CHAPTER I
INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background of the Study

Language is a system of symbols with standard meaning through which members of a society communicate with one another. Language is the most important thing for communication. People need language to transfer message from one to another. This action is included in verbal communication, where communication occurs between two people or more in doing the activities like listening, speaking, writing, and reading. Surely, those activities need language to be done. Edward Sapir in Susan Bassnet-McGuire (1980-13) claims that "language is a guide to social reality and that human beings are at the mercy of the language that has become the medium of expression for their society". One thing that cannot be separated from language is translation. It is also the branch of language studies in the university.

Translation is basically a change of form. When people speak the form of language, they are referring to the actuall words, phrases, clauses, sentences, paragraph, etc, which are spoken or written. These forms are referred to the surface of a language. It is the structural part of language which is actually seen in printed version or in speech. In translation the form of the source language is replaced by the form of receptor (target) language.

Many people need translation to do their activities. Therefore, this requires highly qualified translator who have good knowledge about the target language (TL) and the language they have to transform as source language (SL). In this study, the target language is Indonesian and the source languge is English. Soemarmo (1988:19-21) states that "A translator will face some problems in translating any kind of translation but they must be able to resolve those problems". To produce a good translation, a competent translator has to be able to understand ideas and thought, including the message expressed in the source language and the target language.

There are many translation jobs that can be chosen by a translator according to his own interest. One kind of translation that can be found is literary works. Literary works have many kinds of type, and novel is one of them. Novels are included into literary works, so literary translation is focused in this analysis. Landers (2001: 106) states that "translating literature, the translator should not forget about the fluency, accuracy, register, a feeling for style on appreciation means, and transparency". It is not easy to translate a literary works, thus, to bridge two languages, the translator should have particular qualities.

In this analysis, the researcher is challenged to analyze a Goosebumps Novel *The Werewolf of Fewer Swamp* by R.L Stine. It is an old novel but still amuses people to read the novel. The reason why the the researcher chooses this novel to be analyzed is because the researcher wants to know

the technique used by the translator in delivering the mesages from the Original novel (English) to (Indonesian) since it also deals with the culture which bounds both languages in different forms. For example, the translation *Manusia Serigala Rawa Demam* from the SL term *Werewolf of Fewer Swamp* is categorized as adaptation technique. There is no term like *Manusia* Serigala in Indonesian language and to make it clear to the reader, the translator adapts the words into Indonesian language to make it acceptable for the reader without changing the message in the SL (English). Another consideration is that the researcher wants to analyze the translation techniques in this novel. It sometimes happens because 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.

Based on the statement above, the researcher wants to know what techniques applied by the translator in Goosebumps: *The Werewolf of Fewer swamp.*

1.2 Statement of the Problem

The problem of this research is : What techniques are used in translating a Goosebumps Novel *The   Werewolf Of Fewer Swamp* to *Goosebumps: Manusia Serigala Rawa Demam?*

1.3 Objectives of the Study

The objective of the study is to describe the techniques used in translating Goosebumps Novel *The Werewolf Of Fewer Swamp* to *Goosebumps: Manusia Serigala Rawa Demam*, for example, how the translator deals with non equivalence at word level, and non equivalence above word level.

1.4 Scope of the Study

This study only focuses on the translation techniques proposed by Mona Baker (1992) in translating the novel of *Goosebumps: The Warewolf Of Fewer Swamp* to Goosebumps: *Manusia serigala Rawa Demam* by RL. Stine and translated into Indonesian by Diniarty Pandia , published by Arrangement with Scholastic Inc copyright @ 1992 by Parachute Press Inc.

1.5 Significance of the Study

It is hoped that the results of the study would give valuable contribution to:

1. The researcher to add the researcher's knowledge about translation, especially about translation technique.

2. Other researchers who are interested in this subject and have strong commitment to do further research.

3. Anybody who reads this Thesis and interested in studying translation especially about translation technique.

4. New translators, in order to be able to translate their work especially novel in a good result.

5. Dian Nuswantoro University especially the English Department students. It is expected that by reading this study, they will be encouraged to seriously learn the subject related to the aspect of translation technique by analyzing the problem of this matter.

1.6 Thesis Organization

This thesis is arranged in five chapters. The first chapter 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.

Review of Related Literature is exposed in chapter two. This chapter is arranged to support and direct the researcher in analyzing the data of the problem. The theories used in this chapter are: Approaches in Translation, Definition of Translation, Translation Type, Meaning, Strategies of Translation, Translation Technique, Potential Problem in Translation: Problem of Non- Equivalence at Word Level, Problem in Translating Idioms.

The third chapter is Research Method that begins with the method used in this research. This chapter contains five sub-chapters: Research Design, Unit of Analysis, Source of Data, Technique of Data Collection, Technique of Data Analysis.

The next chapter is the fourth chapter. This chapter covers the Data Analysis. It presents research finding and discussion.

The last chapter is the conclusion. It also presents suggestions from the researcher related to the subject being analyzed.