also applied qualitative method in her research. The result shows that there is several translation methods used in Mustika Ratu products. And she also classified translation shift from Mustika Ratu product. She found all category shifts in her research. But, she cannot found any level shift translation in her research.

Secondly, thesis by Jamaludin (2013) entitled “The Equivalence and Shift in Indonesian Translation of English Noun Phrases.” He used qualitative descriptive method to classify and analyze the equivalent and shift. He found three types of equivalences such as: textual equivalence, linguistic equivalence, and dynamic equivalence. And also he found shift category such as structure shifts, unit shift, and intra-system shift in his research. His research focused on noun phrase translation.
Lastly, thesis by Widyagani (2012) entitled “Analisis Pergeseran Makna Penerjemahan Komik Bleach Dalam Bahasa Inggris dan Bahasa Indonesia”. His research analyzed translation shift phenomena that happen during a translation process of comic Bleach. In his research, he used Vinay and Darbelnet translation shift theory. As the result of this research, he found kinds of translation shift occurred in the comic such as: borrowing, calque, literal translation, transposition, modulation, equivalence, and adaptation.

The differences between the previous studies which mentioned above and this research are this research focuses on analyzing the class shift translation and the equivalence of class shift translation which used by translator to translated the object of research. But the previous studies above are analyzing all the categories of translation shift. It is occurred because the researcher wants this research more specific and focused on one type of translation shift and examining the equivalence of it. From all the previous studies, the closest similar research is the third previous studies by Widyagani, but in his research, he focused on research the procedures of translation which used by translator to translated Bleach comic and used shift procedure theory by Vinay and Darbelnet as the main theory in his research.
1.2 Statement of Problem

Translation has come to be an interesting topic to be discussed, specifically for analyzing and examining the class shift in multilingual comics (in this context is the arc of ‘Romance Dawn’ One Piece online version comic). There is a main problem that researcher wants to answer in this research. This is problem about class shift translation analysis on ‘Romance Dawn’ arc of One Piece comic which is available in online version. The researcher divides the problem into two questions that are:

1. How is the class shift applied by translator in ‘Romance Dawn’ arc of One Piece online version comic?
2. How is the translation equivalence of class shift in ‘Romance Dawn’ arc of One Piece online version comic?

1.3 Research Objective

Based upon the research questions above, the researcher concerns on:

1. To find the class shift translation in ‘Romance Dawn’ arc of One Piece online version comic.
2. To describe the translation equivalences of class shift translation in ‘Romance Dawn’ arc of One Piece online version comic?

1.4 Research Significance

The researcher hopes that this research help readers who are interested in translation studies, particularly one who intend to learn further about shift in
translation. Because shift translation frequently occur in translation, whether since no equivalent form with same meaning, or since it is selected by the translator considering the aesthetic value of the text. This research also provides further explanation of the reasons of why shifts happened on process of translating the object.

1.5 Definitions of Key Terms

1. Translation Procedures
   The term translation procedures in the research refer to the strategies or methods are used to translate the text to produce the good output of translation. For example, word-to-word, literal translation, free translation.

2. Translation Shift
   The term of translation shift refers to translation procedure that changing the linguistic components in source language to target language For example, the changing of word to clause it called unit shift translation.

3. Class Shift Translation
   The term class shift translation refers to a procedure of translation that occurred when one of word class in source language change or transform to another word class in target language. For example, ‘trouble’ in English is noun, when it translates into Bahasa Indonesia ‘mengacau’ as verb, the class of word is changing.

4. Translation Equivalence
   The term translation equivalence refers to the similarity between a word or expression in one language and its
translation in another. For example, when a text translated into another language and the message in SL delivered the same in TL, it called the equivalence.