

## CHAPTER I

### INTRODUCTION

#### A. Background of the Study

Translation is a manifestation of interpreting act of source language which transferred to target language. Not only in applied for text in different language, but translation is also used for conversation. In the growth of the knowledge, translation has the other terms such as subtitling and interpreting, but the purpose is same, it means translation can help people in understanding the foreign language. Shuttleworth and Cowie (1997) in Emzir (2015:2) describes that:

Translation is an incredibly broad notion which can be understood in many different ways. For example one may talk of translation as a process or a product, and identify such sub-types as literary translation, technical translation, subtitling and machine translation; moreover, while more typically it just refers to the transfer of written texts, the term sometimes also includes interpreting.

Related the statement above, the process is an important aspect must be conducted before resulting a product in translation. Then, Nababan (1997: 16) mentions that “translation process can be meant as a series of activities conducted by a translator when he transfers the message from source language to the target language”. In translation, the process of understanding a foreign language needs certain steps to interpret foreign language to mother language. This steps include understanding meaning and source language structure, then it must be restructured into the target language. When this steps have been applied, it means a translator work has produced a translation work.

Related the translation process, there are some methods that usually used by a translator to get the best result based on the purpose. Newmark (1988: 81) states “translation method is related to whole text”. It can be concluded that translation method influences the result of translation. Many kinds of method are used to make the style of certain work and it will show the characteristics and the capability of a translator. In addition, Molina and Albir (2002:507) in Sutopo (2015: 34) tell that translation method is more defined to a way used by

translator in translating something based on its purpose. It means that there are various fields which can be translated with the another style to produce the appropriate message. Kridalaksana (1984) in Nababan (1997: 35) defines that message is the whole meaning of a discourse, concept and feeling which would be conveyed by the speaker to be understood and accepted for the listener/reader. It means that the translator gives more attention to translate message perfectly so the readers could be understood the content of the text in target language. When the message of the text in source language is translated unclearly, it would create the confusion for the readers. For this reason, the translator should decide the appropriate methods to conduct a translation.

The result of transferring language is considered as good translation if both of source language and target language have an equivalence of the message. Catford (1965:20) states that “translation is the replacement of textual material in one language (SL) by the equivalent textual material in another language (TL)”. Based on the statement above, it can be concluded that translation means the result of reproducing the equivalence message which is from the source language (SL) into the target language (TL) in written forms. Then, the result of a good translation should be equivalent in terms of meaning and style with the original and it is expressed naturally in the target language.

Thus, Nababan (2004: 32) mentions the concept of translation as the following:

Equivalence and quality are closely related concepts in translation. When translators are engaged in the translation process, they are trying to establish an equivalence relation between the source language text and the target language text. Such a relation characterizes a quality translation.

The equivalence of meaning is very important part in a translation. Although a language is transferred to another language, the meaning or message of the text must be equal. This equivalence between source language (SL) to target language (TL) establishes the quality of translation.

The quality of translation influences the reader’s understanding of a translation work towards the literature work especially in foreign language.

Some readers evaluate that by viewing only the accuracy of the transferring meaning. In the other hand, Larson (1984:490) mentions that a translation is considered good if it covers three criteria are accurate (accuracy), natural (acceptability), and clear (readability). It means that the result of translation must fullfil three criteria above so the translation result can help the reader or audience in understanding the foreign language. To do that, a translator also should master both of language culture such as its form and meaning which will be executed.

Many literary work have been published in the publics and most of them are in foreign language. One of the product of literary works is novel. Sometimes, many readers who read the novel feel difficult in understanding the message of text in novel also which written in foreign language especially in English. They need another novel which can translate it well. So, there are two novels written in English and Indonesia, but both of them have the same message. This phenomena happens in *1984* novel which becomes a famous novel in the world. Indonesians are interested to read that, that's why the translation novel about it is born. Its translation worked by Landung Simatupang and published by PT. Bentang Pustaka. Landung Simatupang is a professional translator who has many experience in producing many translation such as novel, and drama scripts. This study tries to prove how the quality the translation by the translator because the quality of novel is described at the case, whether the message can be translated appropriately or not. In the other word, it also tries to investigate the quality of the translator's language competence indirectly. Then, this study also takes passive voice used in the both of novel and comparing them. Actually, sometimes passive voice in English and Indonesia is very different in form and meaning and when a translator cannot transfer the message of both languages correctly, its difference will produce the less quality in transferring message. Then this act will cause the misunderstanding meaning. In form, when the translator is translating a text, he adapts the culture of mother language, but sometimes the form of source language is shown differently with target language, especially

passive voice. In this case, passive voice is considered as unique thing and appropriate to be researched.

