

CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

1.1. BACKGROUND OF THE STUDY

The naturalness of translation becomes the important thing in translation. A translator has to pay attention to the naturalness of the target text that he or she translates. It becomes the measurement for the translator to make the product of translation acceptable for the readers in target language text. The text translated would be meaningful if the readers of the target language text can get the point to the text presented.

Newmark (1988: 87), states that:

Natural language is a language which is readable by everybody, however, it is formal. Ordinary language is the plain non-technical idiom used by Oxford philosopher's explanation. Basic language is somewhere between formal and informal, which is easily understood, and is constructed from languages that are most frequently used by common people.

Moreover, one of aspect in translation is translating a novel. A novel is a long prose which is written in narrative that usually describes in the form of a sequential story. The word novel comes from Italian novella, the meaning is short stories or news while a person who writes the novel is called novelist. If there is not a translator who tries to translate a novel especially a novel is written by a famous novelist. Many people around the world cannot read the novel. Besides, it can be concluded that the famous novelist cannot be recognized in the world if there are not translators who want to try to translate the novel into other languages. In this case, the role of a translator has a big contribution in the field of translation.

There are so many western novels which are translated into Indonesian language. These can raise problem such as the translation naturalness because of the cultural differences. What is natural in one situation may be unnatural in

another situation. It can be proved by the facts that there have been misinterpretations if a translator fails to find out natural phrases, clauses, sentences, and utterances for certain terms. For this purpose, there are naturalness characteristics in translation based on E. Sadtono and Riyadi Santoso. Those consist not adapting the nature of source language, not embarking major changes, not preserving the unacceptable grammar, not embarking odd language styles, word choices must fit with the text (technically), exposure of implicit information, and the use of idioms that cover cultural domains.

Therefore, the researcher tries to analyze naturalness characteristics in the Indonesian translation in a famous novel "The Devil and Miss Prym" is written by Paulo Coelho. He was born on August 24, 1947 in Rio de Janeiro Brazil. Coelho has sold over 86 million in over 150 countries worldwide and also his works had been translated into 66 languages.

"The Devil and Miss Prym" is the conclusion to the trilogy *And on the Seventh Day* which began with "By the River Piedra, I Sat Down and Wept" and the hugely popular "Veronika Decides to Die". Each of the three books focuses on a week in the life of ordinary people faced with a major life-changing force; be it love, death or power, it is Coelho's firm belief that "the profoundest changes take place within a very reduced time frame".

There are many responses in pros and contras of "The Devil and Miss Prym" novel. The data of reader responses show that most of the readers like this novel but many of the readers dislike this novel. It can be seen such as in www.amazon.com. There was someone suggests that "The Devil and Miss Prym" is interesting story because the writer uses a simple narrative technique to approach some very difficult question "are people bad?" Although some people might think it would be impossible to explore good vs. evil without a certain amount of rhetoric but Coelho's approach is fresh and does not resort to the usual cliches.

"The Devil and Miss Prym" tries to answer the question that haunts

ones minds and hearts whenever someone is in distress or sufferings. It is a question that arises in the human mind at times of distress, rejection or betrayal. It teaches one to believe in nature. It is the age old fight between good and evil beautifully portrayed with references to Bible and religion including the last supper. Put simply, the question is "Are people bad?" or are we good or are we bad?

The story begins with Berta watching a stranger come into town. For almost fifteen years, old Berta had spent everyday sitting outside her front door, watching over the little, idyllic village Viscos, occasionally talking with her deceased husband. She is waiting for the devil to come, as her husband has predicted to her. Then one day, actually a stranger appeared with the intention of staying one week in the village. Somewhere in the wood, he buries a treasure 11 bars of gold. On the way back, he meets Chantal Prym, a young and rather beautiful barmaid, who is bored of the idyllic scenery and slow pace of life. Regularly she takes a fancy to passing tourists and easily seduces them to her bed in the hope that one of them, just one of them will prove to be her escape route. Miss Prym has edges, she is not wholly likable, but the reader can also understand some of her frustrations. However, the stranger shows her the buried treasure and promises that it will belong to the villagers if they agree to kill someone before the week is over. From this moment on, there is a ferocious battle within the young woman; a battle between her angel and her devil. She sees in the gold the ticket to finally escape this hell, which is a paradise to others. Still, something holds her back.

