

## CHAPTER I

### INTRODUCTION

#### A. Background of the Study

In Indonesia there are many translated novels which are published each year. Most of them are easy to be understood by the reader, but some of them are difficult. Sometimes they found new term which is rarely used in their language, inaccurate translation, also inappropriate translation related to their background culture, so the message of the SL text does not deliver appropriately to the TL text. A translator has to find an equivalence translation for the TL text so the message of the SL text delivers correctly. Equivalence is the important thing in translating a text.

According to Catford (1978: 1) translation is an operation performed on language: a process of substituting a text in one language for a text in another. English and Indonesian have different characteristic and language system. The translator has to find the right equivalence from SL into TL in the translation process. This aim is to make the reader be easy in understanding the meaning and message in the novel. In order to make the reader understand the meaning and message of *The Giver* novel written by Lois Lowry, Ariyantri Eddy Tarman has translated it into Indonesian novel entitled *Sang Pemberi*.

In *The Giver* novel, there are many kinds of word class which can be found. One of them is noun. Noun is the names of person, thing, place or other form of noun. According to Frank (1972: 15) only nouns, verbs, adjectives, and adverbs have derivational form. These forms may express some degrees of lexical meaning, or they may be little more than part-of-speech indicators. Derivational noun is a noun which is created from other categories by adding affixes. The affixes are *-age*, *-ism*, *-ing*, *-ion*, *-ation*, *-ment*, *-er*, *-or*, *-al*, *-ant*, *-ence*, *-ance*, *-ness*, *-ity*, *-th*, *-ist*, *-hood*, *-ship* and *-ure*. Some examples which are found in the novel are feeling, speaker, and statement. The noun feeling is derived from verb 'feel' plus suffix *-ing*. The noun speaker is produced from verb 'speak' plus suffix *-er*. Then the noun statement is produced from verb 'state' plus suffix *-ment*.

They can be found in every book, especially in the novel. There are many kinds of derivational noun in each sentence in the novel. In the translation process, a noun derivation is not always translated into noun derivation in TL. Sometimes, the translator has to do a shift to deliver the message from SL into TL. It can be class shift (for example: noun into adjective), level shift (for example: noun into noun phrase), category shift (for example: active into passive sentence), unit shift (for example: noun phrase into noun clause), or intra-system shift (for example: plural into singular).

A good translation is a translation that can deliver the SL message appropriately to the TL, and there is no addition or deletion of the SL messages. In translating process, the translator should be understood the language used and the background culture of the target reader. Catford (1978: 27) classifies equivalence of translation into three categories, namely textual translation equivalence, formal correspondence, and translation rule. A textual equivalence is any TL form (text or portion of text) which is observed to be the equivalent of a given SL form (text or portion of text). A formal correspondence on the other hand is any TL categories (unit, class, structure, element of structure, etc) which can be said to occupy, as near as possible, the 'same' place in the 'economy' of the TL as the given SL category occupies in the SL. A translation rule is thus an extrapolation of the probability values of textual translation equivalences. If there is naturalness, without omission and addition message, this translation is having equivalence translation. If the original messages are not appropriate in the TL, this is having non equivalence translation.

Therefore, the writer wants to find out the translation shift variations and the equivalent translation of derivative noun in *The Giver* novel and its translation *Sang Pemberi* by Ariyantri Eddy Tarman.

Example 1:

0011/TG01/SP12

SL: Occasionally, when supplies were delivered by cargo planes to the landing field across the river, the children rode their bicycles to the riverbank and watched, intrigued, the **unloading** and then the take off directed to the west, always away from the community.

TL: *Kadang-kadang, ketika persediaan dikirim dengan pesawat kargo ke landasan di seberang sungai, anak-anak mengayuh sepeda mereka ke pinggir sungai dan menonton, dengan penasaran, **penurunan barang-barang** yang disusul kepergian pesawat ke arah barat, selalu menjauh dari komunitas.*

The translation above is classified into translation shift variations from derivative noun into noun phrase. The noun **unloading** in the TL sentence above is translated into **penurunan barang-barang** in the TL. The verb **load** is attached by prefix **un-** and suffix **-ing** forming noun **unloading**. The function of **unloading** is as the complement of the sentence **the children rode their bicycles to the riverbank and watched, intrigued, the unloading**. **Turun** is an adjective plus prefix **pe-** forming noun **penurunan** then plus plural noun **barang-barang** forming noun phrase **penurunan barang-barang**. The meaning of SL is translated accurately in TL. Based on the analysis above this derivative noun is translated into noun phrase that can be categorized into level shift.

Example 2:

0041/TG03/SP14

SL: When the class took their seats at the **conclusion** of the patriotic hymn, Asher remained standing to make his public apology as was required.

