

## **CHAPTER 1**

### **INTRODUCTION**

#### **A. Background of the Study**

There are various languages in the world. Every country speaks with their own language. A language is a syntactically organized system of signals, such as voice sounds, intonations or speech, gestures or written symbols which communicate thought or feeling. Language is one of the important things for human beings in communication. It is a communication instrument in society as a symbol of sound produced by human beings' instrument of utterance. Language also allows people to say things to one another and express their communication need. That's why each country has its own translator. The translator's job is to translate one language into another one. In translation involves at least two languages, that are the source and target language. A source language is the language in which the text requiring the translation is couched and a target language is the language into which the original text is to be translated (Hewy, Higgins and Haywood in (Nababan, 2004: 12). Translator's job is to reproduce a text in the target language.

In Indonesia, there are many books which are written in English. Those books are restricted not only to science and technology but also to literary works. It can be through such as poem, prose, novels and books of self-identify and self-development. In recent times, many books are confessed having international class and quality works. Although these books are also transferred into another language it must be realized that a great part of them are written in English as an international language in the world.

Translation is intended to understand it correctly. Moreover, it is not concerned merely with the possibility, but with the overwhelming likelihood of it (Nida and Taber, 1969: 1) Translation is the replacement of textual material in one language (SL) by equivalent of textual material in

another language (TL). Therefore the aim of translation is how to make equivalent both of SL and TL. In other word, translation is an activity of transferring ideas or message from the source language (SL) into target language (TL) to make equivalent meaning. In translating texts, a translator should cover the author ideas, thought, and message then express them in the target language without changing the core of the author's message. The translation means translating the word per word or translating the phrase per phrase which translating into another language. When translate per word or per phrase the translator should know about translation shift. Catford (1965) in Lea Cyrus (2009: 90) defined of translation shift relies on his distinction between formal correspondence and textual equivalence: formal correspondence is a relationship that holds between two linguistic categories that occupy approximately the same place in the organisation of their respective languages, while textual equivalence holds between two portions of text that are actual translation of each other. When a textual equivalent is not formally correspondent with its source, this is called a translation shift, of which there are two major types: level shifts and category shifts.

(Ginory and Scimone, 1995: 11) state that “ Translation is the process of transferring a textfrom a language into another in written form. The origin language is called source language ( SL) while the language a text to be transferref is a called target language (TL)”. (Catford, 1965: 20) defines translation as the replacement of textual material in one language ( SL) by equivalent material in another language (TL). There are some factors that involved the translation procedures. (Nida, 2001: 97) explains that there are some pleminary 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 prepare, 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.

A noun phrase is either a single noun or pronoun or a group of words containing a noun or a pronoun that function together as a noun or pronoun, as the subject or object of a verb. A noun phrase or nominal phrase (abbreviated NP) is a phrase which has a noun (or indefinite pronoun) as its head word, or which performs the same grammatical function as such a phrase. Noun phrases are very common cross-linguistically, and they may be the most frequently occurring phrase type.

A phrase is a group of words acting as a single part of speech and not containing both a subject and a verb. It is a part of a sentence, and does not express a complete thought. Noun phrases often function as verb subjects and objects, as predicative expressions, and as the complements of prepositions. Noun phrases can be embedded inside each other; for instance, the noun phrase *some of his constituents* contains the shorter noun phrase *his constituents*. To do Translation, a translator has to master the relevant language, both the source language and the target language. It is done to make a good translation, which is able to transfer the message from source language (SL) into target language (TL). In other hand, translation plays an important role to solve the problem of interlingua communication.

*Saman* is a controversial Indonesian novel by Ayu Utami published in 1998 and translated in English by Pamela Allen in 2005, published by Equinox Publishing, Jakarta. It is Utami's first novel, and depicts the lives of four sexually-liberated female friends, and a former Catholic priest, Saman, for whom the book is named. Written in seven to eight months while Utami was unemployed, *Saman* sold over 100,000 copies and ignited a new literary movement known as sastra wangi (originally used pejoratively) that opened the doors to an influx of sexually-themed literary works by young Indonesian women. In this research, the writer is

interested in analyzing the translation analysis of noun phrase. For example :

SL: Here in **this park** i'am **a bird** that's flown thousands of miles from **a country** that knows no seasons, **a bird** that's migrated in search of spring; spring, where you can smell the grass and the trees, whose name or ages we can never know.

