

CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

A. Background of the Study

Human beings are social creatures, it means that they cannot be separated from human life. Human life is related to communication. They have to cooperate with one another that can be carried out in a communication. It means they need a communication. In our environment the people can express their idea, feeling, suggestion, agreement, disagreement, happiness, sadness with do communicate with the people around them. Talks about communication, the people who connect with another people are use language. Language appears and develops because of the interaction one individual to another in human socialize. Language is humane. In another word, all of the people are cultured with their own language facility. Everywhere the language is resulted with the same statement tools and used for communication importance actually for speech. Language takes a power in humanity so that the people can not change it.

According to Sapir (1921) in Alwasilah (1989:7) “language is a purely human and non-instinctive method of communicating ideas, emotions, and desires by means of a system of voluntary produced symbols”. Language takes the important role for people. It is an important aspect of the human interaction. Language is the media for the people to

express themselves either individual or social creature. Language is also considered as the reflection of someone's personality because language is translated as the reflection of their feeling, mind and their manner. In addition language is the integration and social adaptation of one people to another to develop their civilization. With regards to foreign language instruction, Skinner's verbal behavior (1957) in Fauziati (2009:18) described language as a system of verbal operants. People use language for their communication tool of their activity in society. The characteristic of communication is verbal communication or the communication that happen either by oral or written. Many people in the world need much more information to develop their knowledge. The people often use media in communicate with another people. Some of the information they need can be found in mass media. It includes of written or mass media such as newspaper, magazine, tabloid, and bulletin and technological media.

In the growth of nation life, it will be very difficult to ignore the authority of foreign language. However it may be the communication a nation to another should take an important role of its growth. The mastery of foreign language is one of the short way to communicate effectively, especially English. It has been a function as the International language, science and technological language, trade, and politic. Foreign language has many function. First, it is a tool for the relation of one nation to another. Second, it is a tool to develop Indonesian language become

modern language and the last it is for the benefit of modern science and technology for national construction.

Learning a foreign language is different from learning one's mother tongue. A foreign language learner will meet many of difficulties in learning target language. It is not easy for the beginner because they tend to learn a target language in the same ways as what they have learned in their native language. As we know that many knowledge sources are written in English and English is a widespread International language. Many books in Indonesia are written in foreign language especially in English.

Translating is very important to get the information and new discovery. Without translating, the scientist might be missed it. They cannot follow the development of science, in addition if they disable to read in foreign language. It is done because of many things. Firstly, as the development nation, Indonesia wants to increase the development in science and technology area with translate the books of science and technology which is written from foreign language into Indonesian overwhelming. Second, many of science and technology books are written in foreign language, especially in English, meanwhile many of the consumers of that books get the difficulty to get the source language well. Third, the limitation ability of our scholars to write their written both of the part. We can see there is a few of science and technology books are written into Indonesian in libraries.

Translation is the replacement of textual material in one language (SL) by equivalence textual material in another language (TL) see (Catford, 1969:20) in (Sutopo and Candraningrum, 2001:1).

Nida and Taber in their book *The Theory and Practice of Translation* in Widyamartaya (1989:11) states that translating consist in reproducing in the receptor language the closest natural equivalence of the source language message, first in terms of meaning and secondly in terms of style.

Translation is not as easy as the people might think. It is needed some strategies and crucial process to get an ideal translate and its equivalence. Finding equivalence is the most problematic in the translation stages. The comparison text which is from SL to TL text in different language inevitably involves of equivalence strategies. Equivalence can be said become the most central issues in translation. There are so many of theorists with their own ideas, thoughts and opinions.

