CHAPTER I
INTRODUCTION

A. Background of the Study

Translation is known as the process of translating words or text from one language into another. It can be sure that translation is very important, especially to people who do not understand it and they find some difficulties in understanding the message. It is very important to help to get the message of the readers. According to Baker (1997: 6) “an attempt is made to identify to potential sources of translation difficulties related to the linguistic area under discussion and possible strategies for resolving these difficulties”.

In another case, the process of transferring and finding the accuracy of equivalent from the Source Language (SL) into the Target Language (TL) is considered as another difficulty. Therefore, the translator has to be able to reconstruct the result of his translation to be a work that appeared like the original work. That would be better if a translator also has a basic knowledge of literature too. In this case, he has to be able to maintain a beautiful aspect of his language form and also gives attention to the content of the messages.

Novel is one of literary works. There must be plenty of differences particularly about the grammatical and meaning between the Source Language (SL) and Target Language (TL). One of examples of the distinction of grammatical of language can be seen in sentence form. In achieving the equivalence of translation, translator needs some strategies in solving the problem of equivalence. Not all English sentences in the novel are translated
into the same structure, even they never be the same as in original text because the differences of language structure.

Based on the notion related to the problems of the translation above, the researcher has studied a foreign literature (English language) included novel, with the translation into Indonesian. In the Indonesian translation, it was found that the meaning of simple sentence is less accurate and also missing of words. It can consist of many variations. “Simple sentence takes forms of, a statement, a question, a request, and an exclamation” (Frank, 1972: 1). They contain subject and predicate. Simple sentences can be very short, consisting of only one word (a noun) for the subject and one word (a verb) for the predicate. Therefore, the researcher would like to try to analyze translation in a simple sentence.

Dealing with translation complexities, many problems come up in translating text. One of them is to translate simple sentence. Here are the examples of simple sentence which are translated into Indonesian:

1. SL : My body starts to shake.
   TL : Aku tak bisa menahan badanku yang mulai bergetar.

The example number 1 shows that the meaning of simple sentence My body starts to shake into Indonesian version, Aku tak bisa menahan badanku yang mulai bergetar is expressed using paraphrase. In fact, My body starts to shake can be simply translated into Badanku mulai bergetar. Here, the TL express the meaning of using different words. The simple TL of Badanku mulai bergetar is changed into Aku tak bisa
menahan badanku yang mulai bergetar. The sentence pattern of Declarative SS above is subject, predicate and adjunct. My body has the function as subject, starts as predicate and to shake as adjunct. Then, the sentence pattern of the TL above is Aku as subject, tak bisa as predicate, and menahan badanku yang mulai bergetar as complement. This sentence is categorized as a declarative sentence which shows English simple sentence into Indonesian simple sentence.

2. SL : I was motivated to be like them.
   TL : Aku termotivasi dan ingin seperti mereka.

   In the example number 2, the SL of English Simple Sentence I was motivated to be like them is translated into TL Indonesian Compound Sentence Aku termotivasi dan ingin seperti mereka. The word to be should be translated into menjadi in Indonesian. Here, the TL consists of two independent clauses joined by coordinating conjunction “dan”. It relates translation and shift. This English Simple Sentence is translated into Indonesian Compound Sentence. The sentence pattern of declarative SS above is I as subject, was motivated as predicate and to be like them as adjunct. Meanwhile, the sentence pattern of compound sentence above is Aku as subject, termotivasi as predicate, dan as conjunction, ingin as predicate, and seperti mereka as complement.

3. SL : My grandfather had never failed to wake me up at three in the morning.
   TL : Aku sering memilih tidur dengan kakekku, karena dia tak pernah lupa membangunkanku.
In the example number 3, the SL My grandfather had never failed to wake me up at three in the morning is translated into TL Indonesian Complex Sentence Aku sering memilih tidur dengan kakekku, karena dia tak pernah lupa membangunkanku. Complex Sentence usually contains main clause and sub clause. The main clause of the TL above is Aku sering memilih tidur dengan kakekku, while the sub clause is karena dia tak pernah lupa membangunkanku. This English Simple Sentence is translated into Indonesian Complex Sentence. The sentence pattern of English SS is subject, predicate and adjunct. My grandfather has the function as subject, had never failed as predicate and to wake me up at three in the morning as adjunct. Then, the sentence pattern of Indonesian Complex Sentence is Aku as subject, sering memilih as predicate, tidur as object, dengan kakekku karena dia tak pernah lupa membangunkanku as adjunct.

Hence, the researcher conducts an analysis about simple sentence of translation that focuses on the variation and equivalence in the novel From the City of Apples to the Big Apple by Iwan Setyawan and presented in the form of research paper entitled: A Translation Analysis of Simple Sentence in 9 Summers 9 Autumns From the City of Apples to the Big Apple into Dari Kota Apel ke The Big Apple.

B. Limitation of the Study

In this research, the writer focuses on analyzing the simple sentences found in From the City of Apples to the Big Apple novel.
The data are SS into simple sentence, SS into compound sentence and SS into complex sentence that will be analyzed using A Linguistics Theory of Translation by Catford (1994).

The limitation is done in order that the purposes of this research can be achieved to get the best result.

C. Problem Statement

Based on the background of the statement of this research, the researcher states the problems as follows.

1. What are the translation variations of simple sentence in “9 SUMMERS 10 AUTUMNS FROM THE CITY OF APPLES TO THE BIG APPLE” novel and its translation?

2. How is the equivalence of the translation variation of simple sentence of the novel?

D. Objective of the Study

The objectives of this research are:

1. to classify the translation variations of simple sentence in the novel and its translation, and

2. to describe the equivalence of the translation variation of simple sentence of the novel.
E. Benefits of the Study

Some benefits of the research are:

1. Theoretical Benefit

   The result of this study can be used as an additional knowledge and information for supporting the development of translation theory.

2. Practical Benefit

   This research can be used as an additional reference for the lecturers, students and researchers. This research will be beneficial for the process of translation theory and practical research especially linguistic study:
   a. Lecturers

      The result of this research can be useful as an additional information for lecturers, especially in simple sentence translation.
   b. Students

      The result of this research can be used as an additional knowledge to improve students’ abilities in analyzing simple sentence translation.
   c. Other researchers

      The result of this research can be used to stimulate other researchers in conducting further research related to this research from other points of view.
F. Research Paper Organization

This research paper is divided into five chapters.

Chapter I is introduction, consisting of background of the study, limitation of the study, problem statements, objectives of the study, benefits of the study, and research paper organization.

Chapter II is underlying theory. It deals with previous study, notion of translation, principles of translation, translation process, translation shifts, equivalence in translation, notion of sentence, and the type of simple sentence.

Chapter III is research method. It presents type of research, object of the research, data and data source, technique of collecting data, and technique of analyzing data.

Chapter IV is research finding and discussion. The research finding elaborates the translation variations of simple sentence and equivalence of the translation variation of simple sentence.

Chapter V is conclusion and suggestion.