

CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

A. Background of the Study

Interaction handles a part of important aspects in the social life. People use language in their interaction in order to get many informations from others. They learn other language(s) to add their knowledge. The translation is one ways to learn another language(s). It is done with the reason that many science and literature books written in English. Many Indonesian people understand well foreign language especially English. These books are not only used by certain expert or people mastering English well but also people in general, so translation can be a good choice.

Translation is not an easy work since one needs certain capability in doing this work. Newmark (1991: 6) states that:

“Translation is craft consisting in the attempt to replace a written message and or statement in another language. Each exercise involves some kind of loss meaning due to a number of factor, it provokes a continuous tension, a dialect, an argument based on the claims of each language.”

A task of the translator is not simple, s/he should understand the cultural background of both languages especially the background of the text to be translated. Dolet in Nida (1974: 15) states that the translator should have a perfect knowledge of the language from which s/he is translating and an equal excellent knowledge of the language into which he is translating.

Nida (1964: 150) notes:

“A translator must have a satisfactory knowledge of the source language. He must understand not only the obvious content of the message but also the subtleties of the meaning, the significant emotive values of words and stylistic features which determine flavor and the feel of the message. Even more important that knowledge of the resources of the source language is a control of the receptor language”.

From the previous statement shows that the translator must have reliable knowledge and experience in his field.

To convey the message successfully to the readers, the translator usually finds some difficulties. Nababan (1999: 54-60) describes the difficulties in translating as : (1) there are differences between the system of the source language and of the target language, (2) the complexity of semantics and stylistic, (3) the capability level of each translator is different and (4) the quality degree of the source language is various, it means that the quality of difficulties degree in source language is various. To add Nababan's statement Baker (1991: 20) explains that

“Non-equivalent “non-equivalent at word level is also a problem in translating non-equivalent at word level means that the target language has no direct equivalent for a word which occurs in the source text. The type and the level of difficulty posed can vary tremendously depending on the nature of not equivalent. Different kind of non-equivalence required different strategies to solve, some very straight forward, others more involve and difficult to handle.”

In novel *Crime and Punishment* by Fyodor Dostoyevsky translated into *Kejahatan dan Hukuman* by Ahmad Faisal Tarigan is one of translation work which is necessary to be researched. There are cases of loss and gain (in which the writer will focus on) which add or change any meaning or information conveyed by the source language text. The following is the

example of loss cases:

The source language (SL)

At the beginning of July, during an extremely hot spell, towards evening, a young man left the closets he rented from tenants in S-y Lane, walked out of the street, and slowly, as if indecisively headed for the K-n Bridge.

He had safely avoid meeting his landlady on the stairs. His closets was located just under the roof of a tall, five storied house, and was more like a cupboard than a room. As for the landlady, from whom he rented his closets with dinner and maid service include, she lived one flight below, in separate rooms and every time he went out. He could not fail to past by the landlady's kitchen, the door of which almost always stood wide open to the stairs. And each time he passed by, the young man felt some painful and cowardly sensation, which made him wince with shame. He was over his head in debt to the landlady and was afraid of meeting her.

The target language (TL)

Udara sore di bulan itu bukan main gerahnya. Seorang pemuda tampak keluar dari kamarnya yang terletak di loteng sebuah pondokan. Dengan mengendap-endap dia melangkah ke jembatan K. Dia sengaja berbuat begitu untuk menghindari kamar ibu kosnya di lantai bawah. Setiap kali keluar dia harus melewati pintu kamar induk semangnya yang selalu dibiarkan terbuka. Setiap kali melewati kamar itu ia merasa tersiksa, merasa kecut; ia selalu lewat dengan kepala tertunduk karena malu. Sebab ia sudah beberapa bulan menunggak sewa kamar.

The translator, in this case, has minimized the words from two paragraphs into one paragraph. He loss parts of the paragraph because according to the translator's perspective there are some useless words in a source language. It can be understood because the message can be conveyed well by the translator. But the detail of the source language illustration can not be understood by the readers. That means the readers can not understand all the situation, and illustration that experienced by all the character on the source language text, but they only understand the essence of the novel. The readers only receive the message but loss the point or the details of the novel.

