

CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

The first chapter provides a background of the research, the question and the scope of the research, the object and significance of the research, the operational definition, and the systematization of the research.

A. Background of the Research

A translator often encounters problems in finding the right equivalent word. When such a problem arises, the translator must provide a solution to the problem they face. The solution is given by the translator in the form of responsibility for the chosen equivalent. Also, the problem can happen due to a lack of equivalent words in the source text or insufficient knowledge from the translator themselves in translation. The process of providing explanations during translation is called as annotation.

An annotated translation is a translation that includes comments or annotations on the selected translation in the target language, specifically addressing translation problem identified in the source language. Translation problem occur due to differences in geography, culture, and structure of sentences between the source and target language. To solve the problems, the translator should give plausible reasons for their choices. It is supported by a thorough in-depth understanding of the theory used. Thus, the translator not only translates the text but also gives a comment on the process of translating itself.

For the example of annotated translation, the writer taken from Pravitha's article (2017, p. 46).

SL: "Ia menaruh kakinya di kolam onyx berbentuk mangkuk, wadah dimana air itu tumbuh."

TL: "She put her feet into the marble basin, which was the flowerpot in which it grew."

Pravitha wrote comment she translated the word "basin" into "kolam".

The word "basin" on the Google's landing page refer to a large bowl made of onyx stone. In Echols-Shaddily's Dictionary, "basin" means: "(1) *baskom*, (2) *kolam*, (3) *lembah sungai*." This is similar it to KBBI (*Kamus Besar Bahasa Indonesia*), where it refers to "*tempat air pencuci tangan atau muka*". If the translator wants to translate "basin" into "*baskom*", the meaning of the word "basin" does not relate to the context. Besides that, translating the word "basin" into "*lembah sungai*" does not fit the contexts with the source text. Therefore, the equivalence of the word "basin" is related to the context in target language is "*kolam*".

The word of *kolam* in KBBI means "(1) *ceruk di tanah yang agak luas dan dalam berisi air (untuk memiara ikan, dsb)*, (2) *bak tempat air*". Because of that, the translator chooses "*kolam*" as the equivalent of the word "basin", it is related to the context of the text. So, the reader can imagine the form of "*kolam*" itself, and the translation technique used is descriptive translation because it gives a more detailed explanation of "basin" in target language, described as *berbentuk mangkuk* in her translation.

Another example is taken from *Di Tanah Lada* novel. The writer translates the sentence from Indonesian into English:

SL : “*Kakek Kia Meninggal.*” (p. 5)

TL : “Kakek Kia passed away.” (p. 5)

The word “*Kakek*” in KBBI is defined as “(1) *bapak dari ayah atau bapak dari ibu; aki; datuk*, (2) *kata sapaan kepada laki-laki yang sudah tua sekali*, (3) *sudah tua sekali (bagi orang laki-laki).*” It is equivalent to the Oxford Learner’s Dictionary which defines the word of “grandfather” as “the father of your father or mother”. The word “*Kakek Kia*” refers to the person named of the character in the novel. If the writer/translator translates it as “Kia passed away”, there would be ambiguity and the reader might misunderstand. Therefore, the writer chooses to maintain the source language by employing a transference procedure and still use the pronoun “*Kakek Kia*” to find the equivalence in the target language.

The writer, who is at the same time also the translator, used the translation procedure by Newmark’s theory (1988) to find out the appropriate word equivalent in addressing translation problem in source language to the target language. Newmark’s theories offer eighteen translation procedure, they are transference, naturalization, functional equivalent, descriptive equivalent, synonymy, through-translation, recognized translation, transposition, cultural equivalent, modulation, translation label, compensation, componential analysis, paraphrase, reduction and expansion, adaptation, couplets, and notes.

