

CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

A. Background of the Research

Language has an important role in communicating human feelings or ideas. Among them through films, poems, songs, stories, etc. From these works, it can be found how a language is used in the lyrics of songs, verses of poems, and sentences or dialogues in films and stories. A language can be used to express feelings or ideas implicitly and explicitly. The way feelings and ideas are expressed through a language implicitly and explicitly is supported by the aesthetic features of a language itself such as, contexts, idioms, senses, slangs, situations, etc. All these features can be found in one of many sources such as a novel.

Best-selling novel is often translated into various languages. Basically people like to read the work of authors with different language backgrounds because they are interested in learning and understanding different languages and cultures. People can study many new things about other languages and cultures from translated novel. Language is the manifestation of a culture, for example in English, it is acceptable to call someone who is older than someone else by her/his name or only by using the word 'you'. While, in Indonesian, it is not acceptable or it is impolite to call someone who is older than someone else by her/his name or by using the word 'you', instead by using the word 'ibu, bapak, kakak, abang'.

Lefevere (1992, p. 17) stated, “Many of the words in a language are inextricably bound up with that culture”. One single word in a language can have many perceptions that are used in different ways and situations. For example, the word '*die*' in English which has several meanings in Indonesian such as '*mati*' and '*meninggal*'. How a single word is used affects its perception in how the language is used. The words in a phrase, sentence, or context have function to convey meaning in explicit or implicit way. The words that construct a sentence also affect the message of a sentence. The phenomenology as above-mentioned can be found in the translated-novel.

Translated-novel is one of the illustrations of translation activity. Translation activity does not only focus on the linguistic aspect but it also focuses on the cultural aspect of a language. Linguistic and cultural aspect cooperate in the translating process because the language system is affected by the society, for example in translating the '*you*' from English into Indonesian into '*Anda*' instead of '*kamu*'. Sapir (as cited in Bassnett, 2002, p. 22) explained that language is a guide to social reality and that human beings are at the mercy of the language that has become the medium of expression for their society. Therefore, translation is a process of transferring messages from a source language into a target language by making the closest change of equivalence from the linguistic and cultural aspect. Translating activity can be divided into two types of text: literary and non-literary text. Literary text can be in form of novel, poem, short-story, while the literary the non-literary texts can be in form of brochure, magazine, news, etc.

People who are not able in English will feel hard in understanding the novel that uses English. So, translated-novel makes easier people in understanding the message of the novel. Therefore translating is very important in communication, especially in bilingual communication. According to Newmark (1988, p. 5), "Translation is rendering the meaning of a text into another language in the way that the author intended the text". Translation is an activity in changing a language, from source language into target language. The change is just the language but the message is still the same with the source language. Translation is also interpreted as written communication in a second language having the same meaning as the written communication in a first language.

There are some problems that often occur when the translator tries to make a good translation result. In spoken language, such problems are like the slip of tongue and different pronunciation. However, it is not a problem if the listener can still catch the expected meaning. Whereas in written language, it is not a big problem either if the translator has the creativity to process each word into an equivalent meaning between the source language and the target language. Therefore, translation procedure becomes very important in the stage of translation process to complete the translation results. By studying the translation procedure then the translator will know how to convey the meaning that exists in the source language with grammatical structures change to adjust to suit the meaning in the target language.

Conveying meaning of a sentence cannot be done by knowing the meaning of each single word in that sentence, then the meaning is completely denoted. The most important thing in identifying meaning of a sentence structure is by explaining each meaning of each single word in sentence. It is not always done for each word in sentence because there is gapping in breaking down the meaning of each part of speech in sentence. Thus, it is rather difficult to translate certain sentences into the target language. For example, noun, verb, adjective, and adverb in a sentence bring different concept. The difference is in the main focus of the sentence.

Dealing with sentence, imperative sentence is one of the sentences that has uniqueness in conveying or expressing a meaning in a sentence structure. Imperative sentences are traditionally thought of as a form used for giving orders. Recent research suggests that there is more to be said about them than this, and that they raise interesting issues of language use. Fundamentally, a speaker using an imperative assumes that the addressee will do what the sentence expresses. However, English imperative is usually used to give command and prohibition to other people and has no subject and contain the basic verb. While Indonesian imperative gives the similar concept about the imperative like the English imperative but English has simply typed of form while Indonesian has quite complicated.

In this research, the writer chooses the novel *And Then There Were None* by Agatha Christie and its translation in Indonesian language entitled *Lalu Semuanya Lenyap*, translated by Mareta as the research subject. The writer

chooses the novel because he likes detective novels, especially the works of Agatha Christie. According to *Index Translationum*, she remains the most-translated individual author, having been translated into at least 103 languages. *And Then There Were None* is Christie's best-selling novel, with 100 million sales to date, making it the world's best-selling mystery ever, and one of the best-selling books of all time.

Based on the phenomenon, it is interesting to analyze the procedures of translation applied by the translators in translating imperative sentences in the novel *And Then There Were None* and its translation novel *Lalu Semuanya Lenyap*. To give a glance description about the analysis, the writer took one data sample.

