CHAPTER I
INTRODUCTION

A. Background of the Study

Translation is one of simple and effective ways to understand another language easily. In order to understand the message from another text accurately, a translator should have knowledge both source and target language. Therefore, a deep understanding of translation will help in doing a good translation text.

Many books that have been translated into Indonesian language spread everywhere, whether in book shop or book market. For instance, the translator translates not only the scientific, the technology books but also literary work. Those translation of technology, scientific and literary books prove that translation in Indonesia is growing more and more, and hopefully that those will be better.

It is not easy to translate whether scientific or literary books. It deals with the process of rendering the message and finding the accuracy and equivalent message of Source Language (SL) into Target Language (TL). By enriching vocabulary, a translator hopes he can produce a good translation. Because translation is not an easy work, there are many requirements that must be fulfilled by a translator in order to make the translation good and understandable. A translator has to have: (1) complete knowledge of the source language (SL), (2) complete knowledge of the target language (TL), (3)
an intimate acquaintance with the subject matter, and (4) complete knowledge of translation theory (Nida: 1964: 145).

The needs of translated books become wider in order to support the development of science and technology in developing country such as Indonesia. The wider development of science and technology in Indonesia, automatically the more Indonesia’s role is noticed in international world.

Nowadays, translation is not only for scientific works, but also for literary works and others. Literary works are translated from foreign languages into Indonesian or vice versa especially into English such as poetry, short stories, novels, biographies, comics, etc. Those books can be enjoyed not only by people who have a certain educational background well but also by those who don’t. The novel *Journey* and its translation can be read by everybody.

People can find literary works such as novels easily in bookstores everywhere. Commonly, novels usually tell about romance, comedy, action, etc.

In Indonesia, people are easy to find many English novels from the famous novelist. One of the famous novelists is Daniel Steel. Most of her novels include in the list of best seller in America. The novel tells about woman abusive. The novel does not only function to give the readers entertainment but also to share valuable experience done by the doers in the novel. After reading the Daniele Steel’s novel entitled *Journey* and its translation *Perjalanan*, the researcher found something interesting to be
analyzed that is the passive voice of the sentences of the story. The differences of language system make the translator use different sentence structures between target language and source language, for example in passive voice translation. The translator has to face at least two languages that are different in system, for each language has its own rules which cannot be applied to the others. Passive voice sentence is not always translated in the same sentence structure. Below are examples taken from the novel entitled *Journey*:

In the translation of *Journey* and its translation the writer finds that the translator could not avoid the occurrence of the translation shifts. The shift happens in level of word. The words are noun, verb, adjective, adverb and passive voice. To limit the study, the writer analyses only on passive voice.

In this research, the writer analyses English Passive Voice. In translation of the Journey, the researcher finds some translation variations of passive voice. Below are examples taken from the novel entitled *Journey*.

SL: “She was still haunted by the confessions of Janet McCutchins.”

TL: “Ia masih memikirkan pengakuan Janet McCutchins.”

From the example above, the translator translates the SL of passive voice *was still haunted* become active sentence *masih memikirkan* in target language. The source language can be analyzed *She* as subject, that has predicate *was still haunted*. Here, the predicate is combine by be+V3 which is signed that the sentence is in passive. Then, the last part of the sentence is object by *the confessions of Janet McCuthcins*. 
Then, the target language, a verb that language form has affix *me-kan* which is showed that the sentence in active form. There is a shift from passive form in source language into active form in target language. *Dia masih memikirkan pengakuan Janet McCutcins.* Although in the target language the translator shift from passive form into active form, the shift does not change the meaning and message of source language. It should be translated in the category. If the translator does not translate into this category, the meaning and the message of source language can not be transferred well. In this process of translation, shift happened.

From the translation above, we can see that the English simple passive voice sentence word *was still haunted* is translated into Indonesian active word *memikirkan* as its equivallence predicate.

From the illustration above, it is seen that the translator can use different sentences without changing the meaning and the message of source language.

Finding those phenomena, the researcher is going to analyze the comparison between English passive voice and Indonesian translation. Therefore, the title of this research is *A TRANSLATION ANALYSIS OF PASSIVE VOICE SENTENCE IN JOURNEY AND ITS TRANSLATION.*
B. Previous Study

The research conducted by the writer has similarity with the previous researcher that are working in analyzing the Translation of English-Indonesian text. *A Translation Analysis of Conjunction on Linguistics Across Cultures into Linguistik Pelbagai Budaya* by Sugesti, (UMS, 2004). The result of the data analysis shows that there are two types of conjunction. From 121 data found, there are 78 data or 64.6% of coordinate conjunction and 43 data or 35.33% of subordinate conjunction. Besides, the translations are dominated with equivalent translation and only 10 data or 8.26% fit in non-equivalent translation.

The second research written by Rumaela (UMS, 2004) with her research entitled “A Translation Analysis of Idiomatic Expression in Danielle Steel’s Family Album into Album Keluarga by Istiana Prajoko by employing theory of notion of idiom and types of idiom. From the result of data analysis, she finds 37.5% of denotative equivalence, 30% pragmatic equivalence, 20% connotative equivalence, and 12.50% text normative equivalence and found the accuracy of translation, each of accurate divided into two idioms; separable idiom and inseparable idiom.

The research above is different from the writer’s here, because the data are different. The writer takes translation analysis of passive voice while Sugesti takes the translation shift and Rumaela takes translation analysis of idiomatic translation. In addition, the differences from the previous researcher
are on the focus of analyzing and data source. First, the writer uses the novel as the object of the research. Secondly, the writer focuses the research on A Translation Analysis of Passive Voice, so, hopefully this research gives an addition to the previous thesis.

C. Problem Statement

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

1. What are the translation shift of English passive voice into Indonesian in *Journey* novel?

2. How is the equivalence of the passive sentence in the novel *Journey* and its translation?

D. Objective of the Study

Based on the problem statement above, the writer conducts the following objectives.

1. To classify the translation shift of sentence structure English Passive voice into Indonesian novel *Journey*.

2. To describe the equivalence of passive sentence in the novel *Journey* and its translation.
E. Benefit of the Study

The researcher hopes that this research will be beneficial to the following.

1. The Writer

   The writer can get larger knowledge about translation and Passive Voice.

2. The English Teacher

   The result of the study might be used for teaching translation related to Passive Voice Sentences.

3. The English Department Student

   The result of the research is expected to be an additional information to improve their ability in analyzing passive voice translation and use it as an additional reference.

4. Other Researcher

   The result of the research can be used as a guide to the other researcher to study further.
F. Paper Organization

The organization of this research is divided into chapter I, chapter II, chapter III, chapter IV and chapter V.

Chapter I is introduction. This chapter presents background of the study, previous study, limitation of the study, problem statement, objective of the study, benefit of the study, and research paper organization.

Chapter II is underlying theory. It deals with notion of translation, principles of translation, process of translation, type of translation, classification of sentence and active and passive sentence.

Chapter III is research method that consists of types of research, object of the study, data and data source, method of collecting data and technique of analyzing data.

Chapter IV is research finding and discussion. The research finding is elaborated into the translation shift of sentence structure English Passive voice into Indonesian novel Journey and the equivalence of passive sentence in the novel Journey and its translation.

Chapter V is conclusion and suggestion.