

# CHAPTER I

## INTRODUCTION

### A. Background of the Study

Translation involves a process of transferring a meaning or message from one source text (SL) into another text or target language (TL). Translation can be defined as a process of replacing a meaning of SL into TL. The two definitions are very easy to understand; however, it is actually a very difficult activity because a translation must be able to produce a good translation that must meet three criteria: *accuracy*, *clearness*, as well as *naturalness*. The term *accuracy* means that a translation must be able to find a meaning or message compatible to an original text; *clearness* means his or her translation work is easy to understand; and *naturalness* refers to grammatical rules in the receptor language (Larson 1989: 532).

To produce a good translation, therefore, a translator must be able to transfer a writer's thought or idea from SL or TL, particularly a written language. For achieving this, he or she must be fluent in both TL and SL, at least, literate in subject matter of the texts, and understand a translation. Nida (in <http://www.translationdirectory.com/articles/article1589.php>) stated that:

translation as 'the reproduction of the closest natural equivalent of the source language message,' and maintains that, "in fact, this type of translation is distinguished by its elegance and concision, its attention to a natural word order, to the deployment of clauses and phrases more frequently used than their formal equivalents in

the source language, to the occasional unobtrusive distribution of the meaning of important 'untranslatable' words (e.g. 'privacy', *éclat*, *sauber*, *casanier*, etc.) over two or three target language words or a clause: a good translation is deft, neat, closely shadowing its original.

In translating a textbook, similarly, a translator must be also able to produce a good translation that is equivalent to its original text, easy to understand (or easily readable), and acceptable in the receptor language. In other words, he or she must be able to meet the following criteria: equivalency, readability, and acceptability.

As one of the translation works, a textbook entitled *Inside the Kingdom* by Carmen bin Ladin translated into *Kisah Hidupku di Arab Saudi* by M. Yusdi is reasonable to examine because it has been read by many people and contains very meaningful Arabic-cultural values for them. Thus, the content of the textbook reflects the Arabian daily life. To help Indonesian people who are not fluent in English, the translator translated this English work into Indonesian so that they can easily understand its message or meaning in Indonesian.

In relation with the translation, a researcher will examine the textbook translation, particularly English adjective phrases translated into Indonesian ones, because the English grammatical structure of adjective phrase is tendentiously different from the Indonesian one. The following are the examples of the sentences containing adjective phrases in bold (adapted from the textbook) as well as their translations in Indonesian.

1) **SL:** *I was enjoying a leisurely drive from Lausanne to Geneva with my eldest*

***daughter**, Wafah, when one of my closest friends, who was working in New York, called me on my cell phone (p. 1).*

**TL:** *Aku sedang di belakang kemudi kendaraanku **bersama putri tertuaku**, Wafah, menikmati asyiknya menyusuri jalan-jalan dari Lausamme menuju Jenewa saat seorang sahabat karibku menelpon ke telepon genggamku (p. 2).*

2) **SL:** *I raced to the high school **attended by my youngest daughter**, Noor (p. 2).*

**TL:** *Aku memicu laju mobil menuju ke Sekolah Menengah **putri bungsuku** (p. 2).*

3) **SL:** *One time when I was seven or eight, my mother gave a party **in my grandmother's house in Iran** (p. 11).*

**TL:** *Suatu hari ketika usiaku menginjak tujuh atau delapan tahun, ibuku menyelenggarakan pesta **di rumah nenekku di Iran** (p. 13).*

In translating all the adjective phrases in both sentence 1, 2, and 3, the translator should understand the difference between the English grammatical structure and Indonesian one. In general, the structure of an English adjective phrase is a modifier plus head; whereas, that of an Indonesian one is a head plus modifier. Without this knowledge, his or her translation may not be acceptable or natural in Indonesian.

Similarly, he or she should understand a translation strategy, mainly translating an adjective phrase that may consist of a number of words in which it is very difficult to understand its meaning In Indonesia. Without this knowledge, he or she may produce an unreadable translation work.

Finally, he or she should understand the subject matter of the text. By understanding this knowledge, the translator will be able to produce an equivalent translation work.

## **B. Previous Study**

There are two previous studies on this research. Mustafia (UMS, 2006) conducted the first researcher. Her research is entitled *A Study on English – Indonesian Translation Variations of the Compound Nouns in Novel Deck the Hall and Its Translation*. This research analyzes the variations of English compound noun translated into Indonesian and determiners whether the translation variations of English compound nouns are appropriate or not. The results of this research are as follows: *first*, there are 10 translation variations of compound nouns in novel Deck the Halls. They are compound nouns that are translated into compound nouns, nouns, nouns phrases, adjective, compound, prepositional phrases, acronyms and abbreviation, and the last variation is that the compound nouns are not translated. Second, there are the appropriate and inappropriate translations: out of the 199 data, 192 data are accurate and 7 data are inaccurate.

The second research was conducted Prastyaningtyas (UMS, 2007). Her research is entitled *The Translation Shift of Verbs and Verbs Phrases on Harry Potter and The Goblet of Fire*. From the result of data analysis, she found 2 translation shifts, namely category shift and level shift. From 600 data, 54,15%

data belong to category shift and 45,85% belong to level shift. From the 600 dates found by researcher, there are ten translation shifts belong to category shift, there are verb into verb, into noun, into adjective, into adverb, into preposition, into injection, into verb + particle – *lah*, into directive pronoun. Nine translation shifts belong to level shifts; they are verbs translated into verb phrases, verb phrase into verb phrases, adjectives, verb, nouns, adverbs, adverb phrases, and prepositions.