The writer chooses the *Di Tanah Lada* novel for this research because it is an interesting novel. The novel has challenges because the language used to be easy to understand and the target reader is aged 16 years and over. So, the writer/translator should translate it appropriately for the target readers. The novel is about the life of a girl from a disharmonious family. Salva, or Ava, is a 6-year-old girl whom her father often abused. After her grandfather died, her inherited house was sold by her father. Also, her father always plays gambling. Her family had to move to Nero tenement, and then she met a boy, P, who is ten years old. He is forced to grow up before his age due to circumstances. Additionally, this novel is one of the winners of the Jakarta Arts Council Novel Competition. The novel won second place in 2014, while another novel entitled *Semua Ikan di Langit* won first place in 2016.

Furthermore, this novel has not been translated into English. Therefore, it will be a challenge because the language used is not the mother tongue of the writer/translator to translate it. A novel is form of literary works. Translating literary works is different from translating common documents. In literary works, the translator must accurately convey the meaning of the source text. The translator used the various methods to translate the text. Additionally, literary texts have unique characteristics and cultural expressions that must to be transferred accurately into target another language.

The act of translating is the transfer of information from one language to the target language. It involves not only conveying the message within a text but also paying attention to the cultural nuances embedded in both the source

and target language. In this research, the writer focuses on the annotated translation of the source language in Indonesian into the target language in English. Translating can be challenging as it requires finding the right equivalent word, which can be a significant challenge for the translator. Considering the justification given above, the writer chooses the topic for the thesis is “Annotated Translation of *Di Tanah Lada* Novel from Indonesian into English”.

B. Question and Scope of the Research

1. Question of the Research

Based on the background above, the formulation of the problem is as follows:

- a. How does the writer/translator cope with the translation problem?
- b. What are the translation procedures used to translate the *Di Tanah Lada* novel?

2. Scope of the Research

In this research, the writer focuses on analyzing the problems in translating the first five thousand words in *Di Tanah Lada* novel and the focusing to solve the problem in words, phrases, or sentences. And also identifying translation procedure used by the writer in translate it by using Newmark's theory (1988) as well provides an annotation to solve the problems.

C. Objectives and Significance of the Research

1. Objectives of the Research

Based on the question research mentioned above, the writer explains the purpose of this study as follows:

- a. To analyze and solve the problems of the writer/translator during translation of the *Di Tanah Lada* novel.
- b. To identify the translation procedure used to translate the *Di Tanah Lada* novel.

2. Significance of the Research

Theoretically, the writer expects this research can provide helpful information and knowledge on solving translation problems by giving plausible comments and reasons of their choices when translation a text. Hopefully, this study will be beneficial as reference for similar annotation studies, especially for college students, academics and those who are interested in translation.

Practically, though this research, the writer will get some experience and knowledge about solving translation problems, as shown in this analysis, which will be useful in the future. Moreover, it hoped that readers would use this study to improve their understanding and insight into how to solve the translation problem, particularly in understanding the translator's responsibility for the translation result.

D. Operation Definition

In this research, the writer will describe and explain the meaning of the word used in this search to avoid misunderstanding.

1. Annotation

Annotation is to provide commentary or notes regarding the result of the translation.

2. Translation

Translation is the process of changing the text from the source language to target language.

3. Novel

Novel is a story consists of more than oven event, such as plot with characters, a setting, a theme, and a point of view.

E. Systematization of the Research

The systematization of the research to make the readers may easily understand the research's content. There were five chapter in this research as following:

Chapter I is Introduction explains about the background of the research, question of the research and the scope of the research, objective of the research, significance of the research, operational definition, systematization of the research. In this chapter also explains the reason the writer chose this title, the series, and the problem of the research.

Chapter II is Theoretical Description consists of the concept of translation, kind, process, and procedure of translation, and relevance of the research.

Chapter III is Research Methodology explains the method of the research which contains the time and place of the research, kind of the research, the procedure of the research, the technique of the data collection, the technique of the data analysis, and the data source.

Chapter IV is Analysis Data involves data description, data analysis, and interpretation of the research findings.

Chapter V Conclusion and Suggestion entail which relate to the research, will give the conclusion based on the questions of the research, and the suggestion will be related of the research.

