

CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

A. Background of the Study

Translation is an activity that used language as an object, its mean that translation is changes word to another language source language and target language. Language is a means of communication which is used to communicate with others. According to cartford (1965) defined that translation is change the text source language to target language. Catford also states that translation as change source language with target language. As stated by brislin (1976) that the translation is a general term that refers to the transfer of thought or ideas of a source language into the source language.

Newmark (1988) in his book “A textbook of translation” defines that translation as “a craft consisting in the attempt to replace a written message and/or a statement in one language by the same message and or statement in another language”. The noun craft doesn’t just imply the act of crafting, as a matter of fact, it has a connotative meaning, it indicates that as Newmark mentioned in his book A Textbook of translation a translation “works on four levels: translation is first a science, which entails the knowledge, can be identified: secondly, it is a skill, which calls for appropriate language and acceptable usage: thirdly, an art, which distinguish good from undistinguished writing and is the creative, the intuitive, sometimes the inspired, level of the translation; lastly, a matter of taste.

Noun is any member of class of words that typically (1) can be combined with determiners to serve as the subject of a verb, (2) can be interpreted as singular or plural, (3) can be replaced with a pronoun, and refer to an entity, quality, state, action, or concept.

As Nida and Taber stated (1982:12-13) “translating consists in reproducing in the receptor language the closest natural equivalent of the source-

language message, first in terms of meaning and secondly in terms of style” there are six principle of translation: reproducing the message, equivalence rather than identity, a natural equivalent, the closet equivalent, the priority of meaning and the significance of style

Catford (1978) divides the shift in translation into two major types, *level/rank shift* and *category shift*. Level/ rank shift refers to a source language item at one linguistic level that has a target language translation equivalent at a different level. In other words, it is simply a shift from grammar to lexis. Category shift refers to departures from formal correspondence in translation what is meant by formal correspondence is any grammatical category in the target language which can be said to occupy the same position in the system in the target language as the given source language category in the source language system (Machali, 1998:13). The category shift is divided again into *structure shift*, *class shift*, *unit shift*, and *intra system shift*. Haryanti (2013) states that translation strategies there are: addition, deletion, adoption, adaptation, level shift and category shift. and category shift is departures from formal correspondence in translation. Category shift is divided into four elements: 1) structure shift is grammatical changes when the language is translated. 2) class shift is a member of the source language has different class from the target language. 3) unit shift is rank of source language has different from the target language. And 4) Intra-system shift is where the source and target language process system which approximately correspond formally as to their constitution, but when translation involves selection of a non-corresponding term in target language system.

According to Mailhac (2007), strategy is conceptually boarder than procedure. There are some strategies of translation : 1) Addition is added the word when translate, it aims if there is ambiguity in the language and needed to avoid the reference the misleading. 2) Deletion is remove a word from the source language. This strategy is particularly applied if the source language tends be a redundant language. 3) Adoption is borrowing of words from the source language

to the target language. 4) Adaptation is just changes in pronunciation and spelling. But not changes the meaning of the word. And 5) Shift

Equivalence is about translating or transferring message from the source language into target language which has level or type of equivalent, in translation process equivalent also needed because when translating a sentences can be given a definition, relevance, and applicability within the field of translation theory have caused heated controversy, and many different theories of the concept of equivalence have been elaborated within this field in the past fifty years. According Baker theory (1992: 10-217) in her book with entitled *In Other Word* which has concept equivalent can be defined as fifth level, there are: 1) Equivalent at word level, 2) Above word level, 3) Grammatical, 4) Textual equivalence, and the last is, 5) Pragmatic equivalent.

Based on statement above, the writer concludes that translation strategy is an important process when translated the source language into target language (SL to TL) by determining the equivalence, equivalence is not only in the text but also in linguistic units, such as adjective, adverb, verb, and noun. These are example of its:

1. SL : Whenever you read a cancer booklet or website or whatever

TL : Setiap kali kau membaca buklet, situs web, atau apa saja mengenai kanker.

In the sentence above the researcher finds an deletion SL word **a cancer booklet** can be translated become sebuah *buklet kanker* in Indonesia the word was translated become membaca buklet the word **cancer** is deleted, **or website or whatever** translated into *situs web, apa saja mengenai kanker* the word **or** in Indonesia was deleted, **whatever** translated into *apapun*, kanker is additional.

2. SL : The Support Group, of course, was depressing as hell.

TL : Tentu saja, Kelompok Pendukung ini sungguh-sungguh membuat depresi.

In the sentence above the researcher finds SL **The Support group** translated into **Tentu saja**, the word **Of course** translated into *kelompok pendukung*, is translation shift, **was depressing** translated into *depresi*, and the word **as hell** is *deletion*, the word **sungguh-sungguh** is additional.

According the explanation above, the researcher is interested in analyzing the research with titled ***TRANSLATION STRATEGY FOUND IN THE NOVEL THE FAULT IN OUR STARS INTO KESALAHAN PADA BINTANG KITA BY INGGRID DWIJANI NIMPOEMO.***

B. Limitation of the Study

This study is focused on translation strategy found in Novel *The Fault In our Stars* into *Kesalahan pada bintang kita* by *Inggrid Dwijani Nimpoeno*. Data Source of this research are taken from Chapter 1 to Chapter 10, This research uses theories about translation strategy and equivalency of translation. And the theories are taken from Nida about translation strategies, Newmark notion of translation, and Baker the equivalency of translation.

C. Problem Statement

Based on the background of the study the researcher formulates the probelm statements, as follow:

1. What is the translation strategy found in the Novel *The Fault In Our Stars* into *Kesalahan Pada Bintang Kita* by *Inggrid Dwijani Nimpoeno*?
2. How is equivalency of translated Novel *The Fault In Our Stars* into *Kesalahan Pada Bintang Kita* by *Ingrid Dwijani Nimpoeno*?

D. Objective of the Study

Based on the problem statement above the researcher formulates the objectives of this research, as follow :

1. To Classify translation strategy that use in novel *The Fault In Our Stars* into *Kesalahan Pada Bintang Kita* by Ingrid Dwijani Nimpoeno.
2. To describe the equivalency of translated novel *The Fault In Our Stars* into *Kesalahan Pada Bintang Kita* by Ingrid Dwijani Nimpoeno.

E. Benefit of the Study

From this research, the writer hopes that this study gives the benefits that are divided into theoretical and practical, as follow:

1. Theoretical Benefits
 - a. This research can explanation the understanding about translation strategy found in novel *The Fault In Our Stars* into *Kesalahan pada Bintang kita* by Ingrid Dwijani Nimpoeno
2. Practical Benefit
 - a) This research can be used for another student to have knowledge
 - b) The writers as known how about translation strategy that use by translator novel *The Fault In Our Stars* into *Kesalahan pada Bintang kita* by Ingrid Dwijani Nimpoeno
 - c) For readers, this research can be knowledge to the reader about translation strategy, addition, deletion, translation shift, and the equivalency of translated.

F. Research Paper Organization

The researcher describes this research becomes 5 Chapter. Chapter I is about Introduction 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 with previous study, process of translation, linguistic forms consisting of English linguistic form and Indonesian forms

Chapter III is underlying theory dealing with previous study, the notion of translation, translation procedures, translation strategy, equivalency of translation

Chapter IV is research finding and discussion. In this chapter, the research is divided about deletion, additional, translation shift, and readability of translation strategy found In Novel *The Fault in Ous Stars*.

Chapter V presents the conclusion and suggestion.