

# CHAPTER I

## INTRODUCTION

### **A. Background of the Study**

Indonesian people use Indonesian language as their mother tongue. Sometimes, they have difficulties in speaking English and so transferring the message of it is one way to be done. It brings some other people to make translation work. An act of translating occurs because there is a need to do so. It means that translation is not only an activity that change one language (Source Language) into another language (Target Language) but it also changes its system, because the message or information of certain utterances can not be transferred if a translator only change the language.

Translation is not an easy work. Indonesian people in which the mother tongue is not English, sometimes have difficulties in transferring the message of it. The fact shows that books, such as science, literature or fiction written in English encounter another problem. To solve this problem, translation is needed. Larson (1984: 2) defines translation as transferring the meaning of the source language into the receptor language. It is considered as the effective way to make people who do not understand English can learn these kinds of books easily. Translation is an activity of having participation on information exchange. By reading a translation, they can get the information by using their own language, so there will be not difficulties to understand it.

In translating texts, a translator should cover the author ideas, thoughts, and messages then express them in the TL without changing the core of author's message. Thus, translation can be said not an easy things to do. One requirement that is a must is a translator should master both languages, SL and TL.

Each language has its own rules and system. English rules are different from another language, such as in Indonesian languages. Hence, equivalence can be a problem faced by a translator. To solve this problem, there is sometimes ordinary no full equivalence through translation. A translator has to make modification and variation in translation. Consequently, a word may be translated into word, phrase, or even sentence.

This phenomenon happened throughout the literary translation, especially translation of text book. The translation variation may happen in the target language. One of text book having translation shifts inside is *Linguistics Across Cultures* written by Robert Lado and published in 1994. In the translation of *Linguistics Across Cultures*, the writer finds that the translator could not avoid the occurrence of translation shifts.

In this research, the writer is interested to analyze simple sentences. In translation of *Linguistics Across Cultures*, she finds some translation variation of simple sentences, such as:

SL : *Spanish has several accepted standard dialects also.*

TL : *Bahasa Spanyol mempunyai beberapa dialek yang sudah diterima sebagai standar.*

There is a translation shift in this sentence, *Spanish* functions as a subject is translated into *bahasa Spanyol*, there is no a translation shift here. *Has* is function as a verb, it is translated into *mempunyai*, and there is not a translation shift also. There is an addition in translation shift of TL, the object in a form of noun phrase translated into a clause. The translation of object *several accepted standard dialects also* is translated into a clause *beberapa dialek yang sudah diterima sebagai standar*. In TL, it can be seen that there is a change in its structure, especially in the object.

SL : *Castilian is a definable standard dialect.*

TL : *Castilian jelas merupakan sebuah dialek.*

The SL sentence above is translated into *Castilian jelas merupakan sebuah dialek*. *Definable* exists in SL, function as an object is not translated in TL, it means there is a deletion in the TL translation. The translation can not be found in TL's sentence, actually the translation in TL is *dapat diuraikan*.

Based on the phenomena above, the writer interested in analyzing the topic entitled **A Translation Variation of Simple Sentences in Linguistics Across Cultures into Linguistik di Pelbagai Budaya**.

## **B. Previous Study**

The writer discusses the previous researches related to translation which have been conducted by other researchers. Nurahmi (UMS, 2007) with her research entitled *An Analysis of Translation shifts of Derivative Noun in John Grisham's novel The Summons and Its Translation*. The objectives of her study are to describe the translation shifts and to find out the equivalence translation of derivative noun in *The Summons*. Related to translation shifts,

she finds two of translation shifts, namely: category shift and level shift. While the equivalence of translation is divided into equivalence translation and non equivalence translation.

Fitriana (UMS, 2006) a graduated student from Muhammadiyah University of Surakarta with her title *A Translation Analysis of Comissive Utterances in Sydney Sheldon's Wind Mills of the Gods into Kincir Angin Para Dewa by Iriana M. Susetyo and Widyo Kirana*. Her objectives of study are to clarify the accurateness of translation of commissive utterances in Sydney Sheldon's novel *Windmills of the Gods* and its translation and to clarify the politeness equivalence of commissive utterance in the original novel and its translation. Related to politeness equivalence, she finds four politeness in the novel and its translation. They are: bald on record, positive politeness, negative politeness, and off record.

The first research above is different from the writer here, because the data are different. Yustina takes derivative noun, while the writer takes simple sentences as her data.

The second research above is also different from writer here, because the data are different. The writer takes simple sentences as the data while Fitriana takes the Commissive Utterances.

### **C. Problem Statement**

The writer formulates the problem of the study as follows:

1. What are the translation variation of the simple sentences in *Linguistics Across Cultures*?
2. What strategy used to make the translation equivalence?

#### **D. Objective of the Study**

Based on the statement above, the writer has two objectives of the research. The objectives are as follows:

1. To classify the translation variation of simple sentences in *Linguistics Across Cultures*.
2. To determine the strategy used to make the translation equivalence.

#### **E. Limitation of the Problem**

In this research, the writer limits the study only on simple sentences in *Linguistics Across Cultures* and its translation variation in the Indonesian version. This is particularly designed in order to get the best result of the study with effective time. It is also to make specific focus of the study. Therefore, the other part of speech is not discussed here.

#### **F. Benefits of the Study**

1. Theoretical benefit

The study has a contribution in understanding the translation theory.

2. Practical benefit

The research able to be developed by other researchers dealing with translation.

The reader receive more knowledge that they have not known before, especially about translation.

## **G. Paper Organization**

The writer organizes the research in order to make easier to understand by following paper arrangement:

Chapter I is introduction. It deals with background of the study, previous study, problem statement, objective of the study, limitation of the problem, benefits of the study, and paper organization.

Chapter II is underlying theory. It covers the theory about translation, translation process, translation shift, equivalence in translation English sentence and Indonesian sentence.

Chapter III is research method, including the type of research, object of the research, data and data source, method of collecting data, and technique of analyzing data.

Chapter IV is research result and discussion. It presents the translation variation simple sentences and determine the strategy used to make the translation equivalence.

Chapter V draws conclusion and supposes suggestion.