

## CHAPTER I

### INTRODUCTION

This chapter presents the introduction of the research. It consists of background of research, statement of problem, purposes of research, significance of research, conceptual framework and previous study.

#### **A. Background of Study**

Language is very personal for human beings since its importance impacting their whole lives in the world. Human needs language to express their feelings, desires and emotions. This phenomena cause the existence of million languages in this universe, because at least each groups of people has their own languages. The oxford dictionary (2008: 247) defines that “language is the system of communication used by the people of a particular country or area”. Language is also so important that most countries has their official language. The importance of official language which also called state language is incredible. It helps people undercontrolled and reduces misunderstanding between them. Furthermore, language is useful for naming the important terms such as medical, educational, economical and other important elements in a country.

Along the development of globalization, countries have built relations with other countries in various aspects, such as economies, cultures, educations, informations etc. The world is more connected than ever and the countries are connected in international cooperation. People in a country can easily access the information from another country. The people in the world then face a new problem, language diversity. To solve the problem, people need a global language to connect them. English is now admitted as global language or international language. This global language eases people to communicate to each other. English is choosen as international language since it is considered as the easiest language to learn.

Most of people in the world use English as their language. Furthermore, most websites in the internet are in English and most of books are written in English, such as science, technology, health and so on. English now is considered as the source of knowledge. However, not everyone can understand English, especially Indonesia as a country with English as the foreign language. Based on the survey conducted by EF, Indonesian's English skill is the 61<sup>th</sup>, meaning has the low level of English skill. Besides, there are many countries which occupy 70<sup>th</sup> to 100<sup>th</sup> rank, meaning have the very low level skill of English. This is the main reason why translation is needed to become a bridge between a language and another language. "Translation is the process of translating something into a different language" (Webster). There are two main things in translation process, they are source language or the origin language that will be translated and the receptor language which is the language targeted or usually named target language.

Translation itself, according to Larson (1998) consists of transferring the meaning of the origin language into the target language. Translation has been bringing the huge effect since its existence. This statement is proved with people's ease to get information faster from the whole world. Even the great German writer Goethe summed up the paradox about translation which often quoted that translation is impossible, necessary and important (in Bassnett and Bush: 2006). Translation is impossible of its untranslatability, because sometimes there is no equivalence meaning in the target language. However, it is also necessary and important considering its huge effect in human life.

The Goethe's statement of translation impossibility is the strong evident that translating is a difficult process. Although a work is translated with high level skill, Bassnett and Bush (2006) mentioned that "much has been lost in translation". In translating English into Indonesian, the translator may find the difficulties or problems which can be classified into : (1) difficulties in finding suitable meaning, (2) difficulties in parallelism between English verbs and Indonesian, (3) difficulties in un-parallelism translating English verbs into Indonesian, (4) difficulties in un-parallelism of structure English verbs and

Indonesian, and (5) difficulties in consistency of English verbs into Indonesian (Silalahi: 2016).

The difficulties in translating mentioned above are not limited around textual and gramatical problem. Futher, Nida (in Hymes: 1964) states that the problems in translating are also related to sosial culture, religion culture and material culture. Translation is very complex that the translator must have a satisfactory knowledge about language and grammar, at the same time culture, sosial, religion and material. This statement is confirmed by what Mohanty (1994) said about the essence of translation that translation is not as simple as replacing a language into another language, but the translator needs to look into the cultures in both languages. In the other word, translation is not only bilingual activity, but also bicultural activity. The statement about satisfactory knowledge needed by a translator has been carried out by Nida:

*“He must understand the obvious content of the message but also the subtleties of the meaning, the significant emotive values of words, and stylistic features, which determine the flavor, and the feel of the message. Even more important than knowledge of the resources of the source language is a control of the receptor language.”* (in Rahman, 2004:1).

Moreover, Tytler (2013) states the three laws of translation, they are (1) the translator should produce a whole complete idea from the original work, (2) the style and manner of the translation should contains the same character from the original (3) at the same time have all the ease of the original compostion.

