

CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

A. Background of the Study

Nowadays, many books in Indonesia are written in foreign language, especially in English language. Many of books are literary and scientific books. Many of them are translated into Indonesian. Translation in this case is very important in order to give information to the Indonesian readers, who do not have a good command in English. They find some difficulties in understanding the message. It is very important to help getting the message of the readers.

The process of transferring a written text from source language (SL) to target language (TL) is called translation. It is appropriate with definition of translation according to Catford, in his *Linguistic Theory of Translation* (1965:20) he defines “translation is the replacement of textual material in one language (SL) by equivalent textual material in another language”. Larson (1984:2) defines translation as transferring the meaning of the source language into the receptor language. 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)”. Those statements explain that

translation is needed to transfer a text and to deliver the meaning from a language into another in written form.

In recent years, for the purpose of science, technology, and knowledge transfers, many texts and books are translated. Many English texts and books are translated into Indonesian versions, including literary works, such as novel.

Unfortunately, some translations are not easy to understand and it can make the readers disappointed. Sometimes, many readers found some missing words in the translation of the novel they read. Often, the readers feel hard to understand the novel translated from English. It can happen when the translator does not translate the novel based on the translation principles or he/she does not understand the meaning contained in the target 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 are 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.

It is not easy to translate whether scientific or literary books. It deals with the process of rendering the message and finding the accuracy and equivalent message of Source Language (SL) into Target Language (TL). By enriching vocabulary, a translator hopes he can produce a good translation. Because translation is not an easy work, there are many requirements that must be fulfilled by a translator in order to make the translation good and understandable. According to Nida (1964:145) a translator has to have: (1) complete knowledge of the source language (SL), (2) complete knowledge of the target language (TL), (3) an intimate acquaintance with the subject matter, and (4) complete knowledge of translation.

Nowadays, translation is not only for scientific works, but also for literary works and others. Literary works are translated from foreign languages into Indonesian or vice versa especially into English such as poetry, short stories, novels, biographies, comics, etc. Those books can be enjoyed not only by people who have a certain educational background well but also by those who do not. The novel *The Book of Tomorrow* and its translation can be read by everybody.

People can find literary works such as novels easily in bookstores everywhere. Commonly, novels usually tell about romance, comedy, action, etc. In Indonesia, it is easy to find many English novels from the famous novelist. One

of the famous novelists is Cecelia Ahern. Most of her novels are included in the list of best seller in America. The novel tells about struggle and romance. The novel does not only function to give the readers entertainment but also to share valuable experience done by the doers in the novel. After reading the Cecelia Ahern's novel entitled *The Book of Tomorrow* and its translation *Buku Esok Hari*, the researcher found something interesting to be analyzed that is the noun phrase in the novel. The translator has many problems that he may encounter in translating literary works. They may relate to culture and grammar.

According to Simon (1996:10) "It is important to see translations as writing practices fully informed by the tensions that traverse all cultural representation". One of the problems related to grammar that an English-Indonesian translator may encounter is translating noun phrase. According to Blevins (2001:64) "noun phrase is a group of words with a noun or pronoun as the main part (the head)". As well as Kayne (1990:58) states that "noun phrase is a group of words that function in a sentence like noun and the group usually consists of a noun and associated words which modify its meaning. It can also consist of a substitute for a noun, such as a pronoun." There are various noun phrases found in this novel that can become problematic for the translator. Here are some examples:

- SL : *My parents felt it was important for me to see **the world** and how other people live.*
- TL : *Orangtuaku merasa itu penting bagiku untuk menatap **dunia** dan bagaimana cara orang lain hidup.*

From the datum above, *the world* is translated into *dunia*. The phrase *the world* belongs to noun phrase. It is formed by the word *the* as a pre-modifier and also the word *world* as the noun head. The noun phrase *the world* is translated into *dunia* in Indonesian. The word *dunia* belongs to noun. *dunia* is classified into noun because that is one of the common noun. This level shift translation is from noun phrase in source language into noun in target language.

- SL : *I began to make **my way** upstairs.*
- TL : *Aku mulai **berjalan** ke lantai atas.*

Based on the analysis of the datum above the translator translates English noun phrase phrase *my way* into Indonesian verb *berjalan*. The phrase *my way* consists of *my* as pre- modifier and *way* as noun head. The word *way* is a noun and *my* is a possessive adjective, so it is called noun phrase. While, the noun phrase *my way* is translated into *berjalan*. The word *berjalan* means “*melakukan*” *kegiatan jalan*. *Berjalan* is classified into verb because it indicates state of action. This level shift translation is from noun phrase in source language into verb in target language.

From the explanation and reasons above, the writer is very interested in learning and doing research on the translation shift in the novel. So this research entitled **A TRANSLATION ANALYSIS OF NOUN PHRASE IN *THE BOOK***

OF TOMMOROW NOVEL BY CECELIA AHERN AND ITS TRANSLATION.

B. Limitation of the Study

In this research, the writer finds that the translator could not avoid the occurrence of the translation shifts. The shift happens in level of word. The words are noun, verb, adjective, adverb, noun phrase, verb phrase, and so forth.

To limit the study, the writer focuses on analyzing the noun phrase that found in “*The Book of Tomorrow*” novel. The limitation is done in order that the purposes of this research can be achieved and get the best result.

C. Problem Statement

Concerning with the research background above, the problem statements are proposed as follows:

1. What are translation shift of noun phrase found in Cecelia Ahern’s *the Book of Tomorrow* novel?, and
2. What are the equivalence of translation of noun phrase found in Cecelia Ahern’s *the Book of Tomorrow* novel and its translation?

D. Objectives of the Study

Based on the problem statement above, the writer formulates the objectives of the study in the following:

1. To classify the translation shift of noun phrase found in Cecelia Ahern’s *the Book of Tomorrow* novel, and

2. To describe how the equivalence of the translation of noun phrase found in Cecelia Ahern's *the Book of Tomorrow* novel and its translation.

E. Benefits of the Study

From this research, the writer hopes that this study has benefit for the readers. Thus, the significance of this research may include the followings:

1. Theoretical Benefit

The writer hopes that this research can add contribution in the field of translation and development of knowledge especially in translation strategy.

2. Practical Benefit

a. Students

The result of this research can be used as an additional knowledge to improve students' abilities in analyzing the translation of noun phrase.

b. Teacher

The writer hopes this study can be useful for additional information and suggestion that can be applied by the research in the process of teaching learning of noun phrase in translation study.

c. Lecturer

The result of this research can give the addition information for the lecturer in teaching translation deals with noun phrase.

d. Other Researchers

The result of the study can be used to stimulate other researchers to conduct further research related to this research from other points of view.

F. Research Paper Organization

The writer organizes this in order to make it easier to understand. This research paper is divided into five chapters.

Chapter I is introduction that consists of background of the 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 previous study, notion of translation, process of translation, principle of translation, equivalent in translation, translation shift; noun phrase; linguistic unit; English linguistic unit; and Indonesian linguistic unit.

Chapter III is research method. It deals with the type of the research, subject and object of the research, data and data source, method of collecting data, technique for analyzing data.

Chapter IV is research finding and discussion. The finding is elaborated into: the types of noun phrase found in *Book of Tomorrow* novel and its translation, and the equivalence of noun phrase found in *Book of Tomorrow* novel and 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.