

CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

A. Background of the Study

English has long been determined and used as an international language. Most countries use English as their first and second language, other countries use it as foreign language. As a result, a lot of information such as entertainment, science and knowledge are shared to the world through English. It means that English exists as an important language and affects many fields.

Publication media is one of the affected area. Through publication media such as novel, book, article, journal, magazine, newspaper and others, English is used to convey information. Novel is one of the most popular publication. Novel not only contains stories, but also culture. There are a lot of published novel in the entire world. However, the difference in vocabulary, grammatical, morphological, and others lead into several problems for Indonesian whose are non-English speaker to understand the content.

Translation plays an important role in answering that challenge. It gives alternative for people to get information from different language packed in their language. According to Catford (1965: 20), “translation is the replacement of textual material in one language (SL) by equivalent textual materials in another language (TL)”. In line with Catford, Bell (1991: 6), “translation is the replacement of a representation of a text in one language by a representation of a text in second language”.

From the previous statements, it can be concluded that translation transforms messages across language, dealing with text as the object and equivalence of meaning is a part of it. Baker (1992) suggests five types of equivalence; 1) equivalence at word level, 2) equivalence above word level, 3) grammatical equivalence, 4) textual equivalence, and 5) pragmatic equivalence.

In line with equivalence, accuracy deals with meaning or message. Accuracy measures the quality of translation product. According to Nababan in Haryanti (2014: 56), “the assessment of translation quality shall meet three aspects, those are accuracy, acceptability, and readability”. Moreover, Haryanti (2014: 60) explains that

a translation is accurate if the source language message is conveyed equivalently in target language, the deixis and phrase is in line with the context, and the sentences are conveyed clearly using appropriate structure so as to be understandable by reader.

Ender's Game is one of the most popular novels. The novel has been awarded as the first New York Times best seller. It is also achieve several appreciation including Hugo Award, Nebula Award, Nominee Locus Award, Modern Library 100 Best Novels and American Library Association's 100 Best Books for Teens.

Ender's Game consists of many sentences. Frank (1972: 220) classified sentence into two, by types and by the number of formal predications. Those sentences are classified by types; declarative sentence, interrogative sentences, imperative sentence and exclamatory sentence. From many sentences found in this novel, the writer is interested in analyzing its interrogative sentence. Frank (1972: 221) mentions that “interrogative sentence is sentence which ends with

question mark in writing”. From the novel, the writer finds some data which show the use of interrogative sentence.

1. SL: “**Does** this mean I get a raise?”
TL: “**Apakah** ini berarti aku mendapatkan kenaikan gaji?”

The datum above uses auxiliary *does* in the beginning. The sentence then belongs to yes-no question with do auxiliary *does*. The translation *Apakah ini berarti aku mendapatkan kenaikan gaji?* belongs to yes-no question by adding question word *Apakah*. The phrase *get a raise* is best translated into *naik pangkat*. So the translation product is categorized as inaccurate translation.

2. SL: “**Do** you understand?”
TL: “Kau paham?”

The datum above shows interrogative sentence starts with *do* in the beginning so the sentence belongs to yes-no question with do auxiliary *do*. The translation *Kau paham?* belongs to Declarative Question. The translation conveys the same meaning with the source, so the sentence is categorized as accurate translation.

3. SL: “**Did** I join in?”
TL: “Bergabung dengan mereka **kah**?”

The datum above shows interrogative sentence starts with auxiliary *does*. The sentence then belongs to yes-no question with do auxiliary *does*. The translation *Bergabung dengan mereka kah?* belongs to yes-no question by adding suffix-*kah*. The translation presents addition *dengan mereka* to clear the message, so the translation product is categorized as accurate translation.

4. SL: “**What** do you mean, he’s gone crazy?”
TL: “Maksudmu, dia menjadi gila?”

The datum above belongs to interrogative *What*. The translation *Maksudmu, (apakah) dia menjadi gila?* belongs to Declarative Question. The translation has different form but the meaning does not change, so the translation is accurate.

