# CHAPTER I

# INTRODUCTION

## I.1. Background of the study

Translation is a process of replacing / reproducing / transferring from the source language (SL) written text/ material/ concept into its target language (TL) equivalent in such a way that the meaning and style are retained.

The term translation itself is defined by Newmark as a craft consisting in the attempt to replace a written message and / or statement in one language by the same message and / or statement in another language (1981:7).

In doing translation there must be inevitably two languages involved, the source language and the target language. According to Nida, translation consists in reproducing in the receptor language the closest natural euivalent of the source language message, first in terms of meaning and secondly in terms of style (Nida, 1962:12).

At this time, translation is needed to make communication between people who have different languages easier. As we know, science and technology have developed rapidly since the end of World War II. New findings, concepts, theories and methods develop

almost everyday. Communication also undergoes fast development and it makes the world smaller.

But the fact is some people do not understand each other's language. It gives a problem for them who have different language when they want to make contact to each other either for economical, political, social, cultural and some other reasons. So, translation is one the alternatives available to solve this problem.

Translation as a manifestation of communication in the written language, is aimed at providing a semantic equivalence between one language to another language. "The function of translation is important when someone wants to know the content of a text which is written in a language which he does not understand" (Finlay, 1974:2).

The aim to get the same message in the target language from the source language is a very important thing in translation. For this it needs a procedure in doing translation. Translation procedures are the technical devices used to transfer the meaning of a text in one language into a text in another language.

The semantic shift occurs when the translator uses modulation, one kind of translation procedures. According to Newmark, **Modulation is a variation and through a change of viewpoint, perspective and very often of category of thought ( 1988:88 ). For exam-**

ples:

1. "When I told him I won a prize at a lottery, he called me lucky <u>dog</u> (SL) is translated into " Sewaktu kukatakan kepadanya bahwa aku menang lotere dia menyebutku <u>orang</u> yang beruntung" (TL).

In this example, we know that there is a semantic shift in viewpoint from the word <u>dog</u> which is translated into <u>orang</u>.

2. "<u>He</u> went to Bandung" is translated into" <u>Ia</u> pergi ke Bandung".

In this example there is a semantic shift from the word <u>he</u> (third singular person for male) which is translated into <u>ia</u> (third singular person for male or female).

Based on this, the writer intends to analyze semantic shifts that occur in the translation of English into bahasa Indonesia. The writer has read some fictions or literary works which have been translated from English and then compared them with the original ones and she has found there are some changes in lexical elements or semantic shifts. So, the writer thinks that semantic shift is something interesting to observe and to analyze.

For the source data, the writer has choosen a novel by Pearl S.Buck entitled **THE GOOD EARTH** which has been translated into **BUMI YANG SUBUR**. This choice is done for the purpose of interest, availability, and, analysis of semantic shifts of the translated materials, not for literary reason or appreciation. In analyzing this book, the writer will only focus on

In analyzing this book, the writer will only focus on the semantic shifts that occur in this material.

## I.2. Statement of the problem

The problem which is attempted to be solved in this thesis can be formulated into the following questions:

1. What kinds of modulation occur in the translation of THE GOOD EARTH into bahasa Indonesia ?

2. How far Newmark's theory of modulation can be applied in analyzing the translation of THE GOOD EARTH into bahasa Indonesia ?

## I.3. Objective of the study

The aims of this study are :

1. To know all kinds of modulation that occur in the translation of THE GOOD EARTH into bahasa Indonesia.

2. To know how far Newmark's theory of modulation can be applied in analyzing the translation of THE GOOD EARTH .

## I.4. Significance of the study

The writer hopes that this study

1. will contribute some ideas to any kind of research on translation.

2. will be useful for other further studies about translation.

3. can be a reference for students who are interseted in the same field of study.

## I.5. Scope and Limitation

In this thesis, an analysis of semantic shifts will be the focus of translation of **THE GOOD EARTH** into bahasa Indonesia and the theory of modulation proposed by Newmark will be applied.

THE GOOD EARTH as the source language ( SL ) consists of 343 pages and BUMI YANG SUBUR as the target language ( Tl ) consists of 535 pages. But in this analysis the writer only uses the first 51 pages (15%) of the source language as data.

## I.6. Theoretical Background

To analyze this research, the writer will use a translation theory namely modulation which is proposed by Newmark. To support this theory, the writer thinks that a linguistic theory, namely semantic adjustments will be appropiate to be used.

**Modulation is a variation through a change of viewpoint, of perspective and very often of category of thought.**

Newmark classified modulation into two types, namely :

1. Standard modulations which are recorded in

bilingual dictionaries.

2. Free modulations which are used by translators when TL rejects literal translation.

## I.7. Method of the study

In doing this thesis, the writer uses a descriptive analysis method which is based on library research. The writer collects the data from books, encyclopaedia, and some other printed materials related to the study.

## I.8. Definiton of key terms

Translation is a craft consisting in the attempt to replace a written message and/ or statement in one language by the same message and/ or statement in another language (Newmark, 1981:7).

Modulation is one kind of translation procedures which effects the shift of semantic and point of view.

Semantic shift always happends when the translator use the procedure of modulation.

Source language (SL) is the language used in the original text (THE GOOD EARTH). In this study the SL is English.

Target language (TL) is the language into which the original passage is translated; the one which used in the translation (BUMI YANG SUBUR). In this study the TL is bahasa Indonesia.

## I.9. <u>Organization</u> <u>of</u> <u>the</u> <u>paper</u>

This thesis is divided into five chapters which relate one to another. Chapter I, the introduction, consisting of nine points, describing all about this thesis. Chapter II discusses the theoretical framework in which the writer gives more detail explanation about some related theories and the theory that will be used in the analysis. Chapter III is about the method used in finishing this thesis and a general description about the data. Chapter IV is the presentation and analysis of the data. Chapter V is for the conclusion and findings, whereas the result of the analysis is presented in chapter IV.