

CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

This chapter presents the background to conduct this research. This includes the background of the problem, statement of the problem, research objective, research of significant and definition key terms.

1.1 Background of the Problem

Translation is an activity of change or transforms of a language, which is commonly called Source Language (SL), into a different language or Target Language (TL). Translation is important because it is the one way to communicate with each other who do not have same language or sign with us. According to Brislin (1976), translation is a general term referring to the transfer of thoughts and ideas from one language to another, whether the language is in written or oral form, whether the languages have established orthographies or not; or whether one or both languages is based on signs, as with signs of the deaf. In addition, he states that all the thing that has relation to transferring something from one language into another language is called translation. In an oral form people know about conference, seminar, debate, and another, if the speaker used different language with the audience so it must be translated by translator or more popularly known as an interpreter. In writing, there are numerous books and any kind of sources that have been translated, like Al-Quran as a holy book of Islam and how Muslim know about

Islam and all the rules if they do not understand Al-Quran because the entire of Al-Quran is written in Arabic. Muslim is not only in Arab but also almost in all countries in this world. Although it is written in Arabic they can understand because it has been translated into their language, and if Al-Quran is not translated to another language, Islam cannot be amended like what it can see now.

According to Nord in Munday (2001), there are two types of translation, documentary and instrumental translation. Documentary Translation presents a text that informing about a source-culture text or any of its aspects and dimensions, for example, literal translation (translation of a literary work) when the Target Language (TL) can transfer the ideas and meaning of Source Language (SL). Instrumental Translation presents a free distribution of messages on the communicative activities of the target language culture. Translation of this type is usually just for communication needed. Instrumental translations may be intended to achieve the same function as the source text.

The researcher has chosen documentary by taking translations of literary works. Translations of literary works do not merely change the language, but the translator needs to imitate the artistic creation process, capture the spirit of the original work, transfer the expression feelings or emotional, experiences, ideas, cultural elements and deliver the original message clearly without changing the original language and style. Therefore, it is not all translators are able to translate literary works as well. It also collateral with Zuchridin (2003) that said, to translate literary works the translator must understand the source and the target language

completely, correctly and effectively because the translator must have a sensitivity to literature like artistic and aesthetic aspect.

In literary works, especially in the novel, there are narration and dialogue or direct speech which has a different function. According to Clark and Gerrig (1990), an important function of direct speech is to provide a vivid demonstration of former speech, whereas indirect speech delivers a description of what was said. It can be concluded that Narration is for telling the story and scene, dialogue or direct speech is for tell the direct speech adds life, length, content, and realism to a story. Direct speech helps the reader perceive the situation in his imagination and relate to the story and it also helps in character building because it is not necessary to always describe the character in a sentence, sometimes the reader has own perceptions to each character and it adds a pinch of mystery to the story. Therefore, in direct speech, there is implicit meaning such as characterization, ideology, and message because dialogue will go on with the plot, the setting, and the conflict. The language of direct speech, commonly free because it depends on the character and the situation in the novel, it can be informal or formal. Hence researcher analyzed the direct speech in the novel especially in the method. How the translator delivered the various express, style, and message from the characters in the novel.

Translations of a literary text is not a part of the original literary text anymore, because the cultural background between author and translator is different and the way the translator translates the cultural or specific term will show the ideology of him. It has an important impact on the outcome of the translation. People know Ideology as an ideas, perspectives, myths and principles which are

trusted by a community group (Silalahi, 2009), but Ideology in translation is different from that, it is a choice by the translator in bringing the text towards the reader as the target or the author as the source. It is important in deciding towards what kind of direction the translation will go. According to Hatim and Mason in Munday (2001), ideology refers to the basic orientation chosen by the translator operating within a social and cultural context. Supporting Hatim and Mason, Tymoczko (2003) argued Ideology of a translation will be a combination of the content of the source text and the various speech acts represented in the source text relevant to the source context, layered together with the representation of the content, its relevance to the receptor audience, and the various speech acts of the translation itself addressing the target context, as well as resonance and discrepancies between these two utterances.

The translator's ideology related to "right" and "acceptable" translation and it depends on external factors, such as the author, the translator, and the reader. What factors will affect the right and acceptable text, like find the exact equivalent meaning of the idiom, cultural or specific terms, proverb, etc. Ideology in translation is the principle or belief about right-wrong and good-bad in translation, it depends on for whom and for what (Hoed, 2006) and subjective concept, the success of diverting the message, thus becoming relative anyway. Hence, Venuti categorizes it into two opposite terms to categorize the foreignization and domestication (Venuti, 1994). Foreignization is trying to keep the author still while leading the reader to close to the author, its mean that good, right, and the acceptable translation is when it corresponding with the taste and expectation of the reader who

wants the cultural and specific terms are the presence in the target language. Domestication is trying to keep the reader still while leading the author to close to the reader, it means that good, right and acceptable translation is when it corresponding with the taste and expectation of the reader who the cultural and specific terms change with equivalent meaning and become appropriate in the target language.

