

CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

A. Background of the Study

English is an important language because it is used as international language. Unfortunately not all people have the same opportunity to study foreign language, including English. So it is so obvious that translation is needed to make those people who do not have the opportunity to study a foreign language, to understand the real message through this translation.

Translation is not an easy work. To make a good translation, the translator must be able to catch correctly the author's idea, thought, and message. Then the translator must be able to express them in the target language naturally. It means that if the readers read it, they will not realize that they read a translation's work.

A translation needs certain capability in doing this work. Oetinger in Nord states that:

Translating may be defined as the process of transforming signs or representations into other signs or representations. If the originals have some significance, we generally require that their images also have the same significance, or, more realistically, as nearly the same significance as we can get. Keeping significance invariant is the central problem in translating between natural language. (2001: 6)

To produce a good translation that does not make misunderstanding and convey the message successfully to the readers, a translator usually find some difficulties. As quoted by Maftukin (2001: 9), Nababan (1999: 54 – 60) describes the difficulties in translating as: (1) there are the differences

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

As a means of communication, language can be written and spoken. Written language uses many kinds of indirect communication, for example: newspaper, magazines, novel, letter, script, etc, and the spoken language is done directly in communication, for example: conversation, discussion, interview, debate, etc. Sometimes people express their idea or argument through written script, because they feel freer and easier to explore their ideas or thought than they do in spoken language. There are many ideas or thought from famous people in this world such as: Mahatma Gandhi, John F. Kennedy, Kahlil Gibran, etc expressed by written script. This kind of script is called *wise words*. In general, *wise words* contain ideas and suggest information about a good reflection of life. Or in another words, we can say that wise words are growing collection of contributed articles, by an impressive assortment of expert, that are germane to our subject. (www.google.com)

Here, the researcher tries to analyze the translations of Gede Prama to the wise words he put in his writing. Gede Prama is one of the famous writers in the Indonesia. Most of his books are containing of morality and spiritual message. Here, there are some quotations of wise words from the most famous people and try to translate it into Indonesian. *Hidup Sejahtera*

Selamanya, Kaya Raya Selamanya, and Dengan Hati Menuju Tempat Tertinggi are three of seven books that have been published. And it is necessary to be researched by the writer because there are some omissions and additions in this translation process.

Example:

1. (SL) *A happy person is not a person in a certain set of circumstances, but rather a person with a certain set of attitudes.*

(TL) *Orang bahagia, lebih terkait dengan serangkaian sikap dibandingkan serangkaian keadaan.*

2. (SL) *Work your own opportunity.*

(TL) *Ciptakan, temukan, dan kerjakan sendiri peluang anda.*

In the example above, there are some additions and omission in the way the translator reproduces the message from original text (SL) to target language (TL). In the first example, the translation is made simpler than the original. It is a kind of omission because there are some words in the sentence that are not translated. Here, the words *is not a person* are translated into *lebih terkait*. Meanwhile, the words *a person with* are not translated. In the second example is a kind of addition because the translator adds some words into this translation. The word *work* is translated into *ciptakan, temukan, dan kerjakan*.

The reason of the accuracy of the first translation is having complete message although the translator omits a phrase *bukan orang yang terkait dengan serangkaian keadaan* in the translation. Meanwhile, the reason of

accuracy in the second translation is having extension of message but it does not change the meaning.

B. Literature Review

There are various kinds of language researches especially in linguistic area. Maftukin searched the problem in translation analysis of conditional sentences in the novel, that is *The Firm* by John Grisham. In the research, he described the translation accuracy of English conditional sentences in *The Firm*. The focus of the thesis is extension, reduction, addition, and omission in translating the conditional sentences meaning and messages in *The Firm*. In his study, Maftukin used a descriptive-qualitative technique with percentage. And the results of the translation analysis are 74 items or 61,67% that have accurate translation and 46 item or 38,33% that have inaccurate translation.

The second researcher is Larasati. She discussed about *A Descriptive Analysis of English – Indonesian Translation on Declarative Sentence in Asrul Sani's Julius Caesar from Shakespeare's 'Tragedy of Julius Caesar'*. In her research, she concluded that there are three types of translation in translating the positive declarative simple sentence of Asrul Sani's. They are literal translation, word-for-word translation, and free translation. Between them, literal translation is the most frequently used. The second is word-for-word translation, and the last one is free translation.

In this case, the writer searches the translation analysis in the wise words used in Gede Prama's writing. Here, the writer focuses on the accuracy

of omissions and addition in the translation of wise words used in *Hidup Sejahtera Selamanya*, *Kaya Raya Selamanya*, and *Dengan Hati Menuju Tempat Tertinggi* by Gede prama. And the data here are completely different.

C. Problem Statement

Based on the explanation above, the writer states the problem statements as follows:

1. What omissions and addition occur in English – Indonesian translation of wise words especially in *Hidup Sejahtera Selamanya*, *Kaya Raya Selamanya*, and *Dengan Hati Menuju Tempat Tertinggi* by Gede Prama from syntactic perspective?
2. How is the accuracy of the English – Indonesian translation of wise words in *Hidup Sejahtera Selamanya*, *Kaya Raya Selamanya*, and *Dengan Hati Menuju Tempat Tertinggi* by Gede Prama from semantic perspective?

D. Objective of the Study

The objective to be achieved by this research is as follow:

1. To describe addition and omission of which occur in the English – Indonesian translation of wise words in *Hidup Sejahtera Selamanya*, *Kaya Raya Selamanya*, and *Dengan Hati Menuju Tempat Tertinggi* by Gede Prama from syntactic perspective.
2. To know and describe the accuracy of the translation of wise words in *Hidup Sejahtera Selamanya*, *Kaya Raya Selamanya*, and *Dengan Hati Menuju Tempat Tertinggi* by Gede Prama from semantic perspective.

E. Benefit of the Study

This research is expected to be significant for the readers and translator as additional information about translation. For the students especially of English Department are expected to understand that the translation's variations that occur in translation is due to the language system differences.

F. Research Paper Organization

In order to have guidance for either the writer in writing the research paper or the reader in whole content of research paper, the writer needs to set up the organization of the thesis as follows:

Chapter I is introduction, consisting of background of the study, literature review, problem statement, objective of the study, benefit of the study, and research paper organization.

Chapter II is underlying theory which involves the notion of translation, type of translation, process of translation, principle of translation, extension and reduction in translation, addition and omission in translation, the accuracy of translation, translation problems, semantics and syntactic perspective, testing of translation, meaning in translation and translating wise words.

Chapter III is research method that includes type of research, data and data source, method of collecting data, and technique of analyzing data.

Chapter IV is data analysis consisting of the analysis of omission and addition in translation, classification of translation based on its accuracy and discussion.

Chapter V is conclusion and suggestion.