The data sample:

SL (English Imperative)	TL (Indonesian Imperative)
<i>Do tell me.</i>	<i>Coba anda ceritakan.</i>

In the example above, the phrase "*Do tell me*" in SL is translated as "*Coba Anda ceritakan*" in TL. Setiawan Dj. (2013, p. 87) said verb that gets the auxiliary '*do*' in unsubstantiated sentences is translated by taking the lexical meaning of the verb in question and begins with the phrase '*silakan*' or '*tolonglah*'. The meaning of the word is also synonymous with '*coba / cobalah*' in TL. Meanwhile the verb referred to above is '*tell*', which according to English – Indonesian Dictionary by Mahoni means '*menceritakan / memberitahukan / mengatakan*'.

If translated literally, the phrase "*Do tell me*" should mean "*Coba beritahu aku*". But here the translator actually translated it into "*Coba anda ceritakan*". The writer concludes that in this case the translator used **modulation** translation procedure. Newmark (1988, p. 88) argued that by applying modulation, the translator is able to express a different point of view in the translation. The change in the point of view does not alter the message of SL and does not generate a sense of strangeness in the TL. The application of modulation procedure may affect the way of conveying the meaning, but the meaning itself does not change.

Furthermore, when viewed based on the type of imperative sentence, the example above is classified as a **positive imperative sentence**. It contains an auxiliary '*do*' which when viewed from its function is an imperative sentence as a **request**. Actually, the imperative sentence as a request is quite the same as the command, but it is more polite. A request is an intention of the speaker, so that the listener does something. In the story, Vera who was invited to the Soldier Island to become a private secretary asked Lombard to tell him who is The Owens. Because Lombard was invited to the same place for some reason.

From those explanations, the writer chooses the title:
**TRANSLATION PROCEDURE OF IMPERATIVE SENTENCE IN
 AGATHA CHRISTIE'S NOVEL "*AND THEN THERE WERE NONE*".**

This paper will use Newmark (1988) theory of translation procedures and other supported theories to analyze imperative sentence in novel *And Then*

There Were None by Agatha Christie and its translation. The research is done to prove whether the theories mentioned are exist or not in the data analyzed.

B. Questions and Scopes of the Research

1. Question of The Research

In line with research background, the problems of analysis are formulated in answer to the following questions:

- a. What translation procedures are used to translate imperative sentences in the novel?
- b. What types and functions of imperative sentences that found in the novel?
- c. What translation procedures are dominantly applied by the translator in translating imperative sentences in the novel?

2. Scope of The Research

There are many scopes of translation research, but in this research the writer only focused on the translation procedures applied on imperative sentence in the novel *And Then There Were None* by Agatha Christie and its translated novel *Lalu Semuanya Lenyap* by Mareta. The writer tries to find imperatives sentences which translated by translation procedures in the source language. Theories are use: 1) Newmark (1988), 2) Vinay & Darbelnet (2004), and 3) Molina & Albir (2002). By the classifying and analyzing it can be understood how to translate the imperative sentences from the source language (SL) into the target language (TL) correctly.

C. Objective and Significance of the Research

1. Objective of the Research

This analysis has three objectives that will be expected as follow:

- a. To analyze the translation procedure that the translator uses to translate imperative sentences in the novel.
- b. To describe the types and functions of imperative sentences that found in the novel.
- c. To find out translation procedures dominantly applied by the translator in translating imperative sentences in the novel.

As mentioned above, this paper is talking about imperative sentences in English and Indonesian that found in the novel *And Then There Were None* base on its translation procedures, types, and functions.

2. Significance of the Research

Hopefully, the writing of this research gives beneficial knowledge both for the writer and the reader to improve the understanding of English, especially in education matter. The significance of this research includes the following:

a. Theoretically

This research will enrich research on the analysis of translation procedure, especially in English and Indonesian imperative sentence. The result of this research hopefully can give useful benefit to translation studies and can be a good reference for further research especially to those who take the topic related to translation procedure.

b. Practically

This research is intended to be a useful research to develop the translation procedures in translating of imperative sentence between two languages those are English and Indonesian. It can be proposed to be a subject of grammatical structure which can be learnt by anybody who wants to know about imperative sentence in English and Indonesian.

D. Operational Definition

1. Translation

Translation is process of rendering meaning, ideas, or messages of a text from one language to other language.

2. Translation procedure

The procedures that are used to translate a source language text into a target language text especially for sentences and smaller units of language.

3. Imperative sentence

A type of sentence structure used chiefly for issuing a directive. The imperative verb has the base form. The subject is generally absent, and in that case the missing subject is understood to be *you*.

4. Novel

An invented prose narrative of considerable length and a certain complexity that deals imaginatively with human experience, usually through a connected sequence of events involving a group of persons in a specific setting.

E. Systematic of the Paper

The systematic of the paper means to present this paper in the well-organized composition. The writer divides this paper into five chapters as follows:

Chapter I: Introduction explains about the background of the research, question and scope of the research, objective and significance of the research, operational definition, and systematic of the paper.

Chapter II: Theoretical Description describes about definition of translation, translation process, translation procedures, definition of sentence, type of sentence, imperative sentence in English, imperative sentence in Indonesian, novel, and research of the relevance.

Chapter III: Research Methodology consists method of the research (time and place of the research, kind of the research), procedure of the research, technique of the data collection, technique of the data analysis, and sources of the primary and secondary data.

Chapter IV: Research Findings & Discussions explains about the implementation of the research which consists of data description, data analysis, and also data interpretation.

Chapter V: Conclusion and Suggestion gives the summary of conclusion which relate to analysis discussion and suggestion which relate to significance of the research.