

CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

A. Background of Study

As the positive effect of globalization, everybody can learn knowledge and technology easily. To get it, they should have the ability mastering foreign language especially English language. But there is a problem in society, because the majority of Indonesian readers only master Indonesian, only few of them that understand well foreign language. There are many reasons, such on, they do not have a chance to study abroad and they do not enough money to support their study.

English can not only be used in international communication, but also in many other fields. English undoubtedly plays a very important role in the field of science and technology as long as science textbooks are still in English. So, the need for a translation arises when people want to know the content of the text written in a language that he does not know, especially English.

Good result of translation does not change the intention of the original text from source language to target language. A translator is expected be able to transfer a message of source language clearly. So translation plays in which the translator has great responsibility to give contributions not only for his nation but for the entire world.

In Indonesia, translation develops well. It is proved by the spread of more translation books which are not only in scientific and literary work but also the commodity products. The translator help to translate foreign language into Indonesian version, especially English language. It makes easier to understand the contents of the text for the people who do not master foreign language. Besides, Newmark (1988: 5) in *A Text Book of Translation* says that “translation as a profession practiced in international organization, government department, public companies and translation agency”. Translators have good future because it can give some money for them.

Translating Indonesian into English is not simple work. It needs an enough capability. Nida (1969: 15) states that:

“A translator should has capabilities in doing this work such as : (1) having complete knowledge of the source, (2) having complete knowledge of the target language, (3) having intimate acquaintance with subject matter, (4) having complete knowledge of translation theory”.

The main aim of translation is to convey the message of the original text to the reader in to the receptor language. The most important this in reading a translated book is understanding the message of the original text. Moreover, if the translator understands the message of a science book incorrect, it could be fatal. The translator should be sure that his work will not cause misunderstanding to the readers.

To produce good translation, i.e., a translation which does not make misunderstanding and convey the message successfully to the readers, a

translator usually finds some difficulties. Nababan (1999: 54-60) describes that difficulties in translation are:

(1) there are differences between the system of source language and of the target language, (2) the complexity of semantic and stylistic, (3) the capability level of its translator is different and (4) the quality degree of the source language text a various.

Nida (1969: 5) also finds non-equivalence in the translation work as one of the problems. He exemplifies the translation of the Bible. There is a problem of equivalence for those who have no *snow*, how can they understand a passage in the Bible that speaks about “*white as snow*” if they do not know snow, how can they identify a word. This problem in translating must be solved in the correct strategies. If a translator has the capability of handling this difficulty, he will produce good translation. Although the translator omits some pieces of information in restructuring and adds explanation which do not exist in the source language text.

The translator has some purposes in translating English text into Indonesian. The first, scientific translation is intended to transfer and absorb scientific works from modern country to make progress in developing technology. Secondly, literary translation is intended to give entertainment references and comparison between Indonesian literary works and others. In translating literary work, PT Gramedia Pustaka Utama, as one of the big publishers in Indonesia published some works to increase the interest of reading Indonesian people. There are some functions of books such as to give the readers entertainment and valuable experience from the writer, to the

shape of mentality and personality, and to widen the readers' knowledge and to help the readers who do not master English.

The novel *Memoirs of a Geisha* : *Memoar Seorang Geisha* as the translation of the original novel *Memoirs of a Geisha* by Arthur Golden is translation work which is necessary to be researched. There are some cases of additions and subtractions (in which the writer will focus on) which change any meaning or information conveyed in this novel. For examples:

(1a) *I was not born and raised to be a Kyoto geisha. I was not even born in Kyoto. I am a fisherman's daughter from a little town called Yoroido on the sea of Japan (SL)*

(1b) *Aku tidak lahir dan dibesarkan untuk menjadi geisha Kyoto. Aku anak nelayan dari kota kecil bernama Yoroido di laut Jepang. (TL)*

Based on the example above, the author omits one sentence in source language text, that is *I was not even born in Kyoto*. It is done to avoid repetition message in target language. Because the message has been transferred in the first sentence.