Another difficulty may be faced by the translators to translate literary work since the translator should look at fluency, accuracy, register, feeling for style on appreciation means and transparency (Landers: 2001). Novel is the most dominant literary work to read. It has been being popular since the eighteenth century replacing poetry and drama. Those happen because novel is the closest representation of majority of people. It also represents complexity that deals imaginatively with human experience. Novel can be so personal for some people among its popularity. As one of literary work, translating novel requires satisfactory knowledge too. The translator will face at least three problems

contextually in translating novel, such as translating a title, choosing personal pronoun prominal, translating metaphor and idiom (Sayogie: 2009). Structurally, there are some problems may be faced by the translator, because novel is constructed by simple and complex sentence which have different difficulties in translating it.

Complex sentence is one of the important sentence structures to be understood by the translator. It contains an independent clause and a dependent clause or more. The clause which can stand by itself to present a complete thought is named independent clause. The clause which need other (independent clause) to present a complete tought is named dependent clause (Steffani: 2007). Thus, in translating complex sentence, the translator needs to identify the independent and dependent clause accurately so the translation produced fulfills the three law of translation mentioned by Tytler (2013).

The novel entitled “Juliet” is New York Time Best Seller written by Anne Fortier and published on August 24th in 2010 by Ballantine Books. It is one of the popular novels, moreover the character Juliet has been carried out before in a tragedy entitled Romeo and Juliet written by William Shakespeare. The reason for taking this novel as the object of study is because after comparing the novel with its translation version in Indonesian, the researcher found problems related to translating complex sentences.

Example :

SL: Sitting down next to me on the wet bench, he did not comment on my childish disappearing act, except handed me an immaculately ironed handkerchief and observed me as I blew my nose.

TL: *Saat sedang duduk di sebelahku di bangku yang basah, ia tidak berkomentar tentangku yang telah kabur secara kekanak-kanakan. Ia hanya menyodorkan selembur saputangan yang diseterika sangat rapi dan mengawasiku sementara aku membuang ingus.*

The sentence is complex sentence which contains an independent clause and two dependent clauses. It is translated into different structure of sentence. However, the meaning becomes easier to understand. Due to the phenomenon above, the researcher concludes that a complex sentence can be translated using various strategies as long as the message is delivered well. Therefore, the researcher is interested in analyzing the strategy used by the translator in translating the complex sentence into Indonesian in the novel "Juliet". In addition, the researcher is also interested in analyzing the quality of translation in the novel "Juliet".

### **B. Research Question**

The research is focused on analyzing the Indonesian translation of English complex sentence in the novel "Juliet" by Anne Fortier. Based on the background, the research is formulated into the following questions:

1. What are the strategies used by the translator in translating the English complex sentence of the novel "Juliet" into Indonesian?
2. How is the translation quality measured in translating English complex sentence of the novel "Juliet" into Indonesian?

### **C. Purpose of Research**

Based on the research questions formulated above, the aims of research are:

1. To reveal the strategies used by the translator in translating the English complex sentence of the novel "Juliet" into Indonesian.
2. To analyze the translation quality measured in translating English complex sentence in the novel "Juliet" into Indonesian.

## D. Significance of Research

The result of the research is expected to carry out some significances as follows:

### 1. Theoretical Significance

Theoretically, the research is expected to give information in translation research and contribute to the development of translation knowledge, especially translation analysis of complex sentence.

### 2. Practical Significance

#### a. For the students

The research is expected to be useful reference for students in translation analysis, especially in translation strategy and translation quality of complex sentence.

#### b. For the lectures

The finding of this research can be used as additional resource for the lecturers in teaching translation analysis, especially in translation strategy and translation quality of complex sentence.

