CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background of Analysis

Language as a means of communication has been used by human for thousands years. The role of language is very important in human being to help them in conveying thoughts, ideas, and even to do transactions, commerce and international cooperation. One thing that cannot be denied is the diversity of languages. There are thousands of languages in this world, include the traditional languages. This diversity can be a barrier to international communications. This barrier is definitely a problem needing solution that can transfer the language. It is translation.

Basically, translation is transferring the same message in one language (Source Language) to another language (Target Language) by considering the equivalences of both languages, e.g. semantic and stylistic equivalences.

Translation functions as a means to transfer equivalent message from one language to another, so that the communication of human keeps going on, especially in international communication. Translation plays great role in human life. It engages people around the world since it enables people with different languages to understand one text, such as history of pyramid, governmental system of one’s country, Einstein’s theory, etc. translation can be done in any text either written or oral. The oral translation can also be called as direct translation, or it is generally called as interpreting.
Interpreting is not a new subject. Interpreting as well as translation has been used for centuries. For instance, in the end of World War II, there were many war criminals sent to the court. Some of the criminals spoke different languages with others on the court. So, in order to solve the language barriers, interpreting was used there. Interpreting is simply defined as transferring messages from one language to another language orally in one occasion.

Interpretation or language interpretation is an activity to facilitate oral communication in between two or more users of different languages. Pöchacker (2004: 10) states, “Interpreting as form of translation in which a first and final rendition in another language is produced on the basis of one-time presentation of an utterance in a source language”

Interpreting shows a situation of oral communication involving three participants: person speaking in source language, an interpreter (the one interpreting the language) and another person(s) speaking in different language, the target language. The situation of interpreting shows the interpreters processes the information given in SL spontaneously and transfer it into TL.

Nida (1964) in Venuti (2000: 126) says that there can be no absolute correspondence between languages since no two languages are identical. Hence, it can be concluded that due to no two identical languages, shifts may occur in translation. It occurs in either translation or interpreting.

Catford (1965) in Venuti (2000: 141) states that shifts mean the departures from formal correspondence in the process of going from SL to TL. Catford says that there are two major types of shifts occur. They are level shifts and category shifts.
A level shift is a shift from grammar to lexis. It means that a grammatical unit in English, such as noun, affixes, etc, has a lexical unit in Bahasa Indonesia as its translation equivalent (Machali, 1998: 14). An illustration of this is Leonardo has stopped working in that company, and its translation Leonardo sudah berhenti bekerja di perusahaan itu. The form ‘has + past participle’ as a unit in English grammar is translated into Bahasa Indonesia by the lexis ‘sudah’.

Category shift is about unbounded and rank-bounded translation. It is a matter of finding SL-TL equivalences that are set up at whatever rank is appropriate.

This thesis focuses on category shifts. These category shifts have four subs, namely structure-shifts, class-shifts, unit-shifts, and intra-system-shifts. However, in order to avoid the excessive discussion of category shift, the shift becoming the main focus in this thesis is unit-shifts.

Unit-shift is simply defined as changes of rank. It is about departures from formal correspondence wherein the translation equivalent of a unit at one rank in the SL is a unit at a dissimilar rank in the TL. For instance, adjective in SL translated into modifier (a clause) in TL.

The source data in this thesis is the interpreting of English sermon done by interpreter assisting a reverend, recorded in a cassette. The record that is going to be analyzed in this thesis is English sermon brought by Rev, John Ollis.

The interpreter does unit-shifts in the interpreting to create equivalent meaning in TL to carry out the interpreting of the English sermon naturally and communicatively so that audiences can comprehend what the reverend conveys. An example of unit-shifts is:
SL (English)

Understanding minds
Adjective

TL (Bahasa Indonesia)

Pemikiran yang memahami
Clause
From the example above, it is clearly seen that there is a change of rank in unit-shift, namely the adjective ‘understanding’ turning into modifier (a clause) ‘yang memahami’.

The reason of choosing the data is writer had ever watched a video of one reverend, an English native speaker assisted by an Indonesian interpreter, and she finally found that the interpreting of sermons have never been touched by any research, especially in English department in University of Sumatera Utara. In addition, she also thinks that this field is interesting to analyze since it relates to her belief as well.

1.2 Scope of Analysis

In order to avoid excessively large discussions, the analysis is focused on unit-shifts. The data that are going to analyze are found in the interpreting of reverend’s English sermon recorded in a cassette.
1.3 Problems of Analysis

Followings are the problems of analysis in the thesis:

1. What are the unit-shifts found in the interpreting of reverend’s English sermon into Bahasa Indonesia?

2. What is the most dominant unit-shifts occurred in the interpreting of reverend’s English sermon into Bahasa Indonesia?

1.4 Objectives of Analysis

Followings are the problems of analysis in the thesis:

1. To figure out the unit-shifts found in the interpreting of reverend’s English sermon into Bahasa Indonesia.

2. To figure out the most dominant unit-shift occurred in the interpreting of reverend’s English sermon into Bahasa Indonesia.

1.5 Significances of Analysis

This thesis is intended to be helpful theoretically and practically. Theoretically, this thesis is expected to enlarge the comprehending of interpreting, since readers quite seldom learn interpreting, especially the students. This thesis may also be a reference for those who are interested in learning interpreting.

Practically, this thesis is expected to be helpful for people especially by the student who wants to be an interpreter or currently work as an interpreter, to learn how to commit interpreting, especially in the case of English sermon.
1.6 Review of Related Literature

This thesis is referred to some books and thesis related to translation and shifts in order to support the analysis.

Hatim (1990) in *Discourse and the Translator* places the translator at the centre of communicative activity. Within this point of view, the translator has the part as the mediator between different cultures, each of which has its own visions of reality, ideologies, myths and so on.

Simatupang (2000) in *Pengantar Teori Terjemahan* explains that each language has its own rules that might be different from another language and the consequence of the differences is shifts in the translation.

Sahrial (2003) in *An Analysis of Grammatical Unit Shifts in the Translation of John Grisham’s the Street Lawyer to Pengacara Jalanan* sums up that the grammatical unit shifts occur due to the differences in language systems and grammatical structure between SL and TL.

Pasaribu (2009) in *Functional Shifts in the Translation of “Guidelines For The Better Management Practices on Avoidance, Mitigation and Management of Human – Orangutan Conflict in and Around Oil Palm Plantations” in Bahasa Indonesia*, discusses one of the subs of category shifts, namely functional shifts. She comes to a conclusion that shifts can be found in any kinds of translation.