

# CHAPTER I

## INTRODUCTION

### A. Background of the Study

Communication is one of the crucial aspects in human life. It can be used to connect and relate to other people. In the world, there are many hundred languages even thousands languages that can be used to communicate with other people. To unite all of them, we need an international language that is used to communicate. English is an international language. It means that English used to communicate with other people in the world as the international language. English is a second language or foreign language in Indonesia. There are some techniques that can be used to understand the second language, like translation and interpretation. It has dissimilar in result, the result of translation is written, and meanwhile the result of interpretation is oral.

Translation is needed for a person who studies foreign language, especially in English because it is an international language. It has function help the reader to be easier to understand the content of the text. Translation is a process of changing the meaning from source language (SL) into target language (TL) without changing the content of the message. According to Catford (1974:20) "Translation is the replacement of textual in one language (SL) by equivalent textual material in another language (TL)". Another idea is also explained by Mc Guire, he states that:

Translation involves the rendering of a source language (SL) text into the target language (TL) so as ensure that (1) the surface meaning of the two will be approximately similar and (2) the structures of the SL will be preserved as closely as possible but not so closely that the TL structures will be seriously distorted. (Mc Guire, 1991:2)

Translation is related to translator. A translator has role of translating other language to target language, for example a translator translates Indonesian text into English text. A translator is expected to transfer the meaning of source language (SL) into target language (TL) equivalently. To be a good translator, translator must have background knowledge of source language (SL) and target language (TL). Moreover, a good translator has ability to transfer the message equivalently from source language (SL) into target language (TL). Bill says that

.... The professional (technical) translator has access to five distinct kinds of knowledge; target language (TL) knowledge; text-type knowledge; source language (SL) knowledge; subject area ('real-world') knowledge; and contrastive knowledge.

As a translator, he or she cannot translate a text one by one, it must be based on the appropriateness of the context. Besides that, a translator is also expected to choose the correct diction.

There are some translation problems in translation. According to Miremadi (1991) "There are two translation problems, namely lexical problem and syntactic problem". Further, Miremadi (1991) states that "lexical problem is divide into five subcategories, namely denotative meaning, lexical meaning, metaphorical expression, semantic avoids and proper names". Miremadi (1991) also states that "there are some subcategories of syntactic

problem, namely word classes, grammatical relation, word order, style and pragmatics aspect". The translator can use some translation strategies to solve the problems in translation, they are deletion, addition, adaption, adoption, and shifts. Shift is divided into two mains types, namely level shift and category shift. There are four varieties of category shift, they are structural shift, class shift, unit shift, and intra system shift. Equivalent is important in translation. Equivalence means to make the same meaning without changing the message from source language (SL) into target language (TL). Catford (1965:52) states that "Translation equivalence occurs when SL and TL item are relatable to the same feature of substance". To get equivalent, the translator uses also translation strategies. In this research, the writer focuses on the analysis on translation strategies used by translator. The researcher wants to know the translation and equivalent strategies that used in *Pada Suatu Hari* into *Silly Jealousy*.

The researcher uses the script of drama as the data source. The researcher uses script of drama in this research for some reasons. First, script is containing dialogue. Usually in dialogue there are many connotative meaning. For example, "tedeng aling-aling" is impossible to translate in English as source language. Second, there are many non equivalents in this script. Third, the researcher wants to know the dissimilarity of the diction from source language (SL) into target language (TL). Forth, the researcher desires to know transfer of source language (SL) into target language (TL) in the data source. "Script is written text of a play, speech, film, etc". (Learner's

pocket dictionary, 2009:385). Drama is one of literary works related to activity on the stage or theater, usually related on human life activity. According to Webster (1983:553) “Drama is the literary composition that tells the story, usually of human conflict, to be performed on the stage by actors, stage play”.

The story of this script of drama is attractive to read. Silly Jealousy is a script of drama that explains several problems that happens in daily life’s family. In this script of drama, there are a couple of grandfather and grandmother. They have two daughter named Novia and Nita. In addition they also have grandchild, namely Mely and Fely. In this drama’s script tells various problems that occur in the family. Grandmother asks grandfather to get divorce because of silly jealousy. It also happens with their daughter, Novia. In the end of the story tells grandmother canceled to ask grandfather to get divorce, the story is the same as their daughter. Finally, they live happily and harmoniously. Besides that, the researcher participates in drama performance use this script, so it makes the researcher easy to understand the contain of this script. Therefore, the researcher interested in using this script as data source.

