

**A TRANSLATION ANALYSIS OF INTERROGATIVE
SENTENCES ON *DIGITAL FORTRESS* INTO *BENTENG
DIGITAL***



RESEARCH PAPER

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by

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CHAPTER 1

INTRODUCTION

A. Background of the Study

Translation is one of the effective ways to understand English easily. In order to achieve a good translation, translator should have knowledge both source and target language. It means that the result of translation should not like a translation, so the readers feel that they are reading an original book. Many books have already been translated such as novels, prose, poems, and book of self-identity and self-development. Not only do the translators translate the technology books, scientific books, but also literary works. Those translations of technology books, scientific books, and literary works prove that translation in Indonesia is growing more and more, and hopefully that those will be better.

Hence, there are two important things that have to be observed by a translator as stated by Bassnet (1991: 2) that:

Translation involves the rendering of a source language (SL) text into the target language (TL) so as to ensure that (1) the surface meaning of the two will be approximately similar and (2) the structures of the source language (SL) will be preserved as closely as possible but not so closely that the target language (TL) structures will be seriously distorted.

From the statement above, it is clear that a translator must be responsible to produce a good result. To be a good translator, someone must have knowledge of the source language (SL) and the target language (TL). A translator also has to master the technique of translating and overcome the

problems that may occur in the translation process. In brief, a translator must make the readers of the translation text get the same messages, ideas, and thoughts equal to source language (SL) as if they read the original ones.

Dealing with translation, Nord (1997: 23) states that:

In translation, the translator produces signs for the target audience. In order to be understood, the meaning of the signs must be known. If the translator uses signs taken from a source-culture inventory that might be misinterpreted from a target-culture point of view, it is advisable to mark the translation accordingly.

Conversation in novel makes the reader easy to understand the story of novel. As people know that there are many kinds conversation in sentences. They are declarative, imperative, interrogative, and exclamatory sentence. In this research paper, the researcher conducts the interrogative sentence. Interrogative sentence is a sentence that asks a question and ends with a question mark.

For example:

1. SL: *"Is that a problem for you?"*
 TL: *"Apakah itu masalah bagi Anda?"*

From the text above, the translator decides the datum belongs to yes-no question with positive question. It is so because the sentence uses to be 'is' in the beginning of the sentence. It is due to the fact that the answer needed is only yes or no. It seems that the datum *"Is that a problem for you?"* belongs to yes-no question type. So based on the fact, this datum is yes-no question with positive question.

2. SL: “*Where could he be?*”
 TL: “*Dimanakah David berada?*”

The datum above belongs to interrogative-word question with interrogative adverbs. It is because that this datum is started by WH question (what, why, when, where) and how. It means that the datum “*Where could he be?*” belongs to interrogative-word question type. So based on the fact, that datum uses interrogative-word question with interrogative adverbs.

Based on the fact above, the researcher wants to analyze the types of interrogative sentences from English into Indonesian as used in book *Digital Fortress*. Hence, the research entitled **A TRANSLATION ANALYSIS OF INTERROGATIVE SENTENCE ON *DIGITAL FORTRESS* INTO *BENTENG DIGITAL***.

B. Previous Study

In this case, the researcher wants to discuss the previous research about translation that has been done by some researches. Sugesti (UMS, 2008) entitled *A Translation Analysis of Conjunction on Linguistics Across Cultures into Linguistik di Pelbagai Budaya*. The problems of her research are types of conjunction and translation equivalence of conjunction from the object. The method of her research is descriptive qualitative. Based on her analysis, from 121 data there are two types of conjunction found in *Linguistic across Cultures into Linguistik di Pelbagai Budaya* based on their uses in the phrases, clauses, and sentences, namely coordinate conjunction and subordinate conjunction. She founds 78 data of coordinate conjunction and 43 data of subordinate

conjunction. It is also found 111 data of equivalent translation and 10 data of non equivalent translation.

Other research was conducted by Wibawati (UMS, 2008) entitled *Analysis of Interrogative Sentences in Subtitling of Mean Girls Film*. The problems of her research are forms of interrogative sentences and the appropriateness of subtitling from the object. The method of her research is qualitative research. Based on her analysis, from 170 data she finds 74 data belong to Yes-No Question, 1 data belong to Attached or Tag Question, and 94 data belong to Interrogative-Word Question. The result of research shows that from 170 data there are 127 data are appropriate, while there are 43 data belong to inappropriate.

The research conducted by the researcher has similarity with the previous researches that is working in analyzing the translation of English-Indonesian text. The difference from the previous researches is on the focus of analyzing and the data sources. The focus of the analyzing of first previous is conjunction and the data source is *Linguistic across Cultures into Linguistik di Pelbagai Budaya*. Then the second previous also focuses on the interrogative sentences but *in Subtitling of Mean Girls Film*. But in this research, the researcher uses the book *Digital Fortress into Benteng Digital* as the object of research and focuses the research on A Translation Analysis of Interrogative sentences. So hopefully this research gives an addition to the previous thesis.

C. Research Problem

Based on the research background of the study above, the researcher proposes the research problems as follows.

1. What are the types of interrogative sentences and their translation on *Digital Fortress* into *Benteng Digital*?
2. How is the translation equivalence of interrogative sentences and their translation?

D. Research Objective

The objectives of the research are:

1. to classify the types of interrogative sentences and their translation on *Digital Fortress* into *Benteng Digital*, and
2. to describe the translation equivalence of interrogative sentences and their translation.

E. Research Limitation

To limit the research object, the researcher focuses on the specific things. In this research, the researcher limits her study by taking interrogative sentence from *Digital Fortress's Book Stories* as source language text and *its translation* as target language text. The types of interrogative sentences are: 1) yes-no question, 2) attached or tag question, 3) interrogative-word question. This designed to get the best result of the study with effective time and energy. The researcher analyzes the data from chapter one until chapter ten.

F. Benefit of Study

The researcher hopes that her research of the study has benefits in two aspects:

1. Practical Benefit

a. Lecturer

The result of this research can be useful as additional information for lecturer, especially in translation analysis of interrogative sentences.

b. Students

The result of this research can be used as an additional knowledge to improve student's abilities in translation analysis of interrogative sentences.

c. Other researches

The result of this research can be used to stimulate other researchers to conduct further research related to this research from other points of view.

2. Theoretical Benefit

The result of this research hopefully can be an additional reference especially in carrying the translation analysis deals with interrogative sentences by using the differences of point of view.

G. Research Paper Organization

In order to make clear research, the research paper is organized by the following paper organization:

Chapter I is introduction. This chapter presents background of the study, previous study, research problem, research objective, research limitation, benefit of the study, and research paper organization.

Chapter II is underlying theory. It deals with notion of translation, process of translation, principles of translation, problem of translation, equivalences of translation, accuracy of translation, evaluating the translation, notion of sentence, classification of sentence, types of sentence, and types of interrogative sentence.

Chapter III is research method that consists of types of research, object of research, data and data source, technique of collecting data, and technique of analyzing data.

Chapter IV presents data analysis of the type of interrogative sentences and the equivalence of translation.

Chapter V draws conclusion and suggestion.