CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background of the Analysis

Language can be defined as a means of communication of human life. People need language to communicate, to interact and to get information from other people. As human beings, we cannot separate ourselves from involvement of social communication and interaction, which certainly makes ourselves impossible to stay without language. As Dwilight Bolinger (1968:9) says “Human language is a system vocal auditory communication signs composed of arbitrary patterned sound units and assembled according to set rules”. Sapir (1949:8) states, “Language is a purely human and non-instinctive method of communicating ideas, emotions and desires by means of voluntary produced symbols.” In addition, Anttila (1972:12) says, “A language is a system of arbitrary vocal symbols by which the members of a speech community (social group) cooperate and interact (communicate).” Thus, by using language, human beings are able to build an interaction in the society.

Human beings as social creatures always need to live side by side with others. They need to share the information with other people by using language. People books, magazines, newspapers, journals, and novels to give the information. The language which is used and understood as the similar conception in the society will not carry problem in understanding it. For instance, Bahasa Indonesia for Indonesian people. But, if the language is totally different with the language they usually speak or write, for example, English for Indonesian people,
such condition will raise a problem. At this point, only translation can bring a solution to solve the problem of transferring information. Translation plays a great role that is as a medium of transferring the information contained in the source language (SL) into the receptor language (RL).

As Larson (1984:10), in the book “Meaning-Based Translation” suggests that translation is basically a change of form. Translation is process of transferring the meaning of source language (SL) to target language (TL). Newmark (1984:28) says “Translation is rendering the meaning of a text into another language in the way that the author intended the text”. Here, Newmark said translation is the way to find the equivalence meaning from source text into target text. Thus we may say that we reconstructing or reproducing the meaning inside the source language text into the form of target language text. Translation task is actually finding the equivalence of each words in Source language (SL) to the equivalence in Receptor Language (RL). Translation Equivalence refers to the equivalence relationships between target text (TT) and Source Text (ST) (Crystal, 1987). Based on Nida (in McGuire, 1991:26) there are two types of equivalence, they are Formal Equivalence and Dynamic Equivalence.

Formal Equivalence focuses attention on the messages itself, in both form and content, while Dynamic Equivalence is equivalence which based on principle of equivalence effect, for example that the relationship between receiver and message should aim at the same as that between the original receiver and the SL message. So, in this thesis the writer would like to study about formal Equivalence and Dynamic based on Nida’s theory and in this thesis the writer also focuses to
analysis the equivalence of adjective in Sir Arthur Conan Doyle *The Five Orange Pips* into *Lima Butir Biji Jeruk* by Daisy Dianasari

In language, adjective is as one parts of speech. (Kaplan, 1995) Adjectives could be regarded as noun-modifying words. So we can say that adjectives are words or words that modify nouns. These words explain about noun, they give the characteristic of the nouns. For example, *beautiful girl*. The word *beautiful* is an adjective because it modifies the noun *girl*. In translating adjectives the translator used Formal or Dynamic equivalence based on the language used in the culture’s such as; in The Short Story *The Five Orange Pips* By Sir Arthur Conan Doyle.

In the short story *The Five Orange Pips* by Sir Arthur Conan Doyle, The writer found that it contains so many adjectives. So related to Nida’s theory about the translation equivalence, in this thesis the writer would like to study how the adjective in this short story are translated by the translator Daisy Dianasari.

In this short story there are a lot of translation equivalence of adjective, it can be seen from the examples bellow:

A. Formal Equivalence

- I find an account of the adventure of the Paradol Chamber, of the Amateur Mendicant Society, who held a *Luxurious* club in the lower vault of a furniture warehouse, of the facts connected with the loss of the British barque *Sophy Anderson* (SL) is translated *tetapi aku punya semua catatannya, misalnya petualangan di kamar paradol, perkumpulan pengemis amatir (yang kalau menyelenggarakan pertemuan secara *Mewah* mengambil tempat di*
The adjective **Luxurious** is translated into **Mewah**, as in the dictionary. As the reference for the meaning of the words, the Shadly’s English – Indonesia dictionary is used.

B. Dynamic Equivalence

- The streaming umbrella which he held in his hand, and his long **Shining** waterproof told of the fierce through which he had come (SL) is translated *payung yang dipegangnya basah kuyup. Jas hujannya *Berkilauan*. Semua ini menunjukkan bahwa cuaca di luar benar – benar buruk. (TL)

  The adjective **Shining** is translated into **Berkilauan**, it is kind of Dynamic Equivalence.

1.2 Problems of the Analysis

The problems of this analysis are:

1. What is the translation equivalence of adjective found in Sir Arthur Conan Doyle *The Five Orange Pips* and in its translation *Lima Butir Biji Jeruk* by Daisy Dianasari.

2. What is the dominant type of the translation equivalence of adjectives found in the short story and its translation.
1.3 Objectives of the Analysis

The objectives of this analysis are:

a. To find the translation equivalence of adjectives found in *The Five Orange Pips* and in its translation *Lima Butir Biji Jeruk*.

b. To find the dominant type of translation equivalence of adjectives in *The Five Orange Pips* in its translation *Lima Butir Biji Jeruk*.

1.4 Scope of the Analysis

It is impossible for me to represent all linguistics problems in my thesis. So that, I just wants to study the translation equivalence, and the writer limited the discussion only at the adjectives found in Sir Arthur Conan Doyle *The Five Orange Pips* as the source text (ST) and in its translation *Lima Butir Biji Jeruk* by Daisy Dianasari as the target text (TT).

1.5 Significances of the Analysis

Theoretically, it will give clear information about translation, function of translation, the role of culture in translation, the process of translation and the types of translation, especially the translation equivalence of adjectives. Practically, the reader will know how to translated adjectives from English into Bahasa Indonesia in a literary work.
1.6 Review of Related Literature

Before analyzing the data from the short story, it is very important for me to know some basic principles on translation.

Nida and Taber (1974:4&12) state, “Anything that can be said in one language can be said in another, unless the form is an essential element of these message; the best translation does not sound like translation.” This statement gives information that translation can transfer the message from one language to another.

Simatupang (1999:2) states, “Dalam pekerjaan menerjemahkan, ada aturan-aturan berbahasa yang perlu diperhatikan untuk mencapai kewajaran, yaitu aturan gramatikal, aturan fonologi, dan aturan tata krama berbahasa”. This statement gives information that there are some rules that must be obeyed in order to get the equivalence in translation.

Yusuf (1994:9) states, “...padanan terjemah itu haruslah diungkapkan secara wajar di dalam bahasa Sasaran dengan benar-benar memperhatikan kaidah-kaidah terjemahan...” This statement gives information that there are some rules that must be followed in translating in order to get the equivalence.

Besides those experts and their theory on translation, I also read some thesis related to the topic. They are The Equivalence of Verbs in Translation of Mary Higgins Clark’s ‘Where are the Children’ into ‘Dimana Anak-Anakku’ by Yanti S. Turnip and An Analysis of the Translation of Figurative Expressions Found in ‘Death Comes as the End’ by Agatha Christie into ‘Ledakan Dendam’ by Suwarni A. S. by Ridwan Iwantoro Sidabutar.
Turnip’s thesis studies about the equivalence of verbs found in English into Bahasa Indonesia while Sidabutar’s thesis studies about the translation in figurative expression of English such as simile, metaphor, metonymy, synecdoche, euphemism, and hyperbole into Indonesian figurative expression. Turnip’s topic focuses on the word level like my topic, but my thesis studies about the translation of adjective found in English into Bahasa Indonesia.