CHAPTER I
INTRODUCTION

A. Background of the Study

As we understand there are many kinds of language in this world. We use different kinds of language, with different purposes. Language is a communication system for people to understand each other. According to Crystal in Srijono (2010: 2) "Language is a system of sounds, signs, or written symbols in human society for communication and self expression. Within this broad definition, it is possible to distinguish several uses, operating different levels of abstraction". Also in Srijono (2010: 2) Finochiarro gives some definition of language:

- Language is the means of by which result of human thought and action are passed.
- Language is a system of rules by which items are stored in the mind and manipulated so as to form infinite sets of combination. Language is cultural product subject to laws and principles that are particularly unique to it and partially reflected of general properties of the human mind.

To understand the meaning we have to translate it to our own language and this activity is called translating. Translation, translating and translater are connected. Translation is the knowledge or theory to do translating and the people who do translating called translator. This research will focus on translation, one of many branches of linguistics study. This activity is focusing on transferring source language into target language with clear meaning using some methods.

According to Catford (1965: 20) “Translation is an operation performed on languages: a process of substituting a text in one language for a text in another”. In translation, the changes of the word form is usually happen from source language (SL) to target language (TL) it happens because we have to keep the nature of meaning of the word itself. Machali (1990: 1) in her thesis entitled *The Occurrence of Shift and The Question of Equivalence In Translation* also states that, “In translation, the form of the source language (SL) have to be replaced by the forms of the target language (TL). Yet the replacement is done by way of semantic analysis. What translators aim to hold constant in translation is meaning rather the form. It can be
said that translation is a process of delivering meaning of one language to another different language with such rules.

In addition, Basnett-McGuire (1991: 2) states that “Translation involves the rendering of a source language (SL) text into the target language (TL) so as to 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 TL structures will be seriously distorted.”

When translator do translating translator can not arranges the exact structure of source language (SL) to target language (TL), because there are different rules or structure between each language, we can delivered the meaning but not in exact syntactical or grammatical the same.

There are different kinds of word and sentence used in translating something from source language to target language, such as noun, verb, adverd or adjectives word and also simple, compound, complex and compound complex sentences. In this research, the researcher focuses on the study of adjective words. Adjective word is a word that tells about the condition of the noun. According to Foresman (1984: 73) “Words which add to or change the meaning of another word, are called adjectives. An adjectives modifies a noun or pronouns”.

For example: **loud** music, **many** guitars and **this** melody.

There are many subjects that have been translated such as song, journal, novel, book and many more. The researcher decided to study adjective words in the novel. According to Lukacs (1957: 1) in his book entitled *The Rise of The Novel*:

> The novel is the form of literature which most fully reflects this individualist and innovating reorientation. Previous literary forms had reflected the general tendency of their cultures to make conformity to traditional praticethe major test of truth: the plots of classical and renaissance epic, for example, were based on past history or fable, and the merits of the author's treatment were judged largely according to a view of literary decorum derived from the accepted models in the genre.

In this era, novels belongs to the pop culture, mostly teenage girl choose to read novel instead of studying book as a teenage boy chooses to play a game than study. The researcher also wants to prove that novel is not only for entertaiment book
but also can be studied in serious way with some approaches such as pragmatic, cultural or translation.

The novel that the researcher wants to explore is Stephenie Meyer’s novel *Twilight Saga: Breaking Dawn*. This is the fourth book of *Twilight Saga*. It tells about the story after the two main characters got married. The reason why the researcher chooses to study this novel, because there are many adjectives word and also there are different kind of phenomena that can be found when the novel is translated to Indonesian. For example:

059/BD1/AB1/Adj/N/CS
SL: *My dad was disappointed* with more than the lack of response, He was most disappointed with Billy.
TL: *Kekecewaan ayahku bukan hanya karena tidak adanya respons, ia paling kecewa pada Billy*

According to datum above, descriptive adjective word *disappointed* is Adj type 1 translated into *kekecewaan* as noun. This sentence is included in translation shift category class shift. *Kekecewaan* comes from word *kecewa* with prefix *ke-* and suffix *-an*. The information is delivered well, so the main message does not change.

126/BD1/AB1/Adj/N/CS
SL: “*Luckily, you seem to have found another old soul*”
TL: “*Untunglah, kau sepertinya menemukan pasangan yang berjiwa sama tuanya denganmu.*”

Descriptive adjective word *old* translated as Adj type 1 translated into *tuanya*. This sentence is included in translation shift category class shift. *Tuanya* comes from word *tua* with suffix *-nya*. The meaning does not change from source language to target language.

Based on the problems above, the researcher conducted a research to explain the problem about adjective word in the Stephenie Meyer’s nove *Breaking Dawn* and the arrange a research entitled “*A TRANSLATION ANALYSIS ON ADJECTIVES IN STEPHENIE MEYER’S NOVEL BREAKING DAWN INTO AWAL YANG BARU BY MONICA DWI CHRESYANI*”
B. Limitation of the Study
The research is limited only to Stephenie Meyer’s novel *Twilight Saga: Breaking Dawn* into *Awal Yang Baru* because there are four novels in *Twilight Saga* series. The study is based on translation framework. The researcher will use Catford (1965) theory of translation.

C. Problem Statement
Based on the statement above, the researcher arranges research problem as follows:

1. What are translation shift of adjectives used in the translation of *Breaking Dawn* into Indonesia?
2. How is the equivalence between the *Breaking Dawn* novel in English version and Indonesian version?

D. Objectives of the Study
Based on the research problem above, the researcher has made some objectives of the study:

1. To analyze translation shift of adjectives when the novel translate to Indonesian.
2. To describe the equivalence between the *Breaking Dawn* novel in English version and Indonesian version.

E. Benefit of the Study
The researcher hopes that the research on translation of adjective words in *Breaking Dawn* novel has some benefits. There are some benefits of the research, which are divided into two major benefits:

1. Academic Benefits
   a. The result of the study can be used as reference by the other who studying translation, especially on adjective word.
   b. The result of the research will enrich translation study.
2. Practical Benefits
   a. The product of the study will give more information for the readers about translation study, especially on adjectives word.
   b. The product of the study will give new understanding about the perspective when we read a novel.

F. Research Paper Organization

The researcher arranged an outline of the research into five chapters. The research organization was arranged as follows:

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

Chapter II is underlying theory which consists of the notion of translation, the principle of translation, the process of translation, the problems of translation, the types of translation, the notion of adjective, English and Indonesian linguistic form, and translation shifts.

Chapter III is research method which focuses on type of the research, data source and data, technique of collecting data, and technique of analyzing data.

Chapter IV is research findings and discussion. It discusses the research findings and discussion of the result study.

Chapter V is conclusions and suggestion. Conclusion and suggestion are drawn from the result of the study.

BIBLIOGRAPHY

APPENDIX