The third research was carried out by Evi Indah Sholikhah (UMS – 2008) *entitled Translation Variation of English Noun Phrase Sir Artur Conan Doyles's Novel the Adventures of Sherlock Holmes and its Translation Petualangan Sherlock Holmes by Daisy Diana Sari*. The findings of the study shows that There are 8 types of translation variation meaning of English Noun Phrase, namely Noun Phrase is translated into Noun, English Noun Phrase is translated into Noun Phrase, English Noun Phrase is translated into noun clause, English Noun Phrase is translated into adjective, English Noun Phrase is translated into adjective phrase, English Noun Phrase is translated into verb, English Noun Phrase is translated into verb phrase, and English Noun Phrase is translated into adverb phrase.

The dominant translation variation of English in novel *The Adventures of Sherlock Holmes* noun phrase which is translated into noun phrase that covers 68 data out of 99 data or 68,7% belong to this classification.

Based on the appropriateness of translation variation of English Noun Phrase in novel includes 58 data or 58,6% out of 99 data belong to appropriate translation, while 41 data or 41,4% belong to inappropriate translation

There are only 6 patterns which are used in English noun phrase conversed in the source novel they are adjective + noun, adjective compound + noun, adjective phrase + noun, participle + noun, -s genitive + noun, noun + noun

The fourth research was carried out by Nur Fitriani (UMS: 2007) *entitled Translation Shifts of Verbs and Verb Phrases on Harry Potter and the Goblet of Fire into Harry Potter and PIALA API*. The result of the data analysis shows that there are eight types of verbs and ten types of verb phrases. There are two shifts of translation namely; category shift and level shift. From 600 data found by researcher, there are ten translation shifts belong to category shift, there are verb into verb; into noun; into adjective; into adverb; into preposition; into interjection; into verb + particle – *lah*; into directive pronoun. There are nine translation shifts belong to level shift, they are; verb translated into verb phrase, verb phrase into verb phrase, into adjective; into verb; into noun; into adverb phrase; into adverb; and into preposition

In the research, the researcher will examine the same topic as the researches above - the translation – although the data and data source are different. In this research, the writer focuses on the translation evaluation of English adjective phrases and uses a textbook as the data and data source.

### **C. Problem Statement**

Based on the problems above, the problem statements of the study are as follows:

1. What is the accuracy of the adjective phrase translation of the textbook entitled *Inside the Kingdom by Carmen Bin Ladin and Its Translation into Kisah Hidupku di Arab Saudi*?
2. What is the clearness of the adjective phrase translation of the textbook entitled *Inside the Kingdom by Carmen Bin Ladin and Its Translation into Kisah Hidupku di Arab Saudi*?
3. What is the naturalness of the adjective phrase translation of the textbook entitled *Inside the Kingdom by Carmen Bin Ladin and Its Translation into Kisah Hidupku di Arab Saudi*?

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

The objective of this study is to answer the previous problem statements. Therefore, the objectives of this research paper are as follows:

1. Describing the accuracy of the adjective phrase translation of the textbook entitled *Inside the Kingdom by Carmen Bin Ladin and Its Translation into Kisah Hidupku di Arab Saudi*.

2. Describing the clearness of the adjective phrase translation of the textbook entitled *Inside the Kingdom by Carmen Bin Ladin and Its Translation into Kisah Hidupku di Arab Saudi*.
3. Describing the naturalness of the adjective phrase translation of the textbook entitled *Inside the Kingdom by Carmen Bin Ladin and Its Translation into Kisah Hidupku di Arab Saudi*.

#### **E. Limitation of the Study**

The study limited to the analysis of adjective phrase translation of the textbook entitled *Inside the Kingdom by Carmen Bin Ladin and Its Translation into Kisah Hidupku di Arab Saudi*. Therefore, the researcher merely focuses on three translation criteria for examining whether the adjective phrases are accuracy, clearness, and naturalness in Indonesian as a target language.

#### **F. Benefit of the Study**

The benefits of the study can be both theoretical and practical.

1. Theoretically, it is useful for as follows:
  - a. Developing a knowledge of translation field
  - b. Understanding the criteria of good translation, including *accuracy*, *clearness*, and *naturalness* in more details, and
  - c. Seeing the difference of the English and Indonesian grammatical structures.

2. Practically, it gives beneficial for:
  - a. Translating other textbooks, particularly in relation to adjective phrase translation
  - b. Developing a translation strategy, and
  - c. Producing a good translation work.

### **G. Organization of Research Paper**

The researcher organizes this research paper in order to make an easier understanding. This paper is divided into five chapters. Chapter I discusses introduction including background of the study, previous study, problem statements, objective of the study, limitation of the study, benefit of the study and organization of research paper.

Chapter II is underlying theory consisting of translation definition, translation process, translation method, types of translation, meaning in translation, translation evaluation, and adjective phrase. Chapter III is research method comprising object of the research, data and data source, method of data collection and techniques of the data analysis.

Chapter IV discusses data analysis and discussion. Finally, chapter V draws conclusion and suggestion.