

CHAPTER I INTRODUCTION

A. Background of the Study

Man uses media in their communication. Almost of people know that English as a foreign language is very important in the life. The people use English language as International language. Nowadays, human being use English language in profession, for example translation. Almost of the people need translation in their occupation. Translation belongs to Applied of Linguistics.

The meaning of translation is translating the Sources Language (SL) into the Target Language (TL). Macheli (2000:11) in (Lestari, 2009:2) states, “There are two requirements for a good translation”. Hornby (1993:3) states that “translation is a type of intercultural communication which enables a widening of the audience of particular text across language boundaries”. From the definition above, it can be proved into the example of the phenomena from the movie and subtitle. The researcher finds the example as follows:

1. **SL:** Well, I ‘m going to go out on limb and assume that your department not my disposal.
TL: *Jadi aku bisa berasumsi bahwa departemen mu tidak mengabaikanku.*
2. **SL:** The address of the house where the Miller murders occurred is 2976 Piedmont Way St. Louis.
TL: *Alamat dari keluarga Miller di 2976 Piedmont Way di St Louis.*

The examples above are adjective clause and its translation. It can be seen from the SL to TL. It has different content and type of translation. The first example from the 0001/SM/SL1/TL1/AD is “Well, I ‘m going to go out on limb and assume “that your department not my disposal”. The first clause is “Well, I’m going to go out limb and assume”. It is called ‘independent clause’ (main clause). Independent clause makes complete sense its own. The second clause from 0001/SM/SL1/TL1/AD is “that your department not my disposal”. The clause is called by “dependent clause” (subordinate clause). The subordinate clause describes the noun “on limb and assume”. The adjective clause of “Well, I ‘m going to go out on limb and assume “that your department not my disposal” is translated into 001/SM/SL1/TL1/AD, “*bahwa departemen mu tidak mengabaikanku*”. The Indonesian translates of “*bahwa departemen mu tidak mengabaikanku*” is “noun clause”.

The second example from 0002/SM/SL2/TL2/AD is “the address of the house where the Miller murders occurred” is 2976 Piedmont Way St. Louis. The first clause is “the address of the house is 2976 Piedmont Way St. Louis”. It called ‘main clause’, because the main clause makes complete sense its own. The second clause is “where the Miller murders occurred” is called ‘*subordinate clause*’. The clause “where the Miller murders occurred” is called adjective clause in the sentence. The subordinate clause describes or qualifies the noun ‘house’. “The address of the house where the Miller murders occurred is 2976 Piedmont Way St. Louis” translated into “*Alamat*

dari keluarga Miller”. In this case, adjective clause that are translated into “noun phrase”.

Adjective Clause is a clause that consists of ‘Independent clause’ (main clause) and ‘Dependent clause’ (subordinate clause). Frank (1972:276) states that “Adjective Clause is formed of introductory word subordinates the adjective clause into a main clause. The introductory word also performs one of three functions in adjective clause. (1) nominal function,(2) adjectival function,(adverbial function). The types of adjective clause are classified according antecedent that introductory word. For example: *who* (*whom* for object), (*whose* for possessive) refer to the person (also pets): which refer to things.

“The adjective clause can be changed into adjective phrase, adjective clause in complex sentence, and etc. It has many types of objective pronoun, so it has the difficulties, which are dependent clause that modifies a noun. They describe and identify the information about a noun” (Azar, 1989:238). Considering those explanations and phenomena above, the writer then, is interested in analyzing the English- Indonesian Translation of Adjective Clause in *Sinister Movie* and its Subtitle. Thus, the research is entitled *The Translation Analysis of Adjective Clause in Sinister Movie and its Subtitle*.

B. Previous Study

Previous study that is related to this research is conducted by Prasetyaningtyas (UMS,2008) entitled *A Translation Analysis Shifts of Verb and Verb Phrase on Harry Potter and the Goblet of Fire into Harry Potter Dan Piala Api*. From this research, the data in the form of verb and verb phrase. She discussed the classification and the type of verb and verb phrase and described the equivalence translation. The research results are there are eight types of verb and types of phrase. There are two shifts of translation namely: category shift and level of shift. Each shifts rules how the word are changed such as verb into adjective, verb into noun, verb into adverb, verb into preposition, verb into verb + partikel lah, verb into directive pronoun. She also found translation shift belong to level shift. Verb is translated into verb phrase, verb phrase; verb is translated into adverb, and verb into preposition.

