

## **CHAPTER I**

### **INTRODUCTION**

#### **1.1. Background of the Study**

In our country, Indonesia, English is known as a foreign language that is hard enough to be translated into Indonesian language. It is not only caused by the vocabulary limitedness owned by people in translating a sentence from the source language, but also English has the different grammar/structure with Indonesian language as the result the activity to translate the source language (SL) into the grammatical structure and the natural target language (TL) needs many factors which have to be observed carefully.

Nida and Taber in Choliludin (2006: 3) propose that Translating 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. According to them translators should use the closest natural equivalent either in the meaning or in the style of the receptor language. In other words, the results of translation should not sound as translation but without changing the meaning of the source language.

English is not only known enough as a foreign language, but also as the secular international language.

Eyres (2000: 1) states that

English language is a subject that most of its speakers feel comfortable with at some level, and one on which many feel qualified to express strong views. Behind these views (however strongly held) is the premise that we know what language is.

Every time and everywhere, spoken or written, English is almost always found in Oxford Dictionary, books, magazine, computer, song lyric, etc. In fact, most by people feel that written English is easier than spoken English is. It is caused of the process of reading calls on all aspects of our competence as language users (as well as our extra linguistic knowledge) and involves for more than decoding to sound, letter by letter; it is more accurate to think of written language as distinct make of language, rather that as the written representation of spoken language; how written text are developed and refined through a process of planning, drafting and revision; how handwriting, like most other forms of language, may be adapted to suit different purposes. So many things use English, motivate us to study English harder, especially in translating activity.

In fact, I am as student of English and I am Indonesian. English as a foreign language for me and all Indonesian people. When we learning English or another foreign language there is many different grammar/structure and culture from Indonesian language, it will make misunderstanding many people. That's why, Translation technique is needed to make people to easy understanding what the meaning or the message from source language (SL) into target language (TL) without

changing the source language (SL). The target language it's mean Indonesian and the source language is English.

Bassnett (1991: 2) states that

What is generally understood as translation involves the rendering of a source language (SL) text into the target language (TL) so as to ensure that (1) the surface meaning of the two will be approximately similar and (2) the structures of the SL will be preserved as closely as possible but not so closely that the target language structures will be seriously distorted.

Translation is an interpretation and conglomerate of two structures. On the one hand, there are the semantic content and the formal contour of the original, on the other hand the entire system of aesthetic features bound up with the language of the translation.

Translation is concerned with a study of the lexicon, grammatical structure, communication situation, and cultural context of the source language text, which analyzed in order to determine its meaning. Then, the discovered meaning is re-expressed or re-constructed using the lexicon and grammatical structure that are appropriate in the receptor language and its cultural context.

Larson (1984:3) says that

Translation consists of translating the meaning of the source language into the receptor language. This is done by going from the, form of the first language to the form of a second language by way of semantic structure. It is meaning which transferred and must be hold constant. Only the, form changes.

Meanwhile, Catford in Bassnett (1991: 6) suggests that in:

*Translation, there is substitution of TL meanings for SL meanings: not transference of TL meanings into the SL. In transference, there is an implantation of SL meanings into the TL text. These two processes must be clearly differentiated in any theory of translation.*

When translating a text, the main goal is an translation techniques that makes every effort to communicate their meaning of the SL into the natural forms of the receptor language. Another consideration, that the researcher wants to analyze the translation techniques in this novel, is because sometimes ordinary people and even people who learn English language do not realize and understand the reason of the translator to translate and deliver the message in the novel, They never think about the techniques applied by the translator in delivering the message. Translation techniques use the natural forms of the receptor language both in the grammatical constructions and in the choices of lexical items. Generally, grammar is taken for granted since it seems to be merely a set of arbitrary rules about arrangements, rules that must be followed if one wants to understand. That is why the researcher puts on *Time Flies for Ms. Wiz into Ms. Wiz Kembali ke Masa Silam* by Mala Suhendra as her thesis title.

## 1.2. Statements of the Problem

When translating a text, the translator's goal is to figure out the techniques of translation used by the writer in translating the novel. Based on the reason, this study includes the following problem, "What kinds of translation techniques are used by the translator in translating the novel entitled *Time Flies, for Ms. Wiz* into *Ms. Wiz Kembali ke Masa Silam* by Mala Suhendra Text © 1992 Terence Blacker. Illustrations © 1997 Tony Ross published by Macmillan Children's Books, London?"

## 1.3. Scope of the Study

This study is limited into the following things to avoid being broad and not focus :

1. The data of this thesis, which are in the form of written in English, are ones taken from a novel entitled *Time Flies for Ms. Wiz* into *Ms. Wiz Kembali ke Masa Silam* by Mala Suhendra. Text © 1992 Terence Blacker. Illustrations © 1997 Tony Ross published by Macmillan Children's Books, London.
2. The analysis on Techniques of Translation are used the framework proposed by Mona Baker there are the translation techniques dealing with problems of non equivalent at word level and translation techniques deals with idioms.

#### **1.4. The Objectives of the Study**

In line with the statement of the study above, the objective of the study can be stated as follow:

To find out and analyzed the kinds of translation techniques used by the translator in translating the novel entitled *Time Flies for Ms. Wiz* into *Ms. Wiz Kembali ke Masa Silam* by Mala Suhendra used the framework proposed by Mona Baker there are the translation techniques dealing with problems of non equivalent at word level and translation techniques deals with idioms.

#### **1.5. Significance of the Study**

It is hoped that the result of this research will be valuable contribution to Dian Nuswantoro University and everybody who reads this thesis. In detail, it is hopped that the result of this study will be:

1. A contribution to Dian Nuswantoro University, particularly for students of English department of faculty of languages and letters. It is expected that by reading this thesis, the student will be encouraged to seriously learn subjects related to the translation studies.
2. A great knowledge for myself to understand about the techniques of translation
3. A great knowledge for anybody who read this thesis.

## **1.6. Thesis Organization**

Thesis organization is a summary of each chapter. It is to create a systematic writing and to make it easy to the readers in understanding the content. This thesis organization is arranged as follows:

Chapter I is Introduction. It consists of Background of the Study, Statement of the Problem, Scope of the Study, Objective of the study, Significance of the Study, and Thesis Organization.

Chapter II is Review of Related Literature. It describes Translation Principles, Translation Types, Translation Purposes, translation techniques, novel.

Chapter III is Research Method. It conveys of Research Design, Unit of analysis, Source of Data, Technique of Data Collection. and Technique of Data Analysis.

Chapter IV is Data Analysis. It consists of the findings of the kinds of the techniques are used and describing the techniques are used by the translator in translating the novel.

Chapter V is Conclusion and Suggestion.