

CHAPTER 1

INTRODUCTION

A. Background of the Study

Nowadays, there are many English books translated to Indonesian language. In every year, translated English book into Indonesian book are more enhanced. Many English books like literary and science book are translated into Indonesia to master people's knowledge. Through translation, people expected to understand it correctly. Translation is considered to be an act of reproduction, through which the meaning of a text is transferred from one language to another (Simon, 1996: 12). In transfer the meaning of language, the origin language is called source language (SL) while another language is called target language (TL).

Catford (1965: 20) stated that "Translation, as a process, is always uni-directional: it is always performed in a given direction 'from' a *Source Language* 'into' a *Target Language*. So, Translation is the replacement of textual material in one language (SL) by equivalent textual material in another language (TL)". It means that translation is an activity of transferring meaning or ideas from source language (SL) to target language (TL) to make equivalent in meaning. In normal conditions source language is not entirely replaced by target language (TL) equivalence, there are simple replacement by non-equivalence TL material. Equivalence in translation cannot be a one to one proposition. Translation is the rendering of a source language text into the target language so as to ensure that (1) the surface meaning of the two will be approximately similar and (2) the structure of the source language will be preserved as closely as possible but not so closely that the target language structure will be seriously distorted (Mc. Guire, 1980: 2).

The translator must know the type of sentence to make a good translation. A sentence is a group words that makes a statement and can be followed by period or other terminal punctuation. Words and groups of words can also be classified according to use of function. This is especially

important in English, the sentence patterns depend on the order of the words or groups of words to establish their meaning. The basic parts of a sentence are the *subject* and the *verb*. In sentence there are five elements of sentence structure: subject, verb, complement, object and adverbial. In this research, the researcher focuses on the study of subject, the element of sentence. Quirk (1973: 11) stated that the subject of the sentence has a close general relation to what is being discussed, the theme of the sentence with the normal implication that something new (the predicate) is being said about subject that has already been introduced in an earlier sentence.

In this research, the writer is interested in analyzing translation of subject forms found in *The Casual Vacancy* novel into *Perebutan Kursi Kosong*. *The Casual Vacancy* is a one of popular novel written by J.K Rowling published in 2012 by Little Brown and translated in Indonesia by Esti A. Budihapsari in 2012, published by Qanita, Bandung. A big novel about small town, when Barry Fairbrother dies in his early forties, the town of Pagford is left in shock. Pagford is, seemingly, an English idyll, with a cobbled marked square and an ancient abbey, but what lies behind the pretty façade is a town at war. Rich at war with poor, teenagers at war with their parents, wives at war with their husband, teachers at war with their pupils, Pagford is not what it first seems. And the empty seat left by Barry on the parish council soon becomes the catalyst for the biggest war the town has yet seen. *The Casual Vacancy* is J.K Rowling's first novel for adults. It is the work of a storyteller like no other.

Every sentence in this novel has subject. In the translation of *The Casual Vacancy* into *Perebutan Kursi Kosong* novel, the researcher finds cases of translating of subject. In the source language, subject form of noun phrase can be translated into noun in target language. There are a shift occurs in translation of subject in the novel. Catford (1965: 73) stated that by a shift, it means departures from formal correspondence in the process of going from the SL to the TL. Then the translator use shift strategy to make equivalent in

translation. So, the researcher would like to try to analyze translation of subject found in *The Casual Vacancy* into *Perebutan Kursi Kosong*.

Here are the examples of subject translated into Indonesian:

SL : **The golf club** lay a mere four minutes away from the Square.

TL : *Klub golf itu* hanya empat menit berkendara dari Alun-alun.

From the datum above there is a noun phrase *the golf club* function as subject. *The golf club* consists of *the* as determiner, *golf* as pre-modifier and *club* is a noun as the headword. Meanwhile, *klub golf itu* is noun phrase because it consists of noun (*klub*) that is followed by noun (*golf*) and *klub golf* has function as subject. The form of English subject is noun phrase which consists of determiner + pre-modifier and noun. While the form of Indonesia subject is noun phrase that consists of noun and noun. Both SL and TL, the translation are indicating structural shift.

