CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

A. Background of the Study

Language is a tool that is used by people to communicate each other. Everybody always does communication in their life, so language is important. By communication, people can convey messages to another. It shows that language can be used as conveyor of messages. Kristeva (1989: 6) states that:"Language is a chain of articulated sounds but also a net work of written marks (a writing), or a play of gestures (a gesturality)". It means that language as the way of communication can be in spoken and written form.

Language can deliver and distribute the information. In modern era, there are so many media that are used to transfer messages such as novel, movie, newspaper, magazine, etc. From all of media, we can get a lot of information. Novel is the written form of language because it is included one of printed media. It is also a popular media in the world. In Indonesia, it is not only printed in Indonesian but also in many languages, such as: English, Japanese, France, etc. Therefore, the translation process is needed to understand another language in order to get the information.

Ginory and Scimone (1995: 11) state that "translation is the process of transferring a text from a language into another in written form. The origin language is called source language (SL) while the language a text to

be transferred is called target language (TL)". Zaky states that "Translation is an activity that aims at conveying meaning or meanings of a given-linguistic discourse from one language to another". Those statements explain that translation is needed to transfer a text and to deliver the meaning from a language into another in written form.

The translation procedures involve some factors. Nida (2001: 97) explains that there are some preliminary factors which must be considered first, for example: the nature of the source text, the competence of a translator, the direction of the translation, the type of audience for which the translation is being prepared, the kind of publisher and editor, the marketing of the translation, and how it is likely to be used by readers, the pressures of time, work by single translator or by a team, and so on.

Catford (1965: 21-25) classifies the type of translation into three criteria: The extent of translation (full translation vs partial translation); The grammatical rank at which the translation equivalence is established (rank-bound translation vs. unbounded translation); The levels of language involved in translation (total translation vs. restricted translation). There are many types of translation and the statement above mentions translation in three criteria namely the extent of translation, the grammatical rank at which the translation equivalence is established and the levels of language involved in translation.

A good translation will be created by a translator who has knowledge both source and target language. The knowledge will help translator to get

the result of translation that has the same messages to the source language. The function of translation is to make readers enjoy the novel in the target language and in order to feel that they are reading an original novel. The difficulties of translation process is how to find the accuracy of equivalent from the source language (SL) into the target language (TL). The translator has to do comparison between two languages to find the equivalence of the meanings or the messages.

Nababan (2004:32) states the concept of translation as the following:

> Equivalence and quality are closely related concepts in translation. When translators are engaged in the translation process, they are trying to establish an equivalence relation between the source language text and the target language text. Such a relation characterizes a quality translation.

Baker (1992: 5) defined four kinds of equivalence, firstly, equivalence that can appear at word level and above word level, when translating from one language into another. Secondly, Grammatical equivalence, when referring to the diversity of grammatical categories across languages. Thirdly, Textual equivalence when referring to the equivalence between a SL text and a TL text in terms of information and cohesion. Fourthly, Pragmatic equivalence, when referring to imprimaturs and strategies of avoidance during the translation process. From Baker's statement, there are four kinds of equivalence. They are equivalence that can appear at word level and above word level, Grammatical equivalence, Textual equivalence, and Pragmatic equivalence.

Sentences are generally classified into two ways, by number of formal predications and by types. The sentences classified by the types are: declarative sentence, interrogative sentence, exclamatory sentence, and imperative sentence (Frank, 1972: 220). The conversation occurs in the novel consists of many kind of sentence types. They are declarative, interrogative, exclamatory and imperative sentence. In this research, the writer conducts the interrogative sentence. According to Frank (1972: 221) Interrogative sentence is a sentence which ends with the question mark or interrogation point. For example:

1. Source language: *"Are you going to leave Afghanistan?"*
   Target language: *"Apa kau akan meninggalkan Afghanistan?"*

From the datum above, Interrogative sentence is opened by auxiliary *are*. It means that the datum *"Are you going to leave Afghanistan?"* belongs to yes-no question. The message that transferred into the target language is equivalent because the sentence in the target language *"Apa kau akan meninggalkan Afghanistan?"*has the same meaning with the message that will be delivered by the sentence in source language*"Are you going to leave Afghanistan?"*.

2. Source language: *"What do they do next?"*
   Target language: *"Apa yang bisa kita lakukan selanjutnya?"*

The datum above belongs to interrogative word question because the source language is started by *what*. The message and meaning from the source language into the target language are inappropriate. The subject of sentence *"they"* can not be translated as *"kita"* but *"mereka"*. So, the

sentence "*What do they do next?*" should be translated "*Apa yang bisa mereka lakukan selanjutnya?*".

