CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background of the Study

Today is an era where information and communication move fast. There are many things that we want to know from a foreign country in foreign language, ranging from education to entertainment. In this case, translation is absolutely necessary to convey the information from one language into another language.

Translation is used for multilingual notices has at last appeared increasingly conspicuously in public places; for instructions issued by exporting companies; for tourists publicity, where it is too often produced from the native into the ‘foreign’ language by natives as a matter of national pride; for official documents, such as treaties and contracts; for reports, papers, articles, correspondence, textbooks to convey information, advice and recommendation for every branch of knowledge.

Man as a creature who want to know many information and share the ideas often uses the translation product as their source of information. Books, movies and a variety of other information, for example. Those that are stated not in mother language need to be translated. So that people could easier to understand the knowledge obtained the literary works and the other information.

According to Newmark (1988:5), translation is rendering the meaning of a text into another language in the way that the author intended the text. Translation means transferring meaning from source language into target language and realize in source
text with forms that look as natural as possible according to the rules that apply in the
target language. In this case, the translator has to capable in languages and need to
understand the culture in the target language.

The translator has to be a good translator so that the reader can get the meaning
of the literary work. Nida and Taber (1974:12) mention translating consists in
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. The
source language text that want to be transferred into target language must consider
the closest natural equivalent meaning. It implies that the meaning of the target text
must be equivalent with the source.

The translator needs to get the message from the source language. Then he puts
on the message into target language so the listener or the reader can get the message
clearly. It is important for translator to make the product could be read as well as
from source language.

In order to convey meaning as well as from source language text, a translator
must be aware of the fact that there are many kinds of contextual meaning. One of
concern in conveying accurately is by examining the implicit information.

Larson (1998: 38) says that in every text that one may want to translate, there will
be information which is implicit, that is, it is not stated in an explicit form in the text
itself. Furthermore, implicit information is the information “for which there is no
form,” but it is “a part of the total communication intended or assumed by the
writer”. Implicit information is information contained implied meaning. This
information is not stated clearly or overtly by the writer.
While, explicit information is information that is informed clearly and uncomplicatedly so that the people can catch on easily and do not have a vague or incorrect information regarding. This explicit information is stated by lexical items and grammatical forms.

According to Larson (1998:38) implicit meaning can be distinguished into three kinds of meaning:

1) implicit referential meaning

2) implicit organizational meaning

3) implicit situational meaning

A good translator has to be able in identifying various implicit meaning that are found in the particular text. This ability is essentially needed to avoid possible mistakes so that the audiences do not find difficulties of understanding the message in the novel, movie and other texts. For example:

Source text (ST): Movement flickered through it, like the swish of a bird across a clouded moon... then nothing. (Paolini 2005: 15)

Target Text (TT): Gerakan-gerakan terlihat di dalamnya, seperti kelebatan burung melintasi bulan yang tertutup awan... lalu tidak terlihat apa-apa. (Tanuwidjaya 2005: 29)

This is an example of implicit information found in the ST and the meaning in the TT made explicit. The word nothing when written in full it would be there is no movement seen. In the translation is made explicit into tidak terlihat apa-apa. This
is done to conform with the applicable sentence patterns in the target language so that one interpretation and ambiguity can be avoided.

Then this is the other example:

ST: Then she revealed one of the Twins’ purple robes, torn and bloodied, and Murtagh’s tunic and both his lauther gauntlets. “They were strewn along the edge of black chasm, ...” (Paolini 2005: 14)


This is the implicit information found in the ST and still made implicit in the TT. *They* refers to the previous sentence. Pronoun they in this sentence implies nonanimate object plural. Objects that are implied by the referent of they in this sentence is one of purple robes, tunic and lauther gauntlets.

On the TT there is no word of plural objects, therefore the translation used the word *the things*. Although in this case the referent *they* remain implicit in the TT, it is not made explicit in the TT, that is because it has been well represented by the word *the things*. This may be done to avoid repetition of words.

Thus, transferring the implicit to the target language is also an important part. Those cases above entirely motivate the writer to conduct a research in order to analyze implicit meaning and to make the product of translation more communicative. The writer wants to improve the ability in interpreting and determining the meaning in source text into target text.
In this modern era, there are so many books including novels that are translated into Indonesian. The literary work chosen by the writer to be analysed is a novel entitled *Eldest* (2005). *Eldest* is an English novel written by Christopher Paolini as the ST. It is translated into Indonesian by Sendra B. Tanuwidjaya as the TT. The English version contains 1016 pages and the Indonesian version 748 pages.

*Eldest* is the second novel in the *Inheritance Cycle* by Christopher Paolini and the sequel to *Eragon*. Eldest was first published in hardcover on August 23, 2005, and was released in paperback in September 2006. Eldest has been released in an audiobook format, and as an ebook. Like Eragon, Eldest became a *New York Times* bestseller. A deluxe edition of Eldest was released on September 26, 2006, including new information and art by both the illustrator and the author. According to wikipedia.org other editions of Eldest have been translated into different languages. Eragon novel has been played in a movie with the same title ‘Eragon’.

This novel was chosen because in this novel contained of implicit meanings that are signaled by cohesion, continuity, grouping and patterns of prominence. It is also *New York Times*’ first Bestseller’s novel (2006) that means many people are interested in reading it and may be the readers are aware of the implicit meanings that are found in this novel.

The writer also had the Indonesian translated version as the sources of data in this analysis as a final task to finish writing the thesis in the Department of English, at the Faculty of Cultural Studies, in the University of Sumatera Utara.
1.2 Problems of the Study

The problems are formulated as follows:

1. What kinds of implicit meaning are found in ST?
2. What are the translation of implicit meaning in the TT?

1.3 Objectives of the Study

The purposes of the study can be summarized as follows:

1. To find out the implicit meaning in ST.
2. To find out the translation of implicit meaning in the TT.

1.4 Scope of the Study

In order to present a clear and systematic analysis, the writer make a certain limitation on the problems being studied. It only discusses about the study of implicit meaning as found in the ST and the translation into TT. It was taken from the first until the tenth subtopics. The writer only covered the study of implicit meaning in the source text and the translation in the target text. In order to get valid data, the writer decide to read the novel and its translation subtopic by subtopic.

1.5 Significances of The Study

This study is significant theoretically and practically. Theoretically, this study is expected to be able to contribute to the development of translation studies and to be used as a reference especially in the study of implicit information in English-Indonesia translation. Then, to provide understanding about the types of implicit meaning such as, referential implicit, organizational implicit and situational implicit.
And also by paying attention to the perspective of semantics and other study of linguistics.

 Practically, this study is also intended to increase information in understanding and interpreting the meaning implied in translating of implicit information which is found in the source text in English and the translation in the target text in Indonesian.