The examples of translation strategies in the data source of the research:

1. SL: *Pada Suatu Hari*  
TL: *Silly Jealousy*

The sentence above shows that there are deletion and addition. Source language (SL) shows that the sentence of *pada suatu hari* is not translated to

target language (TL). It means that there is deletion used in equivalent strategies in the sentence. Moreover, target language (TL) shows that the sentence *silly jealousy* is not translated based on source language (SL). It indicates that there is addition that is used in equivalent strategies in the sentence.

2. SL: setelah mereka ketawa *kembali* mereka duduk *berhadapan*.  
 TL: After they laugh, they sit down while *they face to face again*.

In this case there is level shift from Indonesian verb into English noun phrase. It shows that the word *berhadapan* (verb) in Indonesian sentence is translated into *face to face* (verb phrase). It means that there is a level shift from verb into verb phrase. The meaning of the source language is different from target language, but it does not change the message of the source language. There is a deletion in this sentence. Source language (SL) shows that *kembali*, but it is not translated into target language (TL). It means that there is a deletion that is used in equivalent strategies in the sentence. Furthermore, target language (TL) indicates that *they* and *again*, it is not translated based on source language (SL). It indicates that there are two additions that are used in equivalent strategies.

Based on the phenomena above the writer is interested in analyzing those data and writes it down as a study entitled **TRANSLATION STRATEGIES FOUND IN TRANSLATING SCRIPT OF DRAMA PADA SUATU HARI INTO SILLY JEALOUSY.**

## B. Previous Study

In this case, the researcher discusses the previous studies which have relation to this research. The first research was conducted by Ratnasari (UMS, 2004) entitled *A Translation Analysis of the Cookbook Classic Essential Cakes into Esensial Klasik Cake*. This research analyzes of the shift translation and omission in *The Cookbook Classic Essential Cake* and *Essential Classic Cake*. The method used in her research is descriptive qualitative research. The result of this research shows that 5% or 5 sentences of structure shift, 1 % or one sentence class of shift, 18% or 18 sentences about the sentences of unit shifts, and 9% or 9 sentence of intra system shift. The omission there are 29% or 29 sentences the omission of word, 5% or 5 sentences about omission in clause, 13 or 13% the omission of phrase, 12 or 12% sentences that get omission of sentence. Then the writer also find 6 or 6% sentence about the sentence which get both of the problem, and the last the writer finds 2 or 2% the complete translation.

The second research was conducted by Setyawati (UMS, 2013) of the previous research entitle *Translation Shift of Verbs and VerbPhrases on Married to The Viscount By Sabrina Jefries into Rahasia Sang Viscount*. The objectives of the study are to classify the types of verbs and verb phrases and to describe the equivalent translation in the novel *Married to the Viscount* by Sabrina Jefries into *Rahasia Sang Viscount*. This research belongs to descriptive qualitative research. The results of the research show that first, there are 12 types translation shift of verb phrases. They are 6 data or 3%

belong to category shift containing verbs and which is translated into noun, 4 data or 2% belong to category shift containing verb is translated into adverb, 7 data or 3,5% belong to category shift containing to verb is translated into adjective, 12 data or 6% belong to category shift containing linking verb which is translated into adverb, 4 data or 2% belong to category shift containing verb into participle –lah, 10 data or 5% belong to category shift containing verb is not translated, 52 data or 26% belong to verb which is translated into verb phrase, 9 data or 4,5% belong to verb which is translated into adjective phrase, 3 data or 1,5% belong to verb phrase which is translated into noun, 78 data or 39% belong to verb phrase which is translated into verb, 12 data or 6% belong to verb phrase which is translated into adjective, 3 data or 1,5% belong to verb phrase which is translated into adverb. Second, the researcher finds 198 data or 99% belong to equivalent translation while 2 data or 1% belong to non equivalent. The similar of previous researcher and this researcher of this research is the method; it means that both use translation analysis to analyze the data.

