

CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

This chapter describes about background of the research, statement of problem, research objectives, research significance, definition of keyterms, and organization of writing.

1.1 Background of the Research

The most important part is communicating with each other either through writing, orally, or through other media according to the agreement. In addition, language is also not only intended for communication but also a special nature of social existence. Language is a tool used by humans to express thoughts, feelings and desires so that communication and interaction occur in people's lives. A language will live because of the existence of a social instruction. According to Keraf (1996: 2), this is relevant to one of the germinal theories of language, which says that the language will appear as long as there is a need for an attitude between one another and another means to obtain the expectation in form.

According to the Big Indonesian Dictionary (2008: 119), "Language is a system of articulated and conventional sound symbols that are used as communication tools to continue feelings and thoughts." This is also in accordance with Chaer (2006: 2), "Language is an arbitrary sound symbol system, which is used by members of a community to work together, interact, and identify themselves". Language development in a civilization has to do with its function as a communication tool. The more often the language is used in communication, the faster the language develops. It does not rule out the possibility of a language lost because of being abandoned by the speaker. That also allows new languages to be formed. Some people don't know the language and only know the

language in passing. Therefore, to find out about the history of language, one of them is knowing the formation of a word into a language.

By studying morphology linguistics to determine changes in the formation of a word into a language. Morphology linguistics is a branch of linguistics. Then, the purpose of communication here is to transfer our purposes to others, either by speaking or writing. So, people will accept the purpose by listening or reading. But the language used in the world is not the same, the translation needs to be put across from the source language to the target language. Sounds easy, but it is actually difficult, we also have to understand the culture of the source language that we translate.

Bauer (1988: 80) says describes his idea of short-handed morphology in his book "Introducing Linguistic Morphology". He states that morphology can be sorted according to two branches, namely derivational morphology and inflectional morphology. Inflection is part of syntax because it is complementary to lexemic forms and derivation is part of lexis because it provides new lexemes. In line with Bauer's idea, Matthews in his book *Morphology: An Introduction to the Theory of Word Structure* (1974) divides morphology into two fields, namely inflectional morphology and lexical morphology (lexical morphology). In his view, Matthews distinguishes between the inflection process and the word formation process which includes derivation and composition. He explicitly mentions that what is included in the scope of word formation is only derivational (lexical) morphology, whereas inflectional morphology is not.

Theoretically, this study is intended to add to the results of linguistic research, especially in the field of morphology about affixation, namely inflectional affix. Practically, this research is expected to be a comparative material to other researchers who will analyze the same thing in the field of linguistics, and also can provide information to add to the repertoire of readers' knowledge of affixation, especially affixation about

tense maker. The word formation process (morphological process) in each language has different characteristics. It is the same as the formation of words in English and Indonesian.

According to Newmark (1982: 93) “translation is a skill in attempt to reply a written message or statement on one language by the same message or statement into another language”. Then Newmark (1988: 45-48) “has divided translation method into eight, word for word translation, literal translation, faithful translation, semantic translation, adaptation translation”.

The previous study about translating and morphology linguistics one of them inflectional affixes was previously written by several researchers. Melly Cristine Musa (2013) with the title of research "Affixation in One Direction's Up All Night Album". This study examines inflection affixes and derivation affixes in the lyrics based on the album Up All Night. The method in the research is using descriptive in terms of collecting data from the Up All Night album from One Direction which aims to describe, identify, and analyze affixation using methods according to Nida, O'Grady and Dobrovolsky.

The second is a research by Amir Hakm (2008) with the title of the thesis "Affixation to Foreign Vocabulary in PC Media Information Technology Magazine". This study describes the use of Indonesian which joins English words. This research was conducted to look for the types of affixes, word class changes, and morphophonemic processes found in information technology magazines. Then wanted to see whether the use of Indonesian language affixes that are joined by English words is the same as the use of Indonesian affixes in Indonesian language discourses. This research was conducted using the refer method. The method used is done by tapping technique.

The third is a research by Siska Indrianni (2010) with the title of the thesis “The Translation of English Implicit Meaning in J.K Rowling”. This study describe about study the translation of implicit

meanings from the source language (SL) into the target language (TL) and only found the text that have implicit meaning on it and the translation. Meanwhile, this research conducted to analyse the translation method in translating text taht have implicit meaning on it. The objects of the analysis in this research are senteces in dialogue containing implicit meanings in the novel.

The fourth is a research by Ilva Nurhidayatillah (2013) with the title of the thesis “Newmark’s Method of Translation in Check Your IQ By Anand Sagar”. This study describes based on the explanation above, the translation is so important because that is the only way to transfer a certain meaning from one language to another language, especially English, which many people use in different parts of the world. Especially in this modern era, the knowledge becomes increasing. This book so important to be translated because it contains mani benefits that useful for whoever needs to train psychotest.

The fifth is a research by Maratina Indah Prasmawati (2016) with the title of the thesis “An Analysis on Translation Method and Quality of Passive Voice in *I Am Number Four* Novel By Nur Aini”. This study describes This research focuses on analyzing the passive voices found in *I Am Number Four* novel and its translation. The objectives are to identify the translation method of passive voice applied in *I Am Number Four* novel, to describe the accuracy of passive voice translation in *I Am Number Four* novel, to describe the readability of passive voice translation in *I Am Number Four* novel, and to describe the acceptability of passive voice translation in *I Am Number Four* novel.