SL: **The ambulance** had to come from the neighboring city of Yarvil, and it took twenty-five minutes to reach them.

TL: *Ambulan* harus dipanggil dari kota sebelah, yarvil, dan butuh dua puluh lima menit untuk tiba di tempat mereka.

The datum above shows **the ambulance** is a noun phrase function as subject. **The ambulance** consists of **the** function as determiner and **ambulance** is a noun as headword. Then, in TL **the ambulance** is translated into *ambulance* changes into a noun. Both SL and TL above using level shift because it has different level. This shift is noun phrase into noun. Although there is a shift but the meaning is still same between source language and target language.

Many researchers have analyzed translation that occurs in novel or subtitling of film. Therefore, the writer is interested in analyzing the translation of subject form that found in *The Casual Vacancy* into *Perebutan Kursi Kosong* novel, with entitled **Translation Analysis of Subject Found in *The Casual Vacancy* into *Perebutan Kursi Kosong***.

B. Limitation of the Study

In this research, to limit the study the writer only focuses on the translation analysis of subject of the sentence found in *The Casual Vacancy* into *Perebutan Kursi Kosong* novel. A subject is the part of the sentence that indicates what it is about or how or what performs the action that is the agent. A sentence consists of subject, predicate and object. The writer only focuses on subject of the sentence pattern. The data start page 1-225, are only part one and part two of *The Casual Vacancy* novel. The theory which is used to analyze the data will be according to the translation shift by J. C. Catford (1965) and Baker (1992). The limitation is done in order to that the purposes of this research can be achieved and get the best result.

C. Problem Statement

Based on the statements mentioned in the background of the study the writer formulates two problem statements as follow:

1. What are the linguistic forms of subject of the sentence and their translation found in *The Casual Vacancy* into *Perebutan Kursi Kosong*?
2. How is the equivalence of the Indonesian translation of subject of the sentences found in *The Casual Vacancy* into *Perebutan Kursi Kosong*?

D. Objective of the Study

Related to the problem statements, the writer determines the following objective of the research.

1. To identify the linguistic form of subject of the sentence and their translation found in *The Casual Vacancy* into *Perebutan Kursi Kosong*.
2. To describe the equivalence of the Indonesian translation of subject of the sentence found in *The Casual Vacancy* into *Perebutan Kursi Kosong*.

E. Benefits of the Study

From the research, the writer hopes that the study has the following benefits for the readers:

1. Theoretical Benefit

The writer hopes that the research can give contribution in the field of translation and development of knowledge especially in translation study.

2. Practical Benefit

a. Students

The result of the research can be used as additional knowledge to improve student's ability in translation study especially in analyzing translation form of subject.

b. Teachers

The writer hopes that the result of the research can give more information to teacher about translation analysis of subject in *The Casual Vacancy* Novel. Then, this study can be applied in teaching learning process of translation study.

c. Other Researcher

The study can give information to next researchers who want to conduct further research related to this research about translation analysis of subject.

F. Research Paper Organization

The writer organizes this in order to make it easier to understand. This research paper is divided into five chapters.

Chapter I is introduction that consists of background of the study, limitation of the study, problem statement, objective of the study, benefit of the study, and research paper organization.

Chapter II is underlying theory. It deals with previous study, notion of translation, process of translation, type of translation, equivalent in translation, translation shift, linguistic form; English linguistic form and Indonesia linguistic form.

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

Chapter IV is research finding and discussion. The finding is elaborated into: form of subject found in *The Casual Vacancy* into *Perebutan Kursi Kosong* and the equivalence in the Indonesian translation of sentence found in *The Casual Vacancy* into *Perebutan Kursi Kosong*.

Chapter V in this research paper presents conclusion and suggestion. After elaborating the fifth chapter, the write completes bibliography, virtual reference and appendix.