TL: Di **taman ini**, saya adalah **seekor burung**. Terbang beribu ribu mil dari **sebuah negeri** yang tak mengenal musim, bermigrasi mencari semi, tempat harum rumput bisa tercium, juga pohon-pohon, yang tak pernah kita tahu namanya, atau umurnya.

From the example above, the phrase "**this park**" is translated into "**taman ini**" which is structure shift. The phrase "**a bird**" is translated into "**seekor burung**" which is no shift because there is no translation shift. The phrase "**a country**" is translated into "**sebuah negeri**" which is no shift because there is no translation shift. The phrase "**a bird**" no translated so that is elimination.

Considering those explanations and phenomena above, the writer then, is interested in analyzing English-Indonesian Translation of Noun phrase in *Saman* Novel by Ayu Utami.

## B. Problem Statement

Based on the research background, the problems proposed in this research are as follows :

1. What are the translation shift of English Noun phrase which are translated into Indonesia Phrase ?
2. How is the equivalence on the Indonesian translation of noun phrase found in the SAMAN novel by Ayu Utami and its translation?

### **C. Objective of the Study**

Based on the research problems mention above, the writer has the following objectives :

1. to classify the varieties meaning of English noun phrase which are translated into indonesian phrase used in *Saman* Novel by Ayu Utami and its translation.
2. to describe the equivalence on Indonesian translation of noun phrase found in *Saman* Novel by Ayu Utami and its translation.

### **D. Limitation of the Study**

In this data, the researcher only analyze the translation of noun phrase in the *SAMAN* novel by Ayu Utami on page 12 – 42. The researcher interests to analyze pages 12-42, because pages 12- 42 is only chapter I in *SAMAN* novel. In analyzing the data the writer uses a theory of translation written by Ginory and scimone. Its so because those theories are more appropriate to the research analysis. This limitation is done in order to get the best result with sufficient energy, time and finding.

### **E. Benefits of the Study**

From this research, the writer hopes that this study has the followings benefits:

#### **1. Theoretically Benefit**

The writer hope that this research can add contribution in the field of translation and development of knowledge especially in translation strategy. The result of the research enlarges the scope of knowledge about English Noun phrase.

#### **2. Practically Benefit**

##### **a. Student**

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 hope this study can gives more information to the teacher about noun phrase used in *Saman* a novel by Ayu Utami and this study can be useful for additional information that can be applied by the teacher in the process of teaching learning of noun phrase intranlation study.

### **c. Lecturer**

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

### **d. Other Researcher**

- 1) This study can be used to stimulate other researchers to conduct further research related to this research from other points of view.
- 2) The study can gives more information to the next researchers who want to discuss similar related to the study, especially the study of translation or noun phrase.

## **F. Research Paper Organisation**

Research paper organization is divided into five chapters :

The outline of this research paper is arranged systematically. The following research paper organization consists of five chapters and each chapter is sub divided into further divisions. In brief the research paper organization can be arranged as follows :

Chapter 1 is introduction that includes background of the study, previous study, problem of the study, limitation of the study, objective of the study, and research paper organization.

Chapter II consists of underlying theory. It deals with the notion of translation, process of translation, types of translation, equivalence in translation, meaning in translation, and translation shift.

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

Chapter IV is research result and discussion. The research result is divided into classifying translation variations used of Noun Phrase in *Saman* Novel, knowing the dominant translation of Noun Phrase in *Saman* novel, describing the meaning of Noun Phrase translated into Indonesian.

Chapter V is conclusion and suggestion. Besides, the last part is bibliography and appendix.