Related the quality of the translation as Larson's statement (1984) who mentions there are three aspects in translation quality (accuracy, acceptability, and readability), this study provides some example is taken from phenomena of 1984 novel and its translation such as below:

SL: Your one-time existence was denied and then forgotten.

TL: *Keberadaan dan hidupmu pada suatu waktu disangkal, dibatalkan, lalu dilupakan.*

The datum above belongs to be less accurate because of the meaning of the sentence of SL is transferred less accurately to target language. It can be seen that the phrase *your one-time existence* is transferred into *keberadaan dan hidupmu pada suatu saat*, then the phrase *was denied* is transferred into *disangkal, dibatalkan*, while the preposition *then* is transferred into *lalu*, and the word *forgotten* is transferred into *dilupakan*. It is indicated that there is the deletion and addition of translation on the TL sentence. The deletion can be seen on the preposition *and* which is deleted by the translator. It does not disturb the whole of the meaning. But the addition here can disturb the message of source language and creating the confusion for the reader, it can be seen on the phrase *was denied* which is translated into *disangkal, dibatalkan*, the translator should select the best diction to translated the phrase *was denied*. The word *dibatalkan* seems confusing to be understood and less related the context of the story in novel. It looks very weird to be written. The best expression should be apply the word *disangkal*. Then the word *existence* which translated into *keberadaan dan hidupmu*, the double meaning here potentially disturbs the whole of the meaning. The translator should select only the word *keberadaan* to translate the word *existence*. Because of the reason above, SL sentence which is translated in TL sentence above belongs to less accurate.

The passive voice sentence above is acceptable. The translation looks natural in using Indonesian expression. It can be seen on the phrase *your one-time existence* is translated into *keberadaan dan hidupmu pada suatu waktu*,

while the phrase *was denied* is translated into *disangkal* or *dibatalkan*, then the word *then* is translated into *lalu*, and the word *forgotten* is translated into *dilupakan*. The translator is indicated using the common idiom used by Indonesian. In addition, the translation above applies Indonesian grammatical rule. So, the datum above is acceptable translation.

From the datum above, the target language is included into readable translation. It is because the text in the target language is easy to be understood by the reader and there is no ambiguity. The sentence of SL *Your one-time existence was denied and then forgotten* which is translated into *Keberadaan dan hidupmu pada suatu waktu disangkal, dibatalkan, lalu dilupakan* is understandable. The readers just need at once reading to understand it. So, the datum above belongs to readable in the target language.

Then related the method used, the translation of passive voice above uses free translation method. It is proven by the SL sentence *Your one-time existence was denied and then forgotten* which is translated into TL sentence *Keberadaan dan hidupmu pada suatu waktu disangkal, dibatalkan, lalu dilupakan*. The translator translates using paraphrasing. It can be seen on the result of this translation is not same with SL construction, even it looks longer than original text. Therefore, the datum above belongs to free translation.

Then, the researcher increases the deeper analysis to make sure understanding of translation by adding the example of analysis from the 1984 novel by Landung Simatupang again. The example can be seen as follows:

SL: Except the posters that were plastered everywhere.

TL: *Kecuali poster-poster itu tertempel dimana-mana.*

The datum above belongs to be accurate. It is because the message of source language are transferred correctly in target language. *Except the posters that were plastered everywhere* is translated into *Kecuali poster-poster itu tertempel dimana-mana*. Both of them have equal message of the whole of words meaning although there is a little bit of construction change. It can be seen that there is word deletion on the word *that*, but this act does not disturb the whole of the meaning. Therefore, the sentence of source language which

translated into sentence of target language is categorized into accurate translation.

The passive voice above is acceptable. The translation looks natural in using Indonesian grammatical. Passive voice *were plastered* is conveyed to *tertempel* in the target language. Transferring the structure of sentence into Indonesian looks natural which shown by *Except the posters that were plastered everywhere* into *Kecuali poster-poster itu tertempel dimana-mana*. In grammatical, between SL and TL is not changed. So, the datum above is acceptable translation.

