CHAPTER I
INTRODUCTION

1.1 BACKGROUND OF STUDY

There are thousand of language in this world, for instance bahasa Indonesia, English, Spanish, Deutsch, etc. Every language is unique which means that one language is different with another language whether it is in sounds, words, and the sentences. The functions of language as a tool of communication finds obstacle when it is related to the diversity of language itself. It is hard to use unknown language as a tool of communication especially in the international communication. In order to overcome the obstacle, there should be a solution which is called as “translation”.

Basically, translation is studying the lexicon, grammatical structure, communication situation, and cultural context of the source language text, analyzing it in order to determine its meaning, and grammatical structure which are appropriate in the receptor language and its cultural context (Larson, 1983:3). Translation functions as a means to transfer equivalent message from one language to another, so that communication of human keeps going on.

Translation has a close relation to our daily life. Almost every aspect of human life related to translation. In one case, as a mean of communication, translation is used for multilingual notices in public place for example: for instructions issued by exporting companies, for tourist publicity, for official documents, for reports and papers, articles, correspondence, textbooks to convey information, advice and recommendations for every branch of knowledge. We find out human’s civilization and noted historical facts through translation. Translation has been instrumental in transmitting culture, sometimes under unequal conditions responsible for distorted and
biased translations, ever since countries and language have been in contact with each other. Translation also used in literary works such as poetry, short story, novel and drama.

In order to help the students to choose the best solution to solve the problem in translation text, they may choose the strategy that suitable to the context and type of text. Strategy is a kind of a way to solve the translation problem while the translator conducts in form of translation technique (strategy implemented in the product of translation).

Vinay and darbelnet theory is used to analyze the translation techniques in Lauren Kate’s Torment into bahasa indonesia Tersiksa by Fanny Yuanita. Vinay and darbelnet describe translation procedures in seven types. They are literal translation, borrowing, calque, equivalence, modulation, and adaptation.

All seven translation techniques will be used as reference in assessing the translation technique of the translation procedures:

1. **Literal translation:** This is word-for-word translation, translation is the direct transfer of an SL text in which the translators task is limited to observing the adherence to the linguistic servitudes of the TL.

   Example : SL : I wrote short story
   
   TL : Saya menulis sebuah cerita pendek.

2. **Borrowing:** the procedure where a word or an expression is taken from the SL and transfered to the TL, but in a “naturalized form” which is make to conform to the rules of grammar or pronunciation of the TL. This procedure is the simplest translation procedure.

   Example : SL : We are learning how to make floechart in computer clas.
   
   TL : Kami sedang belajar membuat flowchat dikelas computer.
3. **Transposition:** This procedure replaces one word class with another without changing the meaning of the message. It is also a change in the grammar from source language to target language, including the change of singular to plural; the change of the position of the adjective; and the change of word class or part of speech.

Example: SL: My hobby is reading.

TL: Hobi saya adalah membaca.

4. **Calque:** This is a special kind of borrowing where SL expression or structure is transferred in a literal translation.

Example: SL: Negative response

TL: Respon negatif

5. **Modulation:** The procedure changes the form of the message, by a change of point of view. This change in point of view enables us to express the same phenomenon in a different way. This change can be justified when a literal or transposed translation result is grammatically correct, but it is considered unsuitable, unidiomatic or awkward in the TL.

Example: SL: He broke his leg while playing football

TL: Kakinya cidera ketika bermain sepak bola

6. **Equivalence:** It is the procedure used in the case where in the same situation can be described by texts using different stylistic and structural methods. Equivalence is also frequently used when dealing with the translation of idioms and proverbs.

Example: SL: Ask price.

TL: Harga terendah.

7. **Adaptation:** This procedure is used when the type of situation being referred to by the SL message is unknown in the TL culture. So, the translator creates a new situation that can be considered as being equivalent.
Example: SL : Tita will marry with aditya.

TL: Aditya akan menikahi Tita

In the translation of Lauren kate’s Torment, the writer finds translation technique, such as:

Source language

For half an hour, the two of them rode in silence. (page 27)

Target language

Selama setengah jam, keduanya berkendara tanpa bicara. (page 37) translation technique in the sentences above is a literal translation because every sentence can be interpreted word for word.

Translation help people who have different mother tongue to be able solve language barrier. That is why translator’s role is very important in this case. Translator should be able to transfer the meaning from source language into target language well, that the reader can understand the message which is delivered by the writer. Larson (1984: 6) defines characteristics of good translation as:

1. Using normal language style in target language

2. Communicate to speakers in target language the equal meaning that also understood by speakers from source language

3. Keeping the dynamic of original text in source language.

For example:

SL : I broke my leg

TL : Saya mematahkan kaki saya
Literally, the translation in target language is right but there is more suitable translation for this sentence. It should be

**TL : kaki saya patah**

This case shows that good translation have to appear as the original one and express the whole original meaning, not as a product of translation. From example above, it also shows the differences translation procedures which is used by the translator.

In translating text we surely will find the translation technique. Translation technique is the main discuss of this study that is why it is important to know about the translation technique itself. Translation techniques (translation procedures or translation shifts) are defined as the smallest linguistic change occurring in translation of ST (Source text) to TT (Target text) (Munday, 2001:55). Translation techniques, or what Newmark, Vinay and Darbelnet call translation procedures, are different from methods. Newmark (1981:81) in A Textbook of translation explains it as such: “while translation methods relate to whole texts, translation procedures are used for sentence and the smaller units of language.”

In this thesis, the writer will analyze the translation technique found in Lauren Kate’s *Torment* and its translation into bahasa Indonesia by Fanny Yuanita. This novel about lucida price, a seventeen years old girl from Goergia. She previously attented a private school in new Hampshire before the count ordered her be moved to bording school for troubled youth, after an incident which left her life, but her boyfriend trevor dead.

The reasons for taking novel as the object to analyzed because the story is nice to read and it is interesting to see how Indonesian translator translates source text/English text into bahasa Indonesia and to find out whether the idea from English
writer could be translated well by Indonesian translator, find out the variations of translation technique that applied by the translator.

1.2 PROBLEM OF STUDY
The problems of analysis in the thesis are:

1. Which translation techniques applied in the translation of Lauren Kate “Torment” into bahasa Indonesia “Tersiksa” by Fanny Yuanita?
2. What is the dominant translation technique applied in the text?

1.3 OBJECTIVE OF STUDY
The objective of analysis in the thesis are:

1. To figure out the translation technique that applied in the translation of lauren Kate “Torment” into bahasa Indonesia “Tersiksa” by Fanny Yuanita.
2. To find out the dominant of translation technique applied in the text.

1.4 SCOPE OF STUDY
The study is focused on techniques that used in translating novel “Torment” by Lauren Kate into bahasa Indonesia “Tersiksa” by Fanny Yuanita. This novel consists of 19 chapters but, the writer only takes 10 chapter to be analyzed as object of this thesis.

1.5 SIGNIFICANCE OF THE STUDY
A study is done due to significances it has. The significances of the study can be both theoretical and practical. It means, the result of a study could be beneficial for
developing knowledge and insight, and also can be applied for daily living (Silalahi, 2010: 2-3).

Based on the statement above, this study has two major significance. First this thesis is expected to enlarge the writer and reader’s knowledge about translation, second, it is expected to be helpful for people especially the student who wants to be a translator, third The result of this study is expected to guide the reader and the researcher in developing translation analysis on translation procedures.