They miss some information that they should get from the source language text or original novel. It can be seen from the SL *he rented from the tenants in S-y Lane, on the stairs, his closets was located just under the roof of tall, five storied house, and was more like cupboard than a room. As for the landlady, from whom he rented his closets with dinner and maid service include ... in separate room, ... kitchen, and was afraid of meeting her.* All the words above does not have an equivalent message in TL, but, the translator also add the dependent clause *yang teletak di loteng sebuah pondokan*. The addition also found in ... *kamar ibu kosnya* and *pintu kamar* in TL. It makes the message of SL of this paragraph is inaccurate. All the omission and the addition above can be seen on the paragraph that sign by underline.

B. Research Problem

This study focuses on:

1. What is the most dominant between loss and gain in each paragraph translation of *Crime and Punishment* into *Kejahatan dan Hukuman* ?
2. How is the accuracy of the English – Indonesian translation of each paragraph in the novel *Crime and Punishment* into *Kejahatan dan Hukuman* ?
3. What types of translation in novel *Crime and Punishment* into *Kejahatan dan Hukuman* ?

C. The Objective of the Study

1. To determine and describe the most dominant of loss and gain by the

translator in each paragraph translation of *Crime and Punishment* into *Kejahatan dan Hukuman*.

2. To know and describe the accuracy of English – Indonesian translation of the novel *Crime and Punishment* into *Kejahatan dan Hukuman*
3. To know and describe the types of translation in novel *Crime and Punishment* into *Kejahatan dan Hukuman*

D. Benefits of the Study

1. For English learners who study translation: they will get the information and the little knowledge about loss and gain in every translation book
2. Gives more information and references about translation for other researcher who study about translating novels or literature works.
3. Gives information to the reader about the effects of loss and gain in the translation of the novel.

E. The Previous Research

Suprpto (2002), entitled *A Study on the Translation of Principals of Pragmatics by Geoffrey Leech into Prinsip-prinsip Pragmatic by M. D. D. Oka*. In his study Suprpto used a descriptive qualitative method. The aim of the study are : to find the dominant type of loss and gain done by the translator in the translation of book principals of pragmatics and to find the effectiveness of loss and gain in the translation of book *Principles of Pragmatics into Prinsip-prinsip Pragmatik*. He takes 221 data from the first three chapters, and analyzes 30 data as the examples. As the result of the study

Supraptono concludes from all cases of loss (74 cases), 18 cases or 24,3% are the effective loss 14,9% (11 data) are in effective. The dominant type of them are the lessening loss (45 cases or 60,8%), that is, the loss which lessen or changes the idea, messages meaning of the source language text. For the cases of gain (147 cases) there are 110 cases (74% of all gain cases) which are categorized as the effective gain. The others are ineffective category (23 cases or 25,7%) and the changing gain category (14 cases or 9,5%). Opposite with the loss cases, the dominant type of these gain case are effective, only 26% are not effective (with the changing gain category is included are not effective).

Neneng Marlina, a student of UMS, conducted a translation study entitle *A Descriptive Study on Translation of Sari Ayu Cosmetic Product*. Marlina used a descriptive research. The objective of her research are to describe the accuracy of message based on the source language and target language, to describe the types of meaning that used in the Sari Ayu Facial Cosmetics Product, and to describe the rank shift that used in the translation based on the sentence structure. As the result of the research Marlina draws the conclusion: the first, from 54 data there are 40 (74,70%) accurate and 14 (25,93%) inaccurate, the second, for the types of meaning, the writer finds that from 54 number of data, 44(81,48%) data have no change variation of the types of meaning and 10(18,52%) data have change variation of the types of meaning and the third, relevant with the rank-shift of the sentence structure, the writer finds that from 54 numbers of data, 19(35,2%) data have rank-shift and 35(64,81%) data have no rank-shift.

F. Paper Organization

This paper is organized as follows:

Chapter I starts with introduction which consists of background of the study, research problem, objectives of the study, benefit of the study, and research paper organization.

Chapter II presents the notion of translation, the process of translation, type of translation, the problem of translation, loss and gain, the accuracy of translation, evaluation on translation, and linguistic unit.

Chapter III deals with research method consisting of the type of the research, the object of the study, source of data, the technique of data collection, and the technique of data analysis.

Chapter IV analysis and discussion of the finding.

Chapter V deals with some conclusion and suggestion.