

CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background of the Study

In this modern era, the existence of foreign languages cannot be excluded from daily life, whether it is a word or sentence that is heard on television, films, songs, or a series of texts or quotations in foreign languages that are encountered in literature such as books, novels, journals, newspapers, magazines, etc. And even when using a laptop or gadget is dealing with some foreign terms. That is why there must be a valuable medium for transferring from one language to another to comprehend the meaning. That medium is called translation. Hatim and Munday (2004) define translation as the process of transferring a written text from the source language (SL) to the target language (TL). Based on that statement, it can be said that translation is a way to make people understand the meaning of a foreign language by changing both SL and TL.

In the translation process, the translator should have knowledge of SL and TL, and a cultural understanding of SL and TL. The translator should notice the equivalent meaning in SL and TL in order to get the message which is delivered the same as the writer's purpose. The differences in language systems cause the translator to have difficulty in searching for equivalent words. The translator requires the translation procedure in the translation process. The translation process is carried out at the level of sentences, clauses, phrases, and words in a text. The TL's modifications in grammatical structure and meaning can be adjusted by the translator. Clauses, phrases, and word order are shifted as a result of grammatical differences between the SL and the TL. Translation shift is the term used by Catford (1965) to describe that change. For example:

SL : a gaggle of reporters

TL : segerombol wartawan

(Source: English- Indonesian Text of Fantastic Beasts and Where to Find Them Novel, p. 5)

Here there is a shift that a change happens. The word “reporter” has to be plural in the grammar system because of the existing plural pointer in front of the word “reporter,” the pointer “a gaggle of” to fulfill the rules of language. By contrast, in Indonesian, when already there, the mark indicates the plural in a noun phrase, so the noun which follows it should not be plural.

The explanation shows that each language has its own rules, and the differences in those rules will cause shifts. In other words, the difference in grammatical rules of SL and TL makes the meaning of the word change. So, discussing language cannot be separated from discussing translation because every use of language brings semantic shifts. Semantic shifts mean a change in the meaning of a word (Bruno, 2012). If the semantic shifts are large enough, they may change the lexical connections between two words (Volker, Haase, & Hitzler, 2008). These semantic shifts are essential to discuss for the message deliver in the SL to correspond with the TL. Therefore, this study aims to analyze the translation product that identifies class shifts and lexical relations. The author opts to identify the class shift because the shift in the translation is too great to discuss. Also, it makes it harder for the translator to find equivalents when the word class changes during the translation. Then, the researcher opts to identify lexical relations because it can be big problems for the translators if they do not understand them and look into them well enough.

In this study, the researcher uses the novel as an object because it will be clear and smooth in doing analyses. The novel used is a novel by J.K. Rowling titled *Fantastic Beasts and Where to Find Them: The Original Screenplay*. This novel was published in 2016, two days after the film was published. Joanne Kathleen Rowling or known as J.K. Rowling is a professional novelist. She is known globally for the *Harry Potter* series adapted to be a film published in 2001. She is a great woman with genius imagination who wrote impressive fantasy novels. This study also uses the translation of that novel which was published in 2018. The novel is translated by Angelic Zaizai and Nazaret Setiabudi. Angelic Zaizai first officially translated a novel in 2010. Her first published novel is

entitled Iron King-Julie Kagawa. She becomes a translator because she loves translating. And Nazaret Setiabudi is a professional translator.

1.2 Research Question

The researcher conducts this study to answer the problems formulated in the following question:

What types of class shifts and lexical relations occur in the texts of *Fantastic Beasts and Where to Find Them* novel?

1.3 Objective of the Study

Based on the research question above, the objective of the study is to identify the types of class shifts and lexical relations in the texts of *Fantastic Beasts and Where to Find Them: The Original Screenplay* novel.

1.4 Limitation of the Study

To keep the analysis on track, the researcher limits the study. This study focuses on class shifts and lexical relations occurring in the English translation into Indonesian of *Fantastic Beasts and Where to Find Them: The Original Screenplay* novel. This study is limited by using Catford's theory as the leading theory of class shifts. There are several limitations to this study. First, the researcher will focus on Semantic Shifts in English- Indonesian texts of *Fantastic Beasts and Where to Find Them: The Original Screenplay* novel. Second, this study will concentrate on semantic aspects. Third, the researcher chooses fifteen scenes from a total of one hundred and twenty-four scenes. Those scenes are shot in a subway. Those scenes are taken with the most locations.

1.5 Significances of the Study

The researcher expects that the result of this research can give further information about semantic relations in terms of lexical relations. Furthermore, the researcher anticipates this research can fulfill the reference required for who needs to conduct that related class shifts and lexical relation.

1.6 Definition of the Key Terms

The researcher gives some definitions of the critical terms to clarify and avoid misunderstanding and misinterpretation. Some of the key terms are:

1. Shifts refer to some changes in a translation process with a different final focus from the SL, i.e., English into TL, i.e., Indonesian.
2. Translation shifts are replacing word class with another without changing the meaning of the message.
3. Semantic shifts refer to the change in the meaning of a word or replace the original meaning.
4. Watson (1979) states that a “novel is a fictional prose narrative of length, usually with a claim to describe the real.” It implies that the novel is fictional that written by utilizing the creative ability to portray the real in a long narrative.