After some days of hard thinking, she decides to tell her fellow men what the stranger has proposed, trusting that they will refuse. The people's reaction to her the next day, however, plants the seed of doubt inside of Chantal. Now she fears for her own precious life. As an act of desperation, she plans to abandon Viscos with one of the stranger's bars. Destiny though seems to have other plans with her, and therefore sends a rogue wolf, which threatens Chantal's life. Luckily, the stranger arrives, and both manage to escape. There

they have a meaningful discussion, which is able to keep his devil at bay for a while. Meanwhile the villagers assemble in the church to choose their victim, in order to get the promised bounty. Their selected scapegoat was old Berta, for she was already old and life had to be a burden for her, after all her husband died of a hunting accident long ago. Shortly before the villagers execute the poor old lady, Chantal makes a stand and persuades the inhabitants of Viscos what a great stupidity they are about to make. She proves them wrong about all their foolish dreams about the gold and convinces them that under no circumstances murder are justified. This way she gave the stranger the answer to his question, as well. Every human being embodies some evil and some good; our conduct is a matter of control and choice.

Based on the explanation above, the researcher is very interested in analyzing naturalness characteristics in the Indonesian translation of Paulo Coelho's novel "The Devil and Miss Prym".

1.2. STATEMENT OF THE PROBLEM

Based on the background of this study, the research problems are stated as follows:

1. What characteristics of naturalness are found in the translation work of Paulo Coelho's novel "The Devil and Miss Prym"?
2. What characteristics of naturalness is dominant in the translation work of Paulo Coelho's novel "The Devil and Miss Prym"?
3. Why a particular of naturalness characteristics is dominant in the translation work of Paulo Coelho's novel "The Devil and Miss Prym"?

1.3. OBJECTIVE OF THE STUDY

According to the statement of the problems, the objective of this study will be stated as follows:

1. To find out characteristics of naturalness in the Indonesian translation of Paulo Coelho's novel "The Devil and Miss Prym".

2. To find out the dominant characteristic of naturalness in the Indonesian translation of Paulo Coelho's novel "The Devil and Miss Prym".
3. To describe the dominant characteristic of naturalness in the Indonesian translation of Paulo Coelho's novel "The Devil and Miss Prym".

1.4. SCOPE OF THE STUDY

According to the background of this study that has been explained above, the scope of this study is focused on the problems by analyzing natural phrases, clauses, sentences, and utterances of Paulo Coelho's novel "The Devil and Miss Prym" based on criteria of E. Sadtono and Riyadi Santoso.

1.5. SIGNIFICANCE OF THE STUDY

The significance of this study is to give a contribution to Dian Nuswantoro University, especially for the English Department Students. Theoretically, the result of this study is also expected to be useful for additional information to the readers about the field of translation concerning naturalness characteristics on the translation. Practically, this study can be used as a reference for the students of English Department in translating works dealing with naturalness characteristics on the translation. After reading this thesis, the researcher hopes that everybody who decides to be a translator will improve and upgrade the knowledges about translation, especially naturalness characteristics on the translation.

1.6. THESIS ORGANIZATION

This thesis is arranged by several chapters with the following organization:

Chapter I is Introduction. This chapter consists of Background of The Study, Statement of The Problem, Objective of The Study, Scope of The Study, Significance of The Study, and Thesis Organization.

Chapter II is Review of Related Literature. This chapter is arranged to

support in analyzing the data of the problem. The theories of this chapter are Definition of Translation, Process of Translation, Approach To Translation, Naturalness in Translation, and Naturalness Characteristics.

Chapter III is Research Method. This chapter consists of Research Design, Unit of Analysis, Source of Data, Technique of Data Collection, and Technique of Data Analysis.

Chapter IV is Data Analysis. This chapter covers the result of analysis. It presents the research finding and discussion.

Chapter V is Conclusion and Suggestion. It contains the conclusion of the study and suggestion related to the subject, which is analyzed.