

CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

A. Background of the Study

Translation is transferring of one language into another language or interpretation the meaning of the text that communicates the same message in another language. Newmark (1988:5) states that:

Translation is rendering the meaning of a text into another language in the way that the author intended the text. Translation as the replacement of textual material in one language (SL) by equivalent textual material in another language (TL).

The source language text is the text to be translated while the target language text is the text to be translated into different languages. Many people believe that translation is easy. When translate word by word and use the dictionaries, for beginners in the field of translation thought they had made a good translation. There are many factors of translation: the style of the original text, the competence of translator, and many more.

A lot of the problems faced by translators, for example: The first problem that is a translator often does not understand the purpose of the translation, whereas the purpose of translation is to understand a text. Additionally, little mistranslated can be fatal. The second problem is forgetting the cultural sensitivity when translating whereas language is associated with culture. The translation process is very concerned about this, especially when translating text traditional nature, the practice of culture or humor. The third problem is the ambiguity problem. This problem can occur in specific vocabulary and language structure such that the translators have difficulty in its formulation.

When the translator translates a foreign language, a translator should be not careless, because translation has a strategy or technique to translate the language, in order to we can translate properly. Krings assumes (1986, 18) that translation strategies as translator's potentially conscious plans for solving a translation problem. Haryanti (2013, 46) states that translation

strategies there are: addition, deletion, adoption, adaptation, level shift, and category shift. The first strategies according to Nida (1964:227) in Nababan (2004:39) explains that, addition of information may also be required due to the shift of voice and the alternation of word classes to avoid misinterpretation. The second strategies from Baker (1992:40) in Nababan (2004:41) states that, deletion as omission of a lexical item due to grammatical or semantic patterns of the receptor language. The third strategies according to Catford (1965) adoption is adopt some words that reside in the target language. The fourth from Pinchuck (1977:190) states that, adaptation is used when the others do not suffice. The last strategy is shift, the writer also uses the translation shift to analyze this research. Shift is the form of source language changes when translates into target language. Catford (1978:73) states that shift means departures from formal correspondence in the process of going from the source language into the target language. Catford divides translation shift into two types that are level shift is one linguistic level of source language that has a different level of target language translation equivalent. 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 the rank of source language different with the rank of target language. And 4) intra-system shift is where the source and target language possess systems which approximately correspond formally as to their constitution, but when translation involves selection of a non-corresponding term in the target language system.

These are the examples of its:

1. SL: only I was free to run across this bright, crowded square.
 TL: hanya akulah yang bisa berlari melintasi lapangan terbuka yang terang benderang dan padat ini.

In this translation, the **I** is translated into *akulah*, the meaning of **I** is supposed to be *aku*. *-lah* is added. It means adverb. The word of **was** are

deleted, because in Indonesian's sentence there is no past tense verb. **Free** translated into *bisa*. **Free** is meaning shift, because if the word of **free** was translated, the meaning of it is *bebas*. **To run** translated into *berlari*. **To** is deleted, because only **run** which is translated, but the word of **to** is not translated. The word of **this** is deleted. **Bright, crowded square** is structure shift, this is translated into *lapangan terbuka yang terang benderang dan padat ini*. **Bright** is translated into *terang benderang*. The meaning of **bright** is supposed to be **terang**, it means that *benderang* is added. **crowded** is meaning shift, this is translated into *padat*. *Ini* is the addition. **Square** is translated into *lapangan terbuka*. **Square** supposed to be *lapangan*. It means that *terbuka* is added.

2. SL: Edward still smiling so beautifully

TL: *Edward masih menyunggingkan senyumnya yang begitu menawan.*

Menyunggingkan is added, because there is no translation of *menyunggingkan* from the source language. The word of *yang* is also added. **Smiling** is translated into *senyumnya*, this is include class shift from verb to pronoun. And *-nya* is added, because from the source language there is no a possessive pronoun..

The author wants to analyze the translation strategies found in *New Moon* into *Dua Cinta* by Monica Dwi Chresnayani, so the author can know the quality of the translation of it. Translation quality is the success of the translation in accuracy, acceptability, and readability of the source language. Accuracy is the translation of the source and the target language text has been proper or not, it is divided into three: accurate, less accurate, and inaccurate. Acceptability is the rules, norms, and culture in the translation acceptable or not, and it is divided into acceptable, less acceptable, and not acceptable. Readability is the translation text are readable. Readability is divided into readable, less readable, and not readable.

B. Limitation of the Study

This research is focused on translation strategies of simple sentence found in *New Moon* into *Dua Cinta* by Monica Dwi Chresnayani. Data source of this research taken from the *New Moon* novel on chapter 1 entitled Party, chapter 2 entitled Stitches, chapter 3 entitled The End, chapter 4 entitled Waking Up, chapter 5 entitled Cheater, chapter 6 entitled Friends, chapter 7 entitled Repetition, chapter 8 entitled Andrenaline, chapter 9 entitled Third Wheel, chapter 10 entitled The Meadow, chapter 11 entitled Cult, chapter 12 entitled Intruded. This research used to analyze translation strategy and translation quality. The theories are taken from Newmark about notion of translation, Catford about translation shift, Nababan about translation quality, and Krings about translation strategy.

C. Problem Statement

The problem of this study can be stated as follows:

1. What are translation strategies found in *New Moon* into *Dua Cinta* by Monica Dwi Chresnayani?
2. How is the translation quality of *New Moon* into *Dua Cinta* by Monica Dwi Chresnayani?

D. Objective of the Study

The statements of the study above, the objective of the study can be formulated as follows:

1. To classify translation strategies found in *New Moon* into *Dua Cinta* by Monica Dwi Chresnayani
2. To describe the translation quality of *New Moon* into *Dua Cinta* by Monica Dwi Chresnayani.

E. Benefit of the Study

There are some benefits in theoretically and practically, as follows:

1. Theoretical Benefit

This practical benefit this research can be used as the reference for anyone who is learning translation matter.

2. Practical Benefit

- For English students, this theoretical benefit is to improve the knowledge of the readers about translation.
- For Lecturer, this research can be useful for information and teaching translation especially in strategies.

F. Research Paper Organization

There are generally six parts of chapter 1, namely: background of the study, previous study, limitation of the study, problem statement, objective of the study, and benefit of the study. Chapter 2 consists of underlying theory and its part, namely: notion of translation, translation process, translation strategy, translation quality, English linguistic unit, and indonesia linguistic unit. Chapter 3 consists of research method and its part: research type, research object, research data, and data source, technique of collecting data, data validity, and method of analyzing data. Chapter 4 consists of research finding. And chapter 5 consists of conclusion and suggestion.