According to Vinay and Dalbarnet in Leonardi (2004) view as equivalence-oriented translation as a procedure which 'replicates the same situation as in the original, whilst using completely different wording' (ibid.:342). They also suggest that, if this procedure is applied during the translation process, it can maintain the stylistic impact of the SL text in the TL text. According to them, equivalence is therefore the ideal method when the translator has to deal with proverbs, idioms, clichés, nominal or adjectival phrases and the onomatopoeia of animal sounds. In translation, a

translator needs to take care about the meaning which is meant in the source language to target language. A translator has to cleverly in mixing the source context into the target one. Those a translator needs some strategy to make their translation welfare and equivalence. There are kinds of translation strategy using in translation, i.e deletion, addition, and structural adjustment/ shift strategy. The writer finds some strategy that used in the novel entitled *The Hunger Games*. For the example:

SL : *I prop myself up on one elbow.*
 TL : *Aku bertumpu pada sikuku.*

In this utterance case the translator make deletion word of **one**. In another hand in the target language (TL) there is not word of **one** which translated into **satu**. The word **satu** has been deleted by the translator to make the reader get the message from the text. Besides, the text is readable and understanding. Here a translator makes an equivalence strategy by using deletion strategy. Another strategy that used by the translator here is addition, here the writer finds its example:

SL : *Of course, she did.*
 TL : *Tentu saja, dia pasti mimpi buruk.*

The example above seems that its translation is added by **mimpi buruk**. It should be *Tentusaja, dia pasti*. The translation has been added **mimpi buruk** to make its translation gets better understanding for the reader when they read the text.

Considering those examples above, the researcher is interested in analyzing the translation further of the novel and writes it down as a study

entitled *Equivalence Strategy Used in Translating The Hunger Games novel into Indonesian*.

B. Previous Study

There are many kind of research which has relevance with this research. The first research comes from Maslahah (UMS, 2010). She was a student who graduated from Muhammadiyah University of Surakarta. Her research entitled *A Translation Analysis of Deletion Strategy in Subtitling of The Fillm Entitled A Cinderella Story*. Her objectives of the study are to describe: (1) the linguistic form deletion strategy in subtitling, (2) the reasons of the subtitler in using deletion strategy, (3) the number of subtitling which is equivalence and non equivalence. The writer wants to analyze one of the strategies that subtitler uses in subtitling based on translation rules. The writer employs descriptive qualitative method. By this method, the writer uses the subtitling *A Cinderella Story* film as the data source, and the data are Indonesian simple sentence. As the comparison, there are also data from the manuscript in English. The technique of the data collection is documentation technique. The technique of analysis the data is comparing technique. The results of this research show that: first, there are 4 linguistic forms of deletion which were used by the subtitler in subtitling. From 60 data, the writer finds 73 cases because 13 data contains more than one, There are 62 or 84,94% case belongs to words, 3 or 4,1% case belongs to phrase, 1 or 1,37% case belongs to

clause, 7 or 9,59% case belongs to sentence. Second, from 60 data, there are 9 or 15% data belongs to reason general aim, 7 or 11,67% data belongs to reason duration, 44 or 73,34% data belongs to reason readability. Third, from 60 data, there are 56 or 93,33% belongs to equivalence, 4 or 6,67% data belongs to non equivalence.

The next research comes from Hidayati (UNNES, 2009) graduated student from Semarang State University whose research entitled *Textual Equivalence in Indonesian Translated Version of J.K Rowling's novel Harry Potter and The Half Blood Prince*. Her research used qualitative approach to identify the result of the analysis using the English-Indonesian translation of the novel of *Harry Potter and the Half-Blood Prince*. Document and observation methods are used to collect the data. The document method is employed as the data are in the form of printed text English and Indonesian version of the novel. The observation involves several types, namely; observing, identifying, comparing, classifying, evaluating. The result of this study shows that there were five types of cohesion found in the English-Indonesian translation of the novel *Harry Potter and the Half-Blood Prince*. They are reference, substitution, ellipsis, conjunction, and lexical cohesion.