5. SL: “**What** are you talking about?”
 TL: “**Apa** yang kau bicarakan?”

The datum above belongs to interrogative *What*. The translation *Apa yang kau bicarakan?* belongs to interrogative by using *Apa*. The translation contains the same meaning with the source. The translation is categorized as accurate translation.

6. SL: “**What if** they’ve sent a fleet to attack us?”
 TL: “**Bagaimana** kalau mereka sudah mengirim armada untuk menyerang kita?”

The datum above belongs to interrogative *What*. The translation *Bagaimana kalau mereka sudah mengirim armada untuk menyerang kita?* belongs to interrogative by using *Bagaimana*. The source language text express possibility so as the target language text. Then the translation is categorized as accurate translation.

In translation it is possible to make sentence variation to produce natural and accurate translation, especially in interrogative sentence that can be formed in many ways. The sample data show that first, Do Auxiliary can be translated into several type of interrogative sentence such as 1) Interrogative sentence by using *Apa* or *Apakah*, 2) Interrogative sentence by giving question mark (declarative question), and 3) Interrogative sentence by adding suffix-*kah*. Second, interrogative *what* can be translated into 1) interrogative sentence by

giving question mark (declarative question). 2) Interrogative sentence by using *Apa*, and 3) Interrogative sentence by using *Bagaimana*. Third, the translation product shows accurate, less accurate and inaccurate translation.

After reading *Ender's Game* novel, both the English and Indonesian, the writer interests and wants to conduct a research on translation variation of interrogative sentences and their translation accuracy in that novel. The research is entitled A TRANSLATION ANALYSIS OF ENGLISH INTERROGATIVE SENTENCE IN ENDER'S GAME NOVEL BY ORSON SCOTT CARD.

B. Limitation of the Study

There are number of sentence types, such as imperative, declarative, exclamatory and interrogative sentence. In this research, the writer limits the scope of the study in analyzing the sentence in *Ender's Game* novel. The writer focuses on the type of interrogative sentences and their accuracy in the novel above. The data analysis uses comparative method. The limitation is intended to obtain the best result.

C. Problem Statement

Starting from the ideas presented in the background of the study, the writer formulates the problems as follows.

1. What are the translation variation of interrogative sentences and their translation in *Ender's Game* novel?
2. How is the translation accuracy of interrogative sentence in *Ender's Game* novel and its translation?

D. Objective of the Study

Any scientific study is intended to solve the problem under study. In this research, the objectives of the study are to describe:

1. the translation variation of interrogative sentences and their translation in *Ender's Game* novel.
2. the translation accuracy of interrogative sentence found in *Ender's Game* novel and its translation.

E. Significance of the Study

By conducting this research, the writer expects to contribute in two ways, practical and theoretical:

1. Practical Significance

- a. The result of the research can be used as teacher reference in classifying sentence, especially interrogative sentence.
- b. The result of the research can facilitate translators to advance their proficiency.
- c. The result of the research can be used as student reading source to assist them in understanding sentence, especially interrogative sentence.

2. Theoretical Significance

- a. This research contributes to the development of translation theory, especially in English-Indonesian translation.
- b. The results of the research enrich the existing translation theories especially in English-Indonesian interrogative sentence variations.

- c. This research can be useful source as comparison in carrying out further research.

F. Research Paper Organization

The writer organizes this research paper into five chapter. The research organization is designed to give clear guidance in reading and understanding the content. This research paper is organized as follows:

Chapter I is introduction which deals with background of the study, limitation of the study, problem statement, objective of the study, significance of the study, and research paper organization.

Chapter II is underlying theory. It presents theoretical review that consist of: previous studies, concept of translation, types of translation, principles of translation, translation equivalence, accuracy of translation, notion of English sentence, type of English sentence, type of English interrogative sentence, notion of Indonesian sentence, type of Indonesian sentence, type of Indonesian interrogative sentence, and *Ender's Game* novel.

Chapter III is research method which covers the type of the study, object of the study, data and data source, method for collecting data, and technique for analyzing data.

Chapter IV is research finding and discussion. The data analysis elaborates the translation variation and translation accuracy of interrogative sentences and their translation in *Ender's Game* novel.

Chapter V is conclusion and suggestion.