

CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

1.1. Background of the Study

According to Newmark (1988), the translation renders the meaning of a text in another language in the manner in which it was intended by the author. Another expert, such as Larson (1984), said that translation was a change of form. He also said that the translation process involves the transfer of meaning from the source language (SL) to the target language (TL). Nida and Taber (1982, :12) argued that translation is a transfer of meaning, message, and style from one source language text to the target language text. In addition, Nida and Taber (1982, :12) claim that translation is directly associated to language issues, meanings and equivalence. Based on these references, translation is a way to do so.

Based on the dictionary, translation is an act or a process of rendering a language into another language. While method is a systematic procedure, technique, or mode that presenting material for instruction (Meriam Webster Learne's Dictionary 1828). Furthermore, the definition of translation method is a procedure to translate a source language text into the target language text. Translation method works in whole text, which means from the beginning until the end (Newmark 1988). Translation also related with meaning. According to (Bloomfield 1933), meaning is a linguistics form. It also form as a situation which the speaker utter it and response. As it is stated by (Zaky 2000), the meaning of a word or group of words is better interpreted as a

reference to the meaning or purpose of the entire language or sentence where it is written. The meaning of a given word is governed not only by the external object or idea to which a particular word is meant to refer, but also by the use in a particular way of that particular word or phrase, in a particular context, and to a particular effect.

This study used translation method theory from Newmark (1988) and mentioned that there are eight methods; 1) word-for-word translation, 2) literal translation, 3) faithful translation, 4) semantic translation, 5) adaptation, 6) free translation, 7) idiomatic translation, and 8) communicative translation (1988, p. 45-50). Newmark (1988) also stated that translation method used to translated the whole text, so that is why translation method become a requirement to translate the literary works. Since many literary works written in various languages, the translator needs to learn more about translation method in order to produce a good translation.

Throughout the translation process, the translator will deal with two different languages depicted in the form of terms, phrases, clauses or sentences. The translator must have an interest in discovering the desired language translation equivalents. As stated in (Syifa 2013), this is caused by a number of difficulties at every stage of translation, which can be divided into three subjects. The following problems are: (1) difficulties in the study and interpretation of the source language, (2) difficulties in the conversion process and in identifying target language equivalents, and (3) difficulties in the reconstruction of the transferred content in order to have the best translation outcomes clarified.

The translator often needs to make multiple changes or modifications to cope with these problems to do a successful translation. In fact, the translation of literary works and non-literary works would have a particular way of translating. Non-literary works have defined reality, changed by human intelligence. The translator can not take a literary language at its "face" of singular denotative value and must bear in mind the second, frequently multiple connotative meaning. Although literary works involve the world of imagination and concentrate on human beings, they also reflect their physical characteristics and their natural and climatic history.

According to (Meriam Webster Learne's Dictionary) *novel* (n), it is invented narrative prose that is usually long and complex and deals with human experience through a usually connected sequence of events. It is different from all non-fiction genera because it is written about as if they were true, although it may be based on reality. Novel in the present day as a complete and extensive form of literature is proven to be one of the literary works that have been popular to be translated into other languages (Wulandari 2014). However, translating a novel does not seem as easy as it looks. Many novel translators face difficulties when trying to translate novel from its source language to the target language (Hartono 2018). Thus, it may be related to the dichotomy of general translation and literary translation.

Nowadays, many literary works are currently written in foreign languages. Readers or people who do not use the language as a means of communication in their everyday lives do not understand. Translating literary works is important because it allows literature to be enjoyed by more people worldwide, including Indonesia. Novel

is one of the works of literature. It shows the different cultures of people who speak and write in a particular language and to understand the culture better. Consequently, the translation of novels involves not only the source language and target language but also the source culture and target culture. It means that the translation of a novel should possess certain specific qualities, such as a fascination and a sense of language, an in-depth knowledge of the source language, its regional literature and culture, and a more than average understanding of the subject of the novel.

According to (Ardhani 2015), method of translation is used to remind the translator to be aware of the lexical choices between the source and the target text. The differences in the structure of the source language and the target language could have an impact on the translator 's choice of lexical words. The translation method could be defined by starting to translate sentence by sentence and reading the whole text two or three times. This means that the translator should understand the characteristics of each method in order to avoid the mistranslation of the text.

Translation so-called general is seen as “interlinear” (Lefevere and Bassnett 1998) in which means the translator only moves from one linguistic system to another with aim giving information about something particular in the first place (Lefevere 2003). Contrariwise, literary translation deals to “translate messages, not meanings in which the text shall be seen as an integral and coherent piece of work” (Bazzurro 2015) in which the translation of literary work is intended to “influence” the masses instead of transferring information.

One reason triggers this discussion on translation is because the writer faces difficulty in translating, especially literary works. In addition, translation is not an easy subject to be learned. It needs a good understanding and knowledge both in the SL and the TL. This study examined a book written by Jojo Moyes entitled *The Girl You Left Behind* published in by Penguin Books in London. While, the Indonesian version of this book was translated by Tanti Lesmana and published by PT. Gramedia Pustaka Utama. The translated book is titled *Gadis Yang Kau Tinggalkan* and published in Indonesia.

The book served many mysteries, romances, and conflicts that happened during the World War I. This book also tells about the situation of France during the World War I. This study is focused on the translation method of the letters sent by the main character named Sophie and David. The reason why the writer choose letters as the object of this research since letters contain emotions and expressions. Specifically, the writer uses the paragraphs on the letter to analyze what translation method is applied in translating the paragraph. Inside of the letter, many implicit meanings are applied and it needs some knowledge to know about what is the intention and the purpose of the letter.