The novel that was analyzed is Khaled Hosseini's novel "*The Kite Runner*" in English version and it's translated by Berliani M. Nugrahaini into Bahasa. This novel has 25 chapters 374 pages and translated into 25 chapters 490 pages. According to Library Guides (2016), this novel was published in 2003 to great critical and popular acclaim, and it is considered as a contemporary classic work and this novel also chosen as one of the titles for 1st World Book Day held in the U.S. (2012), Book Sense Bestseller List Sensation, Boeke Prize, Barnes and Noble Discover Great New Writers Award, ALA Notable Book, Alex Award, Borders Original Voices Award in 2003, Entertainment Weekly's Best Book in 2003, San Francisco Chronicle Best Book of the Year in 2003, Literature to Life Award, Paperback – on the bestseller list for over 240 weeks (#1 for 4 of those weeks). *The Kite Runner* Is a novel set in Afghanistan and the United States, tells the story of both fathers and sons and friends and brothers, and it is a novel about right and wrong and the nature of evil. In this novel, almost all aspect of this life is found, beginning with the family, friendship, politic, history, social, culture and the other aspect. Each aspect has its own terms, the translator uses a certain method to translate the terms that shown in the direct speech in the novel, so the readability of

this translated novel can be accepted by the reader and it also leads to know the ideology of the translator.

There are some previous studies related to translation were done previously by some researcher. First, Agustino (2011) entitled "*An Analysis of Translation Technique and Translation Quality of Flight Attendant Manual*". The finding of this research are 9 translation techniques used by the translator and it produce less accurate, less acceptable, and less readable translation. Second, Brahim (2015) "*Direct Speech Presentation in Joseph Conrad's Heart of Darkness*". The findings of this research are; direct speech in Heart of Darkness in order to let the reader comment and interpret by himself which makes the reader involved in the story, and direct speech withdraws the narrator control over the report and permits the characters to communicate between each other. Third, Fajri (2018) "*The Analysis of Direct Speech in "Scandal in Bohemia" Short Story by Using Technique of Adjustment: Subtraction Technique*". The findings of the research are several direct speeches which contain subtraction techniques such as repetition, specification of reference, conjunctions, vocative, formulae, categories, and transitional.

Despite the previous studies are talking about direct speech aspects and the method of translation, and there is no exists empirical attempt to analyze the ideology of translation. The interesting question here is how the ideology of translator may be reflected in the translation method, even if expressed subconsciously (Munday, 2001) and the fact that no study has been designed yet to test this empirically. This research hopefully can complete the previous study about

translations method of direct speech, and the readers could get benefits such as to understand better about translation especially in the ideology and the methods.

1.2 Statement of Problem

This research analyzes the translation method in Novel "*The Kite Runner*" from English into Bahasa, in general, there are a lot of method in translate literary work but not all of them are used by the translator, its depend on the translator ideology. To more focus in this research, the researcher has made some questions about the research as follow:

1. What translation methods are employed in translating direct speech in the Khaled Hosseini's Novel "*The Kite Runner*"?
2. What ideology of direct speech translation is in the Khaled Hosseini's Novel "*The Kite Runner*"?

1.3 Research Objective

According to research questions, there are some objectives of the research, such as:

1. To identify the translation methods employed in translating direct speech in the Khaled Hosseini's Novel "*The Kite Runner*".
2. To explore the ideology of direct speech translation in the Khaled Hosseini's Novel "*The Kite Runner*".

1.4 Research of Significance

a. Theoretical benefits

This research hopefully can contribute positively to the development of linguistics, especially in translation, and provide knowledge about the analysis translation method from English into Bahasa.

b. Practical benefits

For the students of English Language and Literature Study Program, this research is expected to give a contribution and wider knowledge about translation, especially in translation. Hopefully, this research can be a reference for the next researches on translation method, especially from English into Bahasa.

1.5 Definition of key terms

Translation: The term of translation used in this study refers to changing the language of the novel *The Kite Runner* from English into Indonesia.

It is called translation because it transfers one language to another.

It is supported by the theory of Bell (1998) argued that translation is the replacement of representation of a text in one language by a representation of an equivalence text in a second language.

The ideology of direct speech Translation: This term refers to the orientation of translator in translating direct speech in the novel *The Kite Runner*.

It is suggested by Hatim and Mason (Munday,2001), the ideology

of translation to the basic orientation chosen by the translator operating within a social and cultural context, suggested by

Domestication: This term shows that the orientation of translator is to the reader, it means that the translation transfers all the certain terms into the target language and used equivalent meaning to translate it. This in line with Venuti's view on domestication that the true translation is when the translator sends the author towards the target reader (Venuti,1994).

Foreignization: This term shows that the translator is focusing more towards the author meaning that the translator maintained certain terms that belong to source language and did not convert it into the target language. This in line with Venuti's view on foreignization in which it sends the reader abroad (Venuti,1994).