TL: *Ketika seisi kelas duduk **sesudah** himne patriotik itu selesai, Asher tetap berdiri untuk mengucapkan permintaan maaf terbuka seperti yang diharuskan.*

The translation above is classified into translation shift variations from derivative noun into adverb. The noun **conclusion** in the SL sentence above is translated into **sesudah** in the TL. The verb **conclude** is attached by suffix **-ion** forming noun **conclusion**. The function of **conclusion** is as the head of noun phrase **the conclusion** that is function as modifier of prepositional phrase **at the conclusion**. It functions in the sentence is as adverb which explains the action of **took seats**. **Sesudah** is an adverb. Based on the analysis above this derivative noun is translated into adverb that can be categorized into class shift. Even though there is class shift, the message of the SL still delivers correctly in TL and the meaning does not change.

Example 3:

0045/TG03/SP14

SL: The students had all been grinning, because they had listened to Asher's **explanations** so many times before.

TL: *Semua siswa menyeringai, karena mereka sudah begitu sering mendengarkan **penjelasan** Asher.*

The translation above is classified into translation shift variations from plural derivative noun into singular derivative noun. The noun **explanations** in the SL sentence above is translated into *penjelasan* in the TL. The verb **explain** is attached by suffix **-ation** and plus suffix **-s** as the marker of plural form forming plural derivative noun **explanations**. The function of **explanations** is as modifier of noun phrase Asher's explanations. This noun phrase has a function as complement of the dependent clause **because they had listened to Asher's explanations so many times before**. *Jelas* is an adjective plus prefix *pe-* and suffix *-an* forming singular derivative noun *penjelasan*. Based on the analysis above, it can be categorized into intra-system shift. The message of the SL still delivers correctly in TL even there is intra-system shift and the meaning does not change.

Example 4:

0060/TG04/SP15

SL: Jonas, nearing his home now, smiled at the **recollection**.

TL: *Jonas, yang hampir sampai di rumah, tersenyum **mengingatnya**.*

The translation above is classified into translation shift variations from derivative noun into verb plus *-nya*. The noun **recollection** in the SL sentence above is translated into *mengingatnya* in the TL. The verb **recollect** is attached by suffix **-ion** forming noun **recollection**. The function of **recollection** is as complement of the sentence. It explains the subject who does the action of **smiled**. *Mengingatnya* is derived from adjective *ingat* plus prefix *me-* then attached by pronoun *-nya*. Based on the analysis above this derivative noun is translated into verb+ pronoun *-nya* that can be categorized into class shift. Although noun in SL is translated into verb+ pronoun *-nya*, the meaning of the whole sentence does not change and this translation is equivalent.

Based on the phenomena above, the writer wants to conduct a research entitled **ATRANSLATION ANALYSIS OF DERIVATIVE NOUN IN THE GIVER INTO SANG PEMBERI BY ARIYANTRI EDDY TARMAN**.

## **B. Limitation of the Study**

In conducting the research, the writer limits the research only on the translation shift variations and the equivalence translation of derivative noun in *The Giver* novel written by Lois Lowry into *Sang Pemberi* translated by Ariyantri Eddy Tarman. To get the best result with the effective time and energy, the data will be analyzed by the researcher are taken from chapter one until chapter eleven.

## **C. Problem of the Study**

Based on the research background, the writer formulates the problem as are follows:

1. What are the translation shift variations of derivative noun in *The Giver* and its translation *Sang Pemberi*?
2. How is the equivalence translation of derivative noun in *The Giver* and its translation *Sang Pemberi*?

## **D. Objective of the Study**

In carrying out the research, the writer formulates the objectives of this study are as follows:

1. To classify the translation shift variations of derivative noun in *The Giver* and its translation *Sang Pemberi*.
2. To describe the equivalence translation of derivative noun in *The Giver* and its translation *Sang Pemberi*.

## **E. Benefit of the Study**

This research has two objectives, namely; theoretical and practical benefit.

### **1. Theoretical**

The study will have a contribution in understanding and the translation theory, and practice.

### **2. Practical**

- a. The result of the study can be used as information to conduct the further research in translation.
- b. The readers of this research, especially students are expected to recognize translation shift variation of derivative noun used in *The Giver* novel and its translation.

## **F. Research Paper Organization**

In this research, the researcher creates a formula in five chapters. The aim is to make this research easy to follow. The formulas are:

Chapter I is introduction. This chapter consists of background of the study, limitation of the study, problem statement, objective of the study, and benefit of the study.

Chapter II is underlying theory. This part discusses about theories that are used in analyzing the data. They are previous study, notion of translation, translation process, types of translation, translation shift, equivalence in translation, and English and Indonesian part of speech.

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

Chapter IV is research finding and discussion. It discusses research finding and discussion.

Chapter V is dealing with conclusion and suggestion.