The previous researcher is different from the researcher of this research. Ratnasari uses the cookbook as the object, while the researcher of this research uses the script of drama as the object. Moreover, the previous researcher analyzes the shift translation and omission in *the cookbook classic essential cake* and *esensial klasik cake*, meanwhile the researcher of this research analyzes strategies used in *pada suatu hari* into *silly jealousy*. In addition Setyawati uses novel as the object of the object. Furthermore, the

earlier research analyzes Translation Shift of Verbs and VerbPhrases on *Married to The Viscount By Sabrina Jefries* into *Rahasia Sang Viscount*. This proves that the studies are different. This research is originality because the researcher wants to write about translation analysis of strategies used in *pada suatu hari* into *silly jealousy*.

### **C. Limitation of the Study**

In this research, the researcher analyzed strategies used by translator in *Pada Suatu Hari* into *Silly Jealousy*. The writer used some theories in analyzing the data namely Translation Theory written by Catford (1965), *Strategies Kesepadanan Pesan Pada Linguistics Across dan Terjemahannya* written by Haryanti (2013) and *Translation Processes, Practices, and Products of Professional Indonesian Translators* written by Nababan (2004). The writer used those theories because they are suitable with this research.

This limitation is done in order to get the best result with sufficient energy, time and finding. The researcher wants to know the strategies used in translation and equivalent strategies that used in *Pada Suatu Hari* into *Silly Jealousy*. The types of the translation strategies commonly called addition, deletion, adaption, adoption, shifts. Shift is divided into two main types, namely level shift and category shift. Category shift also divided into four types, namely structural shift, class shift, unit shift and intra system shift.



#### **D. Problem Statement**

Based on the background of the research, the writer formulates the problem are as follow:

1. What are strategies used by the translator in *Pada Suatu Hari* into *Silly Jealousy*?
2. What is dominant of strategies used by the translator in *Pada Suatu Hari* into *Silly Jealousy*?
3. What are the equivalences of translation in *Pada Suatu Hari* into *Silly Jealousy*?

#### **E. Objective of the Study**

According to the problem statement in this research, the writer formulates the objective of the study are as follow:

1. To explain the types of strategies used in *Pada Suatu Hari* into *Silly Jealousy*.
2. To identify dominant of strategies used in *Pada Suatu Hari* into *Silly Jealousy*.
3. To explain the equivalence of translation found in *Pada Suatu Hari* into *Silly Jealousy*.

#### **F. Benefit of the Study**

After doing the research, the researcher expects that the result of the study gives benefit in two aspects:

1. Theoretical Benefits

The result of this research can be useful contribution for other researcher to make further analysis.

2. Practical Benefits

- a. Lecturer

The result of the research can be useful for additional information for lecturer in teaching translation especially in strategies used.

- b. Students

The result of the research can be useful improve students' abilities in translation analysis especially in strategies used.

- c. Other researcher

The result of the research can be used to reference other researchers to arrange further research related to this research from other point of view or comparing to their research.

- d. Translator

The result of the research can be useful for additional information for translator to translate source language into target language equivalently.

## **G. Research Paper Organization**

The organization of this research is divided into five, namely:

Chapter I is introduction. It consists of background of the study, previous study, limitation of the study, problem statement, objective of the study, and benefit of the study.

Chapter II is underlying theory. It deals with two main points, the first main point related to translation such as notion of translation, types of translation, principle of translation, process of translation, translation problem, and equivalent strategy of translation. Moreover, the second point related to the script of drama such as the notion of script and the notion of drama.

Chapter III is research method. It is divided into five main point, they are type of research, object of research, data and data source, method of collecting data, and method of analyzing data.

Chapter IV is research finding and discussion. The research finding will be elaborated into the types of strategies used in *Pada Suatu Hari* into *Silly Jealousy*. It discusses about the equivalence English translation of strategies used in *Pada Suatu Hari* into *Silly Jealousy*.

Chapter V is conclusion and suggestion. It explains the conclusion of all research finding and provides suggestion to other readers.