

CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

This chapter explains the general overview of the research. This consists of background of research, problem of research, purposes of research, significances of research and clarification of key terms.

1.1 Background of Research

Language and communication have the close relationship each other due to the people communicate with others surely they use it as the instrument of communication. Communication is the process of delivering information between individual or groups through the symbol system, sign or the common behavior. Catford (1965 : 1) argues “Language is a pattern of human behaviour and it is a way, perhaps the most important way, in which human beings interact in social situations”. So that, all human as the social person can interact with others in their daily life by using language. It is dynamic and it does not separate from any possibilities of changes.

As the communication tools, language can be assessed internally or externally. Internal study is the study of intern structure of the language, such as phonology, morphology, syntax, and semantics, meanwhile the external study is the study which is done to the external factors of the language that associated with the using of language by the speakers in the community. From the intrinsic or linguistic

point of view the attempt to create a model of translation process is believed to be inherently interesting and valuable as a means for testing theory and for investigating language use. From a practical viewpoint, it is clear that in a rapidly changing world in which knowledge is evolving and expanding at an unprecedented rate, information transfer is coming to immensely depend more and more on efficient and effective translation.

Translation consists of 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. Argue with this statement, it can be obviously seen that meaning of a source language text must be replaced by the closest natural equivalent in the target language. In line with this, the style which is closely related to choice of words and sense of expressing ideas becomes very important in the rendering of a SL into the TL. Therefore, the translator as the person who plays an important role in conveying the message of SL should not only master the language but also be competent in finding the closest natural equivalent of TL lexical items. It means that the translator must be able to produce a stylistically natural TL, which necessarily involves change of the form.

The change of structure from one form to another is not uncommon in translation. To gain naturalness, passive constructions will frequently need to be translated with active constructions or vice versa. The phenomenon is often happened in the Indonesian – English translation, because Indonesian has the particular

characteristic in the word order.. Sometimes, the passive sentence in Indonesia sounds strange when translated into English. For example, when Indonesian people would like to help others, they usually say, “Bisa dibantu?” (Literal translation :“Can be helped?”). Idiomatically, it is translated into, “Can I help you?”. In English, the speaker is mentioned by “I” whereas in the Indonesian, it is not necessarily stated, but implied.

The structure of a passive clause can be described in the form of corresponding active. It is suggested where a passive translation would sound unnatural. This is because of the different characteristics of the Indonesian language and English. The Indonesian language merely focus on the result of the action. For example, *Saya dijemput olehnya*, which literally *I was met by him* (Sneddon, 1996:247). The sentence *I was met by him* sounds awkward in English. Thus. When using this expression, the sentence will sound more natural in English if it is changed into “*He picks me up*”. So that, the active construction is more common in English since the focus of attention is the actor that conducting action.

Some related thesis to support this research are : the first study was conducted by Sari (2009) on “ An Analysis of Translation Procedures of Translating Computer Term in Andrew S. Tanenbaum 3rd Computer Networks Into Bahasa Indonesia, conclude that translation procedures from the data analysis are 84 cases containing 4 procedures, there are 39 cases of borrowing or 46%, 24 cases of calque or 29 %, 16 cases of literal translation or 19 %, and 5 cases of transposition or 6 %.

The second study was also delivered by Rifki (2006) on “Comparison of Passive Voice Between English and Arabic (Analysis on The Last Chapter of English Translation Qur’an)” reveals that the passive forms in Arabic consists of simple presents and simple past tense, meanwhile the form of passive voice in English consists of simple present (present tense, present perfect tense, and present future tense), the passive forms of simple past (past tense and past perfect tense). More further, the data shows that both similarities and differences can be divided into six structure of words, these are the structure of word implication, placing of words, changing of words, changing of words position, arrangement of words, and the meaning of words.

The last study was done by Sadiyahani (2009) on “The Translation of Indonesian Passive Voice Into English With Reference To Bawang Merah dan Bawang Putih and Its Translation Miss Onion and Miss Garlic”. The findings reveal that some passives in source language are retained, namely translated into passives in English and some others are translated into actives.

There are the differences between these analyses with previous analysis although both of them have the same main focus on passive voice translation. This analysis focuses on the method of translation that the translator used to translate the passive sentence in SL into TL so that the translation sounds natural based on the meaning. Thus, the researcher decided to analyze it and becomes challenge for well doing.

1.2 Problem of Research

Based on the background above, there are two research problems, they are:

1. What the corresponding equivalents of Indonesian passive constructions into English are found in 9 Summers 10 Autumns's novel ?
2. What is the method of translation that is used in the Indonesian passive constructions (SL) and their translation equivalents into English (TL) ?

1.3 Purposes of Research

The objective of the analysis concern with the problem of that analysis, they are :

1. To identify the corresponding equivalents of Indonesian passive constructions in English as used in the novel and its translation.
2. To explain more detail about the method of translation when translate SL into TL so that the TL sounds natural.

1.4 Significances of Research

The important thing in conducting research is that the result is expected to be significant in teaching and learning target language. It involves theoretically and practically, as follows :

1. Theoretically, the study can show the development of the theory about passive construction and its appropriate using in the sentence.
2. Practically, the findings of the presents study are expected to be one of the great practical significance to the language learner, especially to those who are interested in and concerned with the using of passvie voice in the novel or in another english source. Besides, the research in applied linguistics is needed, especially in learning second language. The result through applied linguistics studies are expected to inspire other people to find the easiest way to learn the second language for the indonesian learners.

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1.5 Definition of Key Terms

1. Translation

This study uses the term translation to refer to replace of textual material in one language by equivalent textual material in another language. The use of textual material underlines the fact that in normal condition it is not the entirety of a SL

which is translated, that is, replaced by TL equivalents because at one more levels of language there maybe simple replacement, by non-equivalent form.

2. Indonesian Passive Voice

The term of passive voice in Indonesia used in this study has the meaning sentence that changed from active sentence and the sentence itself.

3. English Passive Voice

The term of passive voice in English conducted in this study refer to the relationship between a subject and a verb in which the subject receives the action of the verb with grammatical category

4. 9 Summers 10 Autumn's Novel: The amazing novel entitle 9 Summers 10 Autumns is the work of Iwan Setyawan and published in Jakarta by PT Gramedia Main Library, in 2011, has been printed up to seven in August 2011. With 206 pages thick and 20cm long.

5. Equivalence

The tem of equivalence in this study means a chimera as language are different from each other ; they are different in having distinct codes and rules regulating the construction of grammatical streches of language and these forms bear different meanings.