(2a) *As the matter of fact, one day many years ago. (SL)*

(2b) *Bertahun – tahun yang lalu. (TL)*

The examples above show that the translator implements one type of subtraction namely transitional. It is stated before, transitional is short paraphrase. It can be seen on the phrase *As the matter of fact, one day many years ago* (2a). It is translated *Bertahun – tahun yang lalu* (2b). It means that subtraction happens on the phrase *As the matter of fact, one day many years*

ago. After looking at the translation of (2b) it can conclude that transitional is an effective manner to paraphrase a long into shorter words.

(3a) *Queen of the South*. (SL)

(3b) *Ratu yang berkuasa di Negeri Selatan*. (TL)

For the readers, the phrase *Queen of the South* sometimes still make confusion because the two words, (Queen and South), do not give a clear meaning. It is necessary to modify the translation to make the meaning sense more.

The writer finds on interesting phenomenon to be analyzed mainly with addition and subtraction in English-Indonesia in novel “*Memoirs of a Geisha*” by Arthur Golden entitled “*An Analysis of English-Indonesia Translation in Novel Memoirs of a Geisha by Arthur Golden into Memoirs of a Geisha: Memoar Seorang Geisha by Listiana Srisanti*”.

B. Related Literature Review

First, Neneng Marlina in 2002 did a research entitled *A Describe Study on Translation of Sari Ayu Cosmetic Product*. In her study, Marlina uses a descriptive research. The objectives of this research are to describe the accuracy of message based on SL and TL, to describe the types of meaning that occur on the label of *Sari Ayu* facial cosmetic product and to describe the rank-shift that happened in the Indonesian English based on the sentence structure. The result of her study shows that: (1) from 54 data there are 40 (74,70%) accurate and 14 (25,93%) inaccurate, (2) for the types of meaning,

the writer finds that from 54 number of data, there are 44 (81,48%) data have no change variation of the types of meaning and 10 (18,52%) data have the change variation of the types of meaning, and (3) relevant with the rank-shift of the sentence structure, the writer finds that from 54 numbers of data, there are 19 (35,2%) data have the rank-shift and 35 (64,81%) data have no rank-shift.

Second, Supraptono in 2002 conducted a study to fulfill of the requirement for Bachelor Degree in English Department of Muhammadiyah University of Surakarta entitled *A Study on the Translation of Principle Pragmatics by Geoffrey Leech into Prinsip-Prinsip Pragmatic by M.D.D. Oka*. He uses a descriptive-qualitative method and takes 221 data from the first three chapters. From all the data, he analyzes 30 data. The aims of his study are to find the dominant type of loss and gain done by the translator and to find the effective of them in the translation of book *Principles of Pragmatics* into *Prinsip-Prinsip Pragmatik*. The result of his research shows that the loss cases of the translation are not effective whereas the gain cases of the translation are quite effective.

In the research, the writer analyzes on the addition and subtraction in Arthur Golden's *Memoirs of a Geisha* and *Memoirs of a Geisha : Memoar Seorang Geisha* by Listiana Srisanti which uses as the object.

C. Problem Statements

Based on the background of this research, the problems that will be done in this research are:

1. What kinds of addition and subtraction occur in the English-Indonesian translation in that novel?
2. Is the translation message from the source language into the target language equivalent?

D. Research Objective

The objectives that will be obtained of this research are:

1. To describe the kinds of addition and subtraction occur in English-Indonesian translation.
2. To describe the equivalence of the message from the source language into the target language

E. Research Benefit

The benefits of this research are going to give positive contribution for:

1. English learners

This research can be used as additional knowledge to improve student's ability in analyzing additions and subtractions in translation.

2. Other researchers

They will get benefits as a little addition reference for future research connected with the kinds of addition and subtraction in translation.

3. English lecturers

The result of this research can be useful as addition information for lecturers, especially addition and subtraction in translation.

F. Thesis Organization

The thesis organization is arranged as follows:

Chapter I is introduction, which covers the background of the study, related literature review, problem statement, research objectives, research benefits, and thesis organization.

Chapter II presents the underlying theory, which involves the notion of translation, types of translation, principles of translation, process of translation, problem of translation, additions and subtractions in translation, the meaning of equivalence, types of equivalence, and evaluation on translation.

Chapter III focuses on research method, which consists of the type of research, data and data source, technique of collecting data, and technique of analyzing data.

Chapter IV is data analysis dealing with analysis and discussion.

Chapter V is conclusion and suggestion.