The writer chooses both titles above because they have a relevance relation. Certainly, the writer's research is different with those previous research. It can be seen from the aim and the object each other. The data of the writer research is the novel entitled *The Hunger Games*, meanwhile the

first research takes from subtitling in the film entitled *A Cinderella Story*, second research takes J.K Rowling's novel entitled *Harry Potter and The Half Blood Prince*. The aims of the writer's research are to classify the variation of equivalence strategy in the novel entitled *The Hunger Games* and its translation. Second, the aim is to describe the implication of equivalence strategy including of deletion, addition, and shift strategy in the novel entitled *The Hunger Games*. The aim from the first researcher study about the equivalence strategy used deletion strategy in the subtitling of the film entitled *A Cinderella Story*. Another researcher writes her research to classify the variation of textual equivalence in the novel entitled *Harry Potter and The Half Blood Prince*. Besides, to describe equivalence-non equivalence in J.K Rowling's novel *Harry Potter and The Half Blood Prince*.

C. Limitation of the Study

The writer limits the research in chapter one which entirely has five chapters in the novel entitled *The Hunger Games* and limits equivalence strategy by using addition, deletion, and shift strategy to get the naturalness and achieve the equivalence of the message and also she tries to imply the linguistic form such as word, phrase, clause and even sentence in the novel entitled *The Hunger Games* and classifies them based on its function in the sentence. Translation field is very challenging to face out by a new comer translator. There are many of researcher

analyze the translation work with different strategy to achieve an equivalence translation but most of them just use deletion or shift strategy only. Here, the researcher tries to reach that equivalence translation through addition, deletion and shift strategy. She uses the theory of equivalence strategy from Nida (1975) in Nababan (2004:38-44).

D. Problem Statement

Based on the background, the researcher formulates the problem statement as follows:

1. What are the linguistic forms of equivalence strategy through addition, deletion, and shift strategy in the novel entitled *The Hunger Games*?
2. Which is the dominant strategy used by the translator to achieve the equivalence in the novel entitled *The Hunger Games* and its translation?
3. How is equivalence and non—equivalence translation of the novel entitled *The Hunger Games*?

E. Objective of the Study

Based on the problem statements, the writer has the following objectives:

1. To classify the linguistic form used in equivalence strategy of the novel entitled *The Hunger Games* and its translation.

2. To describe the dominant strategy used by the translator to achieve the equivalence in the novel of *The Hunger Games* and its translation.
3. To describe the translation equivalence and non—equivalence *The Hunger Games* novel and its translation.

F. Benefit of the Study

There are two benefits in this study:

1. Theoretical Benefit

- a. This research can add information in translation field, especially when the language learner wants to carry out the similarity or further research about the equivalence translation through addition, deletion, and shift strategy.
- b. This research gives more understanding about equivalence strategy of translating the novel.
- c. This research gives more information about the equivalence strategy on translating process.

2. Practical Benefit

- a. This research can be used by the students as a reference in conducting the other research or as reading source to enlarge their knowledge.
- b. The result of this research can give input to enrich the teacher's reference in equivalence strategy, especially addition, deletion, and shift strategy.

- c. The result of the research gives benefit to the translator in order to improve their abilities.

G. Research Paper Organization

This research paper is divided into five chapters as follows :

Chapter I is introduction which covers background of the study, problem statement, objective of the study, benefit of the study, and research paper organization.

Chapter II underlying theory which involves notion of translation, process of translation, types of translation, principle of translation, accuracy of the translation, translation equivalence, problems of equivalence in translation, equivalence strategies, parts of linguistic form, and the element of sentence based on its function.

Chapter III is research method which contains research method used by the writer in conducting the research. The writer presents the point of research method, namely: type of the research, subject of the study, object of the study, data and data source, method of collecting data, and technique for analyzing the data. In this case the researcher uses the descriptive qualitative to analyze and compare the equivalence strategy through addition, deletion and even shift strategy in the novel entitled *The Hunger Games* into Indonesian. Moreover the researcher analyzes the equivalence—non equivalence by equivalence strategy in *The Hunger Games* novel.

Chapter IV discusses the research finding and discussion.

Chapter V is conclusion and suggestion.