From the datum above, the target language is included into readable translation. It is because the text in the target language is easy to be understood by the reader. There are no ambiguous words and no grammatical complexity. It is shown by the text *Except the posters that were plastered everywhere* is transferred into the target language *Kecuali poster-poster itu tertempel dimana-mana*. So, the datum above belongs to be readable in the target language.

Then in the method used, the translation of passive voice above uses literal translation method. In grammatical rule, SL is converted in TL appropriately. It can be indicated that the translator maintains to the words construction and level of words used. It is proven by the word construction TL is oriented to SL. The word *except* is translated to *kecuali*, *the posters* is translated to *poster-poster itu*, then the passive voice *were plastered* is translated into *tertempel*, and everywhere is translated to *dimana-mana*. There is word deletion of *that* and it can produce the message more understandable. It shows that literal translation method is used in this novel.

Based on the phenomena above, a translation work is useful for the readers in understanding message. This study tries to give a view of how the importance of the quality of translation in the literary work especially in a famous novel and its translation version which read by every novel's reader. Hence, this study raises a project from the both of foreign novel and its

translation (Indonesia) entitled: “Translation Method and Quality on Passive Voice in *1984* Novel by Landung Simatupang”.

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

In this study, the researcher gives the limitation on the scope of data material which is that making fit the data by taking only the passive voice sentences in *1984* novel and its translation version which consist of twenty two chapters that separated in three parts because he has the limited time and knowledge about the translation field. Moreover, this study focuses on the translation method used in passive voice and then it is analyzed by measuring the translation quality which has three elements such as accuracy, acceptability, and readability.

### **C. Problem Statement**

Based on the background of the research above, the researcher formulates the problem statement as follows:

1. What kinds of translation method of passive voice translation found in *1984* novel?
2. How is the translation quality of passive voice translation found in *1984* novel?
  - a. How is the accuracy of passive voice translation found in *1984* novel?
  - b. How is the acceptability of passive voice translation found in *1984* novel?
  - c. How is the readability of passive voice translation found in *1984* novel?

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

From the problem statements above, it can be formulated as the objectives of the study such as below :

1. to identify kinds of translation method of passive voice translation found in *1984* novel, and

2. to describe the translation quality of passive voice translation found in *1984* novel.
  - a. to describe the accuracy of passive voice translation found in *1984* novel.
  - b. to describe the acceptability of passive voice translation found in *1984* novel.
  - c. to describe the readability of passive voice translation found in *1984* novel.

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

This study has some benefits which are divided into theoretically and practically such as below:

##### 1. Theoretical Benefit

The result of this research is expected to a part of the body of the knowledge in translation development.

##### 2. Practical Benefit

###### a. For the Researchers

This result of this study can be a insight in developing their research especially in translation field.

###### b. For the Novel Readers

This study can give information about the translation quality of the *1984* novel translation version, so in the future, they can think to select the qualified translation novel which helps them to understand the message well by measuring the translation quality.

###### c. For Students

This study can give deeper understanding about the difference of English passive voice and Indonesian passive voice.

###### d. For Lecturers

This study gives the information about translation in passive voice which can be applied to teaching learning process especially in translation subject matter.



e. For Other Translator

This study can give description in translation methods, process, and quality, so they are able to make the good translation works in the future which can be accepted by broader society in Indonesia.

**F. Research Paper Organization**

This research is divided into five chapters. Chapter I is introduction. This chapter 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 consists of previous study which presents some previous researches which have the relation of the issue about translation method and quality. Then, theoretical review contains theories in translation according to some experts and it is divided into notion of translation, process of translation, translation method, translation quality. In passive voice, it is divided into English passive voice and Indonesian passive voice. The last is theoretical framework.

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

Chapter IV presents research finding and discussion based on the problem statement which has been formulated. The research finding elaborates translation method and quality of passive voice in *1984* novel and its translation version. In analyzing the quality of translation, the analysis is divided into accuracy, acceptability and readability of passive voice translation. The last is discussion, it describes a comparison of the theories used and the finding of this study and the previous studies related the translation method and quality.

Chapter V presents conclusion, educational implication, and suggestion.