CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

1.1. BACKGROUND OF THE STUDY

According to Catford, translation is the replacament of textual material in one language (Source Language) by equivalent textual material in another language (Target Language). As a process it is always uni-directional. It means that the process of translating a text of a language, in this case English, into another language, - Bahasa Indonesia-, is always performed in a given direction from the Source Language into Target Language. Source Language is the original language used in the text. Target Language is the language used to express the same text but in the different language. The process of translation involves discourse processing because it necessitates a complex text and its interpretations.

The process of interpretation of a text from one language to another can be so complicated. One possible problem arises in translation is redundancy of Target Language text rather than the Source Language text. The redundant interpretation of TL text can be seen by the emergence of higher explicitness. Often, certain meanings in SL text which is untold are translated into TL text. This makes the TL text more explicit than the SL one. The explicitness regardless the increase traceable differences

between two involved linguistic and textual systems. The explicitation is viewed as inherent to the process of translation. It, also occurs on cohesive markers, so that it is an interesting phenomenon in translating them.

Due to the differences of linguistic and text system between the two languages, especially between English and Bahasa Indonesia, which is to be the object of this thesis, the translation of cohesive marker undergoes certain patterns which are closely tied to the system of the TL. This is because Indonesian has a different system from English in the usage of cohesive markers. The following are some examples :

> "Elaine had indulged in two affairs during the course of her marriage. The last _one_ had taken place over two years previously. She blushed when she thought about _it_."

> "Elaine sebenarnya juga pernah dua kali menyeleweng selama perkawinannya dengan Ross. _Yang_ terakhir terjadi dua tahun yang lalu. Pipinya memerah setiap kali teringat peristiwa _itu_."

There is an interesting phenomenon found by the writer from those sentences. "One" as a cohesive marker has a function to substitute the word in the previous sentence; in the above example the subtituted word is affair. Since there is no substitution _one_ in the TL, the translator uses the word _yang_ to replace that cohesive marker.

On the other hand, the word _it_ which also refers to affair is translated into _itu_ in the TL. Both of _it_ and

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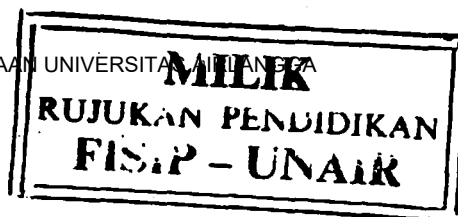
itu are the cohesive markers of reference.

Being interested in knowing more about the cohesive realization in translation, the writer conducts this simple study.

I.2. STATEMENT OF THE PROBLEM

The writer of this thesis wants to know how the translator of Target Language in "Istri-istri Hollywood" realizes the cohesive ties, particularly:

1. whether cohesive ties, in this case grammatical cohesion -excluding conjunction-, is realized in the same way in translation

2. whether there is a certain pattern of how the translator realizes such ties

I.3. OBJECTIVE OF THE STUDY

Through this study, the writer wants to prove whether cohesive ties is realized in the same way in translation and whether there is a certain pattern of how the translator realizes such ties

I.4. SIGNIFICANCE OF THE STUDY

The significance of this study for a translator is to provide feedback in cohesive ties realization. And for the translator training is to provide optional ways in translating cohesive ties, particularly in the phenomenon of grammatical cohesion -excluding conjunction-.
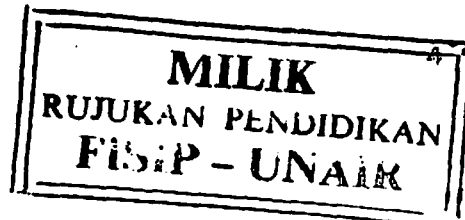
(See limitation)

I.5. SCOPE AND LIMITATION

From the title of this thesis, we know that the writer uses the novel of Jackie Collins, "Hollywood Wives" as the Source Language and its translation "Istri-istri Hollywood" as Target Language, as her main source of data. In this thesis, the writer wants to analyze the cohesive marker which is realized in translation. Because of the limit of the time and the large area of the research, the writer only takes grammatical cohesion, in this case reference, substitution and ellipsis. She doesn't take conjunction because the conjunction itself has a vast area, and to analyse it will need a lot of time. Besides that, both of the languages, English as Source Language and Bahasa Indonesia as Target Language, have these particularly cohesive markers, i.e. conjuction. And for the item of personal reference, she only takes possesive pronouns as her main of data.

From 360 pages of the Source Language, the writer takes 36 pages for the sample of the research based on Arikunto's statement that if the subject is more than 100, the sample can be taken is 10%-15% (1983:44). In this case, the subject is the "subject mater for analysis.

I.6. THEORETICAL BACKGROUND

The theoretical approach which is used to analyze
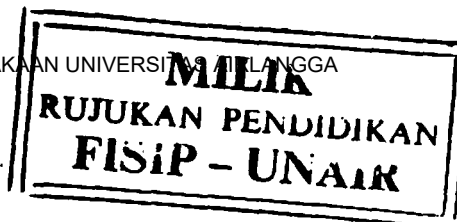
this topic is Discourse Analysis in Translation Theory (1976).

For the translation theory, the writer refers herself to the concept proposed by Larson (1987) and Hatim and Mason (1982) (see chapter II).

Specifically, the writer applies the theory of Halliday and Hasan about cohesive ties. Halliday and Hasan say that there are different kinds of cohesive ties. They are reference, substitution and ellipsis which are called gramatical cohesion,and conjunction as well as lexical cohesion. (see further Chapter II).

I.7. METHODOLOGY OF THE RESEARCH

In doing this research the writer uses the qualitative descriptive research since she tries to describe and analyze the data by depicting the phenomena and data in a qualitative manner, in which case she will collect, analyze and interpret the data. This is in accordance with Faisal (1990:4) who stated that "peneliti merupakan instrumen utama dalam mengumpulkan dan mengintreprestasikan data" (1990:9).

I.8. DEFINITION OF KEY TERMS

What is going to be defined by the writer is certain words from the title of this thesis so that it can be easily understood by the reader. There are three key words which are going to defined, namely, cohesiveness,

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discourse analysis and Holywood Wives.

(a) Cohesiveness

Crystal says in *A First Dictionary of Linguistic and Phonetics* that cohesiveness in a term often used in grammar to refer to a defining property of the word seen as a grammatical unit. In the Hallidayan approach to grammatical analysis, cohesion is a major concept referring to those features of an utterance or text which link different parts of sentences or larger units of Discourse (1980). Halliday and Hasan say that cohesion a necessary condition to create a text (1976:289)

(b) Hollywood Wives or Istri-istri Hollywood

"*Hollywood Wives*" is the latest edition of international best seller of Jackie Collin. It has been translated into 30 languages; the writer here looks at English and Indonesia as Source Language and Target Language.

I.9. ORGANIZATION OF THE PAPER

To present this thesis, the writer divides it into five chapters. Chapter I is the introduction. It introduces to the readers about the reason why she chooses the topic, her problem statements, the objective and the significance of her study, scope and limitation in collecting the data, theoretical framework which tells

about the theory used in this thesis and definition of key terms. Chapter II consists of reviewing the literature, in this case the theory used in this thesis. She uses the discourse analysis as the underlying theory to analyze the language of how cohesive ties are realized in translation. Then she makes a conclusion about the language, especially in terms of substitution as one kind of cohesion. Chapter III is about the research methodology. She includes the method of research to show how she does her reasearch. Moreover, she shows how she analyses the data in chapter IV. Lastly, she concludes her analysis in chapter V.