The differences between this research with others, the first previous study discusses the affixation in a One Direction album, which is a singer group. The second is still the same discussing affixation but the difference is the object in PC Media Information Technology Magazine. From the two previous studies, only the morphological study. The third

translation of implicit meaning in the text in J.K Rowling, *The fourth* discusses the translation method of Newmark in *Check Your IQ* by Anand Sagar, and the fifth is still the same as discussing the method of translation and Quality of Passive Voice in a novel. The third, fourth and fifth previous studies were included in the translation

What distinguishes from the evaluation of previous research is that this study discusses the translation method with morphological studies of inflection affixes indicating tense marker of English to Indonesian. This research leads to the translation of morphological elements about something that must be considered in the translation of SL (Source Language) to TL (Target Language). One of the authors chose the material in translating the inflectional affixes indicating tense marker, because in Indonesian it was found that there was no form of affixes but could appear in aspects. Therefore, research is about translating English inflectional affixes indicating tense marker into Indonesia, the object itself is a novel *The Holy Woman* translation of English to Indonesian.

The *Holy Woman* is a novel written by Qaisra Shahraz first published in 2001 Qaisra Shahraz can be categorized as a regional novelist, since her novels deal with Pakistan's rural life with special focus on women's situation. In this novel built around the dichotomies in women's everyday life in Pakistan, the novel narrates the story of a university-educated woman with professed feminist views, who lets herself be victimised by her doting feudal father. The novel *The Holy Woman* has been translated into Indonesian. Besides containing Islamic values that make the heart admire the contents of the story of the novel. *The Holy Woman* novel is also interesting to be used as research because it can find out what methods can be used to prove and understand the form of inflectional affixes indicating tense marker in the novel *The Holy Woman*.

Based on research on morphology linguistics is written with the title “*Translating English Inflectional Affixes Indicating Tense Marker into Indonesian in Novel The Holy Woman By Qaisra Shahraz*”.

1.2 Statement of Problem

Based on the background above, statement of problem research are:

1. How to know the translation method in translating English inflectional affixes indicating tense marker to Indonesian in Novel *The Holy Woman* By Qaisra Shahraz?
2. What forms of sentence were produced in translating English inflectional affixes indicating tense marker to Indonesian in Novel *The Holy Woman* By Qaisra Shahraz?

1.3 Research Objectives

Besides on the research above, the writer focuses on morphology linguistics inflectional affixes. The research is aimed:

1. To know out the translation method in translating English inflectional affixes indicating tense marker to Indonesian in Novel *The Holy Woman* By Qaisra Shahraz.
2. To find out form of translation will be produced in translating English inflectional affixes indicating tense marker to Indonesian in Novel *The Holy Woman* By Qaisra Shahraz.

1.4 Research Significance

The results of the study are expected to contribute to the use of language theoretically and practically.

1. Theoretically, the results of this study are about translation and its method by examining linguistic morphology which focuses on translating English inflectional affixes indicating tense marker to Indonesian in Novel *The Holy Woman* By Qaisra Shahraz.

2. Practically the results of the study will be useful for teaching English about linguistic learning, especially about translation that examines linguistic morphology that focuses on the object translation of English inflectional affixes indicating tense marker to Indonesian in Novel *The Holy Woman* By Qaisra Shahraz. The study lecturers can use additional resources in Linguistic subjects. Then for students who can use other languages for the English Language Study program, which is based on the translation method and linguistic theory of morphology in translating English inflectional affixes indicating tense marker to Indonesian in Novel *The Holy Woman* By Qaisra Shahraz.

1.5 Definition of Keyterms

This definition of Keyterms section has several theory about inflectional affixes and the translation method.

1. Translation

According to Newmark (1982: 93) translation is a skill in attempt to reply a written message or statement on one language by the same message or statement into another language.

2. Translation Method

Translation method, for translating English inflectional affixes indicating tense marker to Indonesian in novel *The Holy Woman* by Qaisra Shahraz which uses the most commonly known and applied method of translation, is literal translation and free translation. This literal translation strategy focuses on words by word, while free translation refers to translations that are more creative and look for comparability that is more than just the actual meaning of the word. (Sun, 2012).

3. Morphology

Bauer (1988: 80) describes his idea of short-handed morphology in his book "Introducing Linguistic Morphology". He states that morphology can be sorted according to two branches, namely derivational morphology and inflectional morphology. Inflection is part of syntax because it is complementary to lexemic forms and derivation is part of lexis because it provides new lexemes

4. Inflectional Affixes

Bauer (1988: 12-13) argues that inflection is a morphological process that produces different word forms from the same lexeme and formulates that inflectional formation can be predicted. According to Yule (2010) whereas the inflection is not to change the meaning or part of speech, but it gives extra grammatical information about the already existing meaning of word. These affixes are usually called inflection affixes. In English we have inflectional affixes to indicate one of them is inflectional affixes to indicate tense maker in , such as:

1. Past tense
2. Past / Present participle
3. Present progressive

1.6 Organization of Writing

Organization of writing describes the parts that are in this study.

This research consists of five chapters, namely:

Chapter I : The first chapter consists of an introduction describing the background of the study, statement of the problem, the purpose of the study, the significance of the research, and the organization of the writing.

Chapter II : Then, in the second chapter, there are theories used in this study, which include theories of translation methods, only here focus on theories from Newmark, and then theories

about inflectional affixes indicating tense markers, and so do several theories related to research.

Chapter III : For the third chapter, present the research methodology of this research. Starting with research methods, data, data sources, data collection techniques, and data analysis techniques.

Chapter IV : The fourth chapter, there are the results of the research analysis. This chapter focuses on the translate method, then shows the form of English words that are entered into the affective inflectional affixes tense maker.

Chapter V : The last in chapter five. In addition, this research will provide some suggestions for readers. In other words, in closing, this chapter consists of conclusions and suggestions.





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