The second research is conducted by Lestari entitled *A Translation of Adjective on Sydney Sheldon's The Star Shine Down into Kilau Bintang Menerangi Bumi*. She shows that there are nine kinds of variation of adjective translation. From 116 data adjectives, there are three variations of category shift; they are adjectives into verb, adjective into noun, adjective into adverb. The variations are level shifts, namely adjective into verb phrase, adjective into adjective phrase, adjective into noun phrase, and adjective into a clause.

From 116 data, there are 115 or 99%, 115 % are equivalent translation and only one datum or 0.86% belongs to noun equivalent translation.

The research above is different from the writer's, because the source subject is different. In this research, the data source is Indonesian-English sentences containing Adjective Clause and its translation. From the first researcher, she finds about the shift of verb and verb phrase, while the writer researches the Adjective Clause containing the movie. And the second researcher *A Translation of Adjective on Sydney Sheldon's The Star Shine Down into Kilau Bintang Menerangi Bumi*, it has different topic from the writer's.

This research is original because the writer wants to research about translation analysis of Adjective Clause in *Sinister Movie* and its Subtitle. In this research the writer wants to describe the type of translation, the message equivalence of Adjective Clause in *Sinister Movie* and Its Subtitle.

C. Problem Statement

Based on the research background, the writer formulates the following problem statements:

1. What type translation shifts of Adjective Clause in *Sinister Movie* into the Subtitle?
2. What is the equivalence of translation in *Sinister Movie* and its Subtitle?

D. Objective of the Study

The objectives of the study are:

1. To identify translation shifts of Adjective Clause in *Sinister* Movie into the subtitle.
2. To describe the equivalence of Adjective Clause in *Sinister* Movie and its Subtitle.

E. Limitation of the Study

In the research, the writer analyzes the types of the translation applied the Adjective Clause, the equivalence of translation and its translation. The data are analyzed by using The theory and Practice of Translation theory written by Nida and Taber (1969:33-36), Translation theory is written by Nord (2001:7-10), Course Book on translation theory is written by Azar (1989:238 – 257) and *Klausur Perlengkapan dalam Bahasa Indonesia* is written by Lipoliwa (1990:54-70)

F. Benefit of the Study

From this research, the writer hopes that this study has benefit for the readers. Thus, the significance of this research includes the followings:

1. Theoretical Benefit

a. Students

The results of this research can be used as an additional knowledge to improve students' abilities in analyzing the translation of adjective clause.

b. Teacher

The writer hopes this study can be applied by the teacher in the process of teaching learning of adjective clause in translation study.

c. Lecturer

The result of this research can give the additional information to the lecturer in teaching translation deals with adjective clause.

2. Practical Benefit

a. Other Researcher

The result of the study can be used to stimulate other researcher to conduct further research related to this research from other points of view.

b. Viewers

The researcher hopes that all of the readers are able to translate adjective clause properly and also able to make further analysis.

G. Research Paper Organization

This Research paper organization is divided into five chapters:

The organization of this research paper is arranged systematically. The following research paper organization consists of five chapters and each chapter is sub divided into further divisions. In brief, the research paper organization can be arranged as follows.

Chapter I contains Introduction. It includes background of the study, previous study, problem of the study, limitation of the problem, objective of the study, and research paper organization.

Chapter II consists of underlying theory. It will discuss with the notion of translation, process of translation, types of translation, equivalence in translation, problem of translation, notion of adjective clause, type of adjective clause, and type of Indonesian clause.

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

Chapter IV is research finding and discussion. The research results describe the dominant translation variations used of Adjective Clause in *Sinister* movie, classify the types used of Adjective Clause and Translation Shift in *Sinister* movie, and describe the equivalence of Adjective Clause translated into Indonesian.

Chapter V is conclusion and suggestion, beside the last part is bibliography and appendix