Based on the phenomenon above, the writer is interested in analyzing the interrogative sentences and its appropriateness into target language in *Born Under A Million Shadows* Novel by Andrea Busfield. Therefore, the writer conducts a research entitled *A Translation Analysis of Interrogative Sentences in Born Under A Million Shadows Novel and Its Translation.*

B. Previous Study

In this session, the researcher discusses about the previous studies that have correlation with this research. The first previous study was conducted by Iftitah *(UMS,* 2012*) A Translation Analysis of Interrogative Sentences in Subtitling of The Social Network Movie.* The objectives of this research are to identify the types of interrogative sentences found in the *Social Network* movie and to describe the equivalence of interrogative sentences found in the *Social Network* movie and its subtitle.The subject of this research is the *Social Network* movie and the object is interrogative sentences found in *Social Network* movie and its subtitle. This research used descriptive qualitative method. The results of this research show that there are three types of interrogative sentences, namely; yes-no questions, tag questions, and interrogative-word questions. From 177 data, there are 83 or 47% data belong to yes-no questions (31 or 17,5% data of yes-no questions with tense auxiliary, 41 or 23,2% data of yes-no questions with

do auxiliary, and 11 or 6,3% data of yes-no questions with modal auxiliary), 92 or 52% data belong to interrogative-word questions (7 or 4% data of who, 48 or 27,1% data of what, 6 or 3,4% data of when, 3 or 1,7% data of where, 16 or 9% data of why, and 12 or 6,8% data of how), and , 2 or 1% data belong to tag questions. The translation of interrogative sentences found in the Social Network movie into its subtitle is dominatedby equivalent translation. From 177 analyzed data, there are 159 or 90% equivalent subtitles and 18 or 10% nonequivalent subtitle.

The Second previous study was conducted by Wibawati (*UMS*, 2008) *An Analysis of Interrogative Sentences in Subtitling in Means Girl Film.* The objectives of this research are to explain the interrogative sentences and to find out the appropriateness subtitling of mean girls film. The subject of this research is the *Means Girl* film and the object is interrogative sentences found in subtitling of *Mean Girls*. This research used descriptive qualitative method. The results of this research show that there are three types of interrogative sentences. They are: yes-no question, interrogative word question, and attached or tag question. From 170 data found,74 data or 43,5% belong to yes-no question, 1 data or 0,6 % belong to attached or tag question, and 94 data or 55,3 % belong to the interrogative word question. Appropriate subtitling dominatesthe apprropriateness of subtitling. From 170 data there are 127 data or 74,7% belong to appropriate subtitling and 43 data or 25,3% fit in-appropriate subtitling.

The previous studies have similarity with this research. The similarity is both are analyzing the same object, it is about interrogative sentence. This research also has differences with the previous studies. The previous studies do research on the movie. The first researcher does research on the *Social Network* movie and the second researcher does research on the the *Means Girl* movie. While in this research, the writer conducts a translation analysis of interrogative sentences found in *Born Under a Million Shadows* novel.

C. Limitation of the Study

In this research, the writer focuses on analyzing the interrogative sentences that found in "*Born Under A Million Shadows*" novel. The limitation is done in order that the purposes of this research can be achieved and get the best result.

D. Problem Statements

Based on the background of this research, the researcher formulates the problems of the study as follows:

1. What are the types of interrogative sentences found in *Born Under A Million Shadows* novel and its translation?, and

2. How is the equivalence of interrogative sentences found in *Born Under A Million Shadows* novel and its translation?

E. Objectives of the Study

According to the problem statement above, the objectives of the study are as follows;

1. To describe the types of interrogative sentences found in *Born Under A Million Shadows* novel and its translation, and

2. To describe the equivalence of interrogative sentences found in *Born Under A Million Shadows* novel with its translation.

F. Benefits of the Study

The benefits of the study are divided into two aspects as follows;

1. Theoretically

   a. The result of this study can be useful to be more understand about novel translation especially from English into Indonesian translation.

   b. The result of this study can be a reference to increase the translation study, especially in English translation.

2. Practical Benefit

   a. Other Researcher

      This study can be an additional reference for their study.

   b. The English Teacher

      The result of this study can give more information in translation study especially about interrogative sentence. It can help teacher in English teaching.

   c. The English student

      The result of this study can increase their knowledge about translation focusing on interrogative sentence.

d. The translator

The result of this study can help the translators to enrich their knowledge about translation that will increase their ability.

e. The reader

This study will help the reader to understand the content of the text more easily.

G. Research Paper Organization

The research paper organization is divided into five parts. They are chapter I which contains background of the study, previous study, limitation of the study, problem statement, objective of the study, benefit of the study, and research paper organization.

Chapter II is underlying theory. It deals with notion of translation, the principle of translation, the process of translation, translation equivalence, notion of English sentence, type of English sentence, type of English interrogative sentence, notion of Indonesian sentences, type of Indonesian sentences, type of Indonesian interrogative sentence.

Chapter III includes type of the research, object of the research, data and data source, technique of collecting data and technique for analyzing data.

Chapter IV is research finding and discussion. The finding is elaborated into: the types of interrogative sentences found in *Born Under A Million Shadows* novel and its translation, and the equivalence of

interrogative sentences found in *Born Under A Million Shadows* noveland its translation.

Chapter V in this research paper draws conclusion and suggestion. After elaborating the fifth chapter, the writer completes bibliography, virtual reference and appendix.