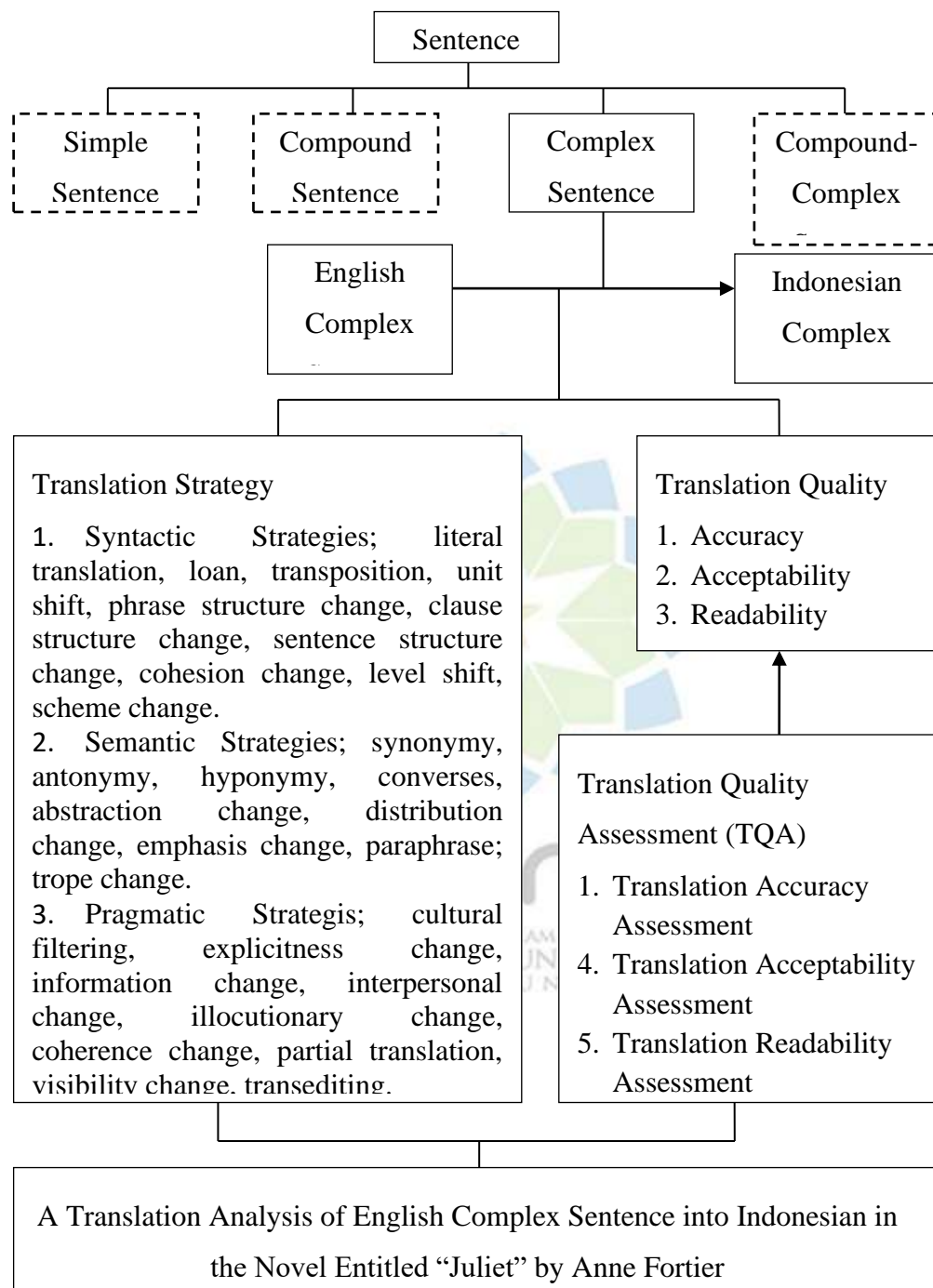
#### c. For the public readers

The research is expected to be useful for the public readers to enrich their knowledge about translation analysis of complex sentence, especially in translation strategy and translation quality of complex sentence.