In fact, there was a research conducted by Syifa (2013) entitled *Translation Methods in "A Walk to Remember" Novel Translated into "Kan Kukekang Selalu"* which discussed about translation method. Syifa (2013) used Newmark (1988) theory as the main theory to analyze the object. This research identified the translation method on the main character utterances on the novel. While Susain (2013) writes *Methods of*

Translation in Comic Novel "Diary of A Wimpy Kid" into "Buku Harian Wimpy" by Jeff Kinney. Susain (2013) used Newmark (1988) as the main theory to analyze the object. In the research, Susain (2013) analyzed the utterances of the characters in the novel. Further, Bariroh (2014) discussed *Translation Methods Applied in The Indonesian Translation of The Children Story Book "Danny The Champion of The World" by Roald Dahl.* Bariroh (2014) used Newmark (1988) as the main theory to analyze the object. In here, Bariroh (2014) analyzed the first paragraphs in every chapters on the book.

In addition, discussion on translation method does not only limited to written texts, but also multimedia. Lestari (2014) wrote *An Analysis of Translation Methods Used in The Indonesian Subtitles of the "Croods" Movie.* She used Newmark (1988) as the main theory and Baker (1992) as the supporting theory. In here, Lestari (2014) analyzed the subtitles of the movie. While Nasution (2017) wrote *Translation Method Used in Indonesian Folklore "Batu Menangis" into English.* Nasution (2017) used Newmark (1988) theory as the main theory to analyze the object. In here, Nasution (2017) analyzed the utterances of the main character in the novel.

In general, this research is similar with the previous research which used translation method theory by Newmark (1988) as the main theory and to identify the most frequent translation method applied. However, this research focused on specific type of text which is the letters of the main characters in the novel. The reason why the writer chose letters as object of analysis is that because translation method works as whole text and one letter may consist only of several paragraphs that enable thorough

examination on the translation method applied. Since letter is an expressive text, many implicit meanings are applied inside of the letter. What makes this research different from the previous studies is this research uses paragraphs which is contains more than one sentence. The prevous studies mostly uses the utterances to analyze what translation method appllied in translating the sentence. In this research, the writer wants to elaborate the intention and the purpose of the letter. Also, the writer wants to reveal what it the implicit meaning that implied on each letter. The letters are taken from eight chapters and epilogue out of 36 chapters and 514 pages.

The aim of this study is to analyze the translation method, which is used in translating the letters of *The Girl You Left Behind's* book. This study also analyzes what translation method frequently used in translating the letters of this book. It also analyzed how English as the SL could affect to the Indonesian translation in terms of the lexical choices of ST and the TT. Since letter is an expressive text, it needs some knowledge to interpret what inside the letters.

In a conclusion, the writer wants to analyze the translation method that is used in translating the letters in Jojo Moyes book entitled *The Girl You Left Behind*. The writer took the data from the letters of the main characters named Sophie that is sent to her husband and vice versa. It identified that from 54 letters, there ae 14 letters that written by Sophie and David. There are six letters are written by David and eight letters written by Sophie. There are 14 letters that written by Sophie and David. The writer used the translation method theory that proposed by Peter Newmark (1988). This study aims to find what translation methods from Newmark (1988) that used in translating

the letters of the book and what method that frequently used in translating the letters of the book.

1.2. Statements of the Problem

1. What translation methods are used in translating letters in *The Girl You Left Behind's* book according to the Newmark (1988) theory?
2. What translation method that is frequently used in translating letters in *The Girl You Left Behind's* book according to Newmark (1988) theory?

1.3. Objectives of the Study

Based on the statement of the problems, the objectives of the study are:

1. To identify the translation methods that used in translating letters in *The Girl You Left Behind's* book according to the Newmark (1988) theory.
2. To identify the most frequent translation method used in translating the letters in *The Girl You Left Behind's* book according to the Newmark (1988) theory.

1.4. Significance of the Study

Theoretically, this research is expected to give a contribution to translation studies in English Department, especially on literary translation. Furthermore, it gives some references about translation methods that propose by Newmark (1988) and its application on novel translation, especially letters. Moreover, it is elaborated the translation method in a novel from English as the source language to Bahasa Indonesia as the target language. Practically, this research may provide the understanding and consciousness of how translation method applied to one language into another

language. Furthermore, this research is expected to be one of the references for students, who are considering in translation methods, especially on a novel.

1.5. Scope and Limitation

The analysis of this study is focusing on the translation methods used in translating the Indonesian book version entitled, *The Girl You Left Behind*. The writer used theory proposed by Newmark (1988): Translation Methods. In presenting the result, the writer took the letters written by Sophie and her husband, David to identify what translation method are mostly used in translating the original version to Bahasa Indonesia as the Target Text. Thus, the result of this study may reflect the translation method applied in the whole novel.

1.6. Definition of Key Terms

Translation : rendering the meaning of a text into another language in the way that the author intended the text.
(Newmark, A Book of Translation 1988)

Translation Method : the way the writer translated the text in whole book.
(Newmark, A Book of Translation 1988)

Novel : an invented narrative prose that is usually long and complex that deals with human experience through a usually connected sequence of events. (Meriam Webster Learne's Dictionary)

Meaning : meaning is a linguistics form. It also form as a situation which the speaker utter it and response. (Bloomfield 1933)

Letter : a direct or personal written or printed message addressed to a person or organization. (Meriam Webster Learne's Dictionary)