#### d. For other researchers

This research hopefully can help other researchers who want to analyze the translation of complex sentence, especially in translation strategy and translation quality of complex sentence.

## E. Conceptual Framework



The research is aimed to find out the translation strategies used and the translation quality measured in translating English complex sentence into Indonesian in the novel “Juliet” by Anne Fortier. To answer the first problem in this research, the researcher apply the theory of translation strategy by Chesterman (2016). According to Chesterman, there are three primary groups of translation strategy: mainly syntactic, mainly semantic and mainly pragmatic.

The syntactic strategies include literal translation, loan, transposition, unit shift, phrase structure change, clause structure change, sentence structure change, cohesion change, level shift and scheme change. The semantic strategies include synonymy, antonymy, hyponymy, converses, abstraction change, distribution change, emphasis change, paraphrase and trope change. The pragmatic strategies include cultural filtering, explicitness change, information change, interpersonal change, illocutionary change, coherence change, partial translation, visibility change and transediting.

To answer the second problem of this research, the researcher apply the theory of translation quality assessment by Nababan (2012). According to Nababan (2012), translation quality is determined by three aspects; accuracy, acceptability and readability. To measure those three aspects, the researcher can use Translation Quality Assessment (TQA). TQA contains three instruments; translation accuracy assessment, translation acceptability assessment; and translation readability assessment (2012).

## **F. Previous Study**

The studies related to translation analysis of the complex sentence has been previously carried out by number of researchers. The first study, “An Analysis of Complex Sentences Translation in Novel of *Mirror Image* from English into Indonesian” was conducted by Siti Khodijah in 2015. The aim of the research was to indentify the types of complex sentence in the novel translated into Indonesian and to find out the procedures used by the translator in translating those complex sentences. From this research, the researcher found out that there are three types of complex sentence in the novel, which are



complex sentence of adjective (relative) clause, complex sentence of adverb clause, and complex sentence of noun clause. In addition, the researcher found out that the procedures used by the translator are modulation, literal, reduction, naturalization and transposition.

The second study entitled “Translation Procedures of Complex Sentence in Short Story by Kate Chopin from English into Indonesian” was conducted by Shanindita Fitriyana in 2019. The aim of the study was to find out the types of complex sentence existing in the short story *The Story of an Hour*, *Regret* and *The Storm* by Kate Chopin and to identify the translation procedures used by the translator in translating the complex sentence. From the research, the researcher found out that there are many types of complex sentences found. They are complex sentence with adjective clause, complex sentence with adverb of result, complex sentence with adverb of time, complex sentence with adverb of place, complex sentence with adverb of condition, complex sentence with adverb of contrast, complex sentence with adverb of comparison, complex sentence with adverb of reason, complex sentence with noun clause as subject and complex sentence with noun clause as object. Meanwhile, there are nine types of translation procedures used by the translator, which are modulation, reduction-expansion, compensation, addition, couplets, through translation, transposition and componential analysis.

Another study entitled “An Analysis of Indonesian Translation of English Complex Sentence in The Short Story Entitled *Sherlock Holmes: The Dancing Men* By Sir Arthur Conan Doyle” was done by Anangga Kurniawan in 2007. The aim of the study was to reveal the strategy used by the translator in translating the complex sentence and to determine the accuracy level of the translation. The analysis of translation strategies shows that there are 7 (seven) strategies used by the translator, they are: complex sentence translated into complex sentence, complex sentence translated into simple sentence, complex sentence translated into compound sentence and complex sentence translated into 2 sentences, complex sentence translated into one complex and one simple sentence + function changes in the sentence, complex sentence translated into

complex sentence + note, complex sentence translated into complex sentence with different number of subclause and complex sentence translated into compound sentence and clause. All data are categorized accurate translations; although there are some factors disturbing the accuracy since some minor parts of the data are translated less accurately and inaccurately.

This research has some similarities compared to the previous studies, such as novel as the object of study, the method of research and so on. However, this research will analyze the quality of translation which has not been revealed in the previous studies.

