

CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

A. Background of the Research

Human is a social being that always needs other people in their life. It hardly be imagined that they should live all alone by themselves without other people accompany them. It is a fact that man cannot live alone. As mention by Burton in Munday (2016, p.1) in his book that your language is very much part of you and your thinking: providing that language cannot be separated from human life because as a tool support activities in the community.

Language is the important things in human daily life. It is a type of patterned human behavior. Human is using language to communicate, interact with the other also identify themselves and relate to the human situations. Without language, humans will difficult to communicate, no matter how great technology is. Human communicate to express their ideas or feelings using signs, voice, and gestures agreed which understanding by meaning. Besides being applied in the form of sound/voice or sign, language can also be applied through writing and to any media.

The written media which human can use to express their feeling is by writing a short story or a novel. There are many novelists who write their own experiences and express their own feeling and the novel becomes best seller. The best seller novels are always translated into many languages in the world. The fact makes translating activities nowadays continue to be more and

important practice. Translation is not only used to translate an entertainment just like novel, but it is also has a large benefit in developing knowledge or science and international exchange of culture.

Cultural exchange itself is sometimes introduced by using novel. There are many cultural aspects which make novel become more interesting and unique. Never takes, translation activity is not always easy. Translation is not only transformed one language to other, but also the culture which include in it. Translation has a role to transfer culture to other culture, with or without changing it. It means translator must translate a word or a sentence that contain the cultural aspect of a country, translator have to find its equivalence in the target language that is suitable to source language. That is why; highly qualified translators who have knowledge about the Source Language (SL) and the language they must transform into the Target Language (TL). It must give also the right information in order the content of it can be conveyed well. In this case, foreign literature influenced much toward Indonesian literature because they are related to each other.

Translation is an operation performed both on and in language. In Latin translation used to be referred to as translation *linguarum*, the translation of language, to distinguish it from other kinds of translation, like translation study, the translation knowledge, and the translation empire. Translation studies were thought of as a specialized branch of philology, applied linguistics, or comparative literature. Translation revolved around the

semantic transfer of words, phrase, clause or whole texts from one language to another.

Translating word is simpler than translating phrase or clause. If language learner can simply translate word, a translator need to be careful in translating clause. Relative clause is one of example which interesting to identify because it is dependent clause. It has a subject and verb, but cannot stand alone as a sentence. It is sometimes called an “adjective clause” because it functions like an adjective-it gives more information about noun. A relative clause always begins with a “relative pronoun”, which substitutes for noun, a noun phrase, or a pronoun when sentence are combine.

Relative clause is non-essential parts of a sentence. They may add meaning, but if they are removed, the sentence will still function grammatically. There are two broad types of relative clause in English. It is important to distinguish between them because it affects the choice of pronoun used to introduce the clause. The complication of the relative clause takes into the problem of translating it. The translator needs some processes of translation to get a good translation work.

According to Nida and Taber in Vamberinro (2013, p.3), the first process of translation is analysis (learning the source text). In this step, the content and the purpose in the source text is entirely be read and be understood. The second is transfer (replacing the substance text of source language with its equivalence substance of target language).In the second step, the message in the source text is transferred into the target text. The message

can be content, idea or thought. The last step is restructure (adapted the translated text to the turn of reader). Restructure means rearrange. In other word, after transferring the message from source text into the target text, a translator has to rearrange the structure to be accepted in target language.

Beside the process, in translating, a translator usually also use some methods. Based on Newmark (1988, p. 45), there are eight method which is called “V diagram”. The methods are word-for-word translation, literal translation, faithful translation, semantic translation, adaptation, free translation, idiomatic translation, and communicative translation. It is a challenging study to compare English work with Indonesian work, especially when the translation methods are applied and whether the work is really transferred the intended meaning of the SL (Source Language).

This research tries to focus on the translation method analysis of relative clause. This means the writer will compare two translation of SL and TL by identifying the translation method from Newmark (1988, p.45). The translator is not only use one method. A translator can use variety of method, because translation is essentially an activity or intent to convey the message that there is in SL text. The writer gives example of the translation method which is taken from the source and target novel, e.g:

Source Language:

For two summers, after fifth and sixth grades, Davis and I had gone to Sad Camp together, **which is what we’d called Camp Spero**, this place down in Brown County for kids with dead parents. (Chapter, 2.9)

Target Language:

Selama dua musim panas, setelah kelas lima atau sepuluh, Davis dan aku sepmat pergi ke Perkemahan Sedih bersama-sama. **yang kami sebut Perkemahan Spero**, suatu tempat di Brown Country untuk anak-anak yatim atau piatu. (Chapter, 2.21)

In this case, it has happen the change of point of view and perspective which has change the meaning of source language into target language. In the target language the writer change *Camp Spero* into *Perkemahan Spero*, so the reader will understand what the text talking about. The translation technique is *Cultural Equivalent*, because the writer wants people to easily understand about this novel.

The explanation and the example above motivates the writer to do this research. In analyzing “Turtle All The Way Down”, the writer gets a lot of lesson about how sixteen-year-old girl struggles because she has anxiety and obsessive compulsive disorder, as well as feeling of grief over losing her father. Aza helps the writer realize that the writer always have the ability to keep going, keep living, keep working, and keep living for the future. This novel by John Green published in 2017. In Indonesia this novel published by PT Mizan Pusaka. The writer chooses the books because they are best seller in New York Times, Gramedia and other bookstore.

B. Question and Scopes of the Research

1. Question of the Research

Based on the background of the research the writer determines some question. The question can be mentioned in detail below:

- a. What is the function of relative clause in “Turtles All The Way Down” novel by John Green?
- b. What translation methods are used by the translator to translate relative clause in the novel “Turtles All The Way Down “by John Green?
- c. What are most methods are used by the translator to translated relative clause in the novel “Turtles All The Way Down” by John Green?

2. Scope of the Research

In this study, the writer focuses on the translation method of relative clause in the novel “Turtle All The Way Down” by John Green which was translated into Indonesian with the same tittle “Turtle All The Way Down” by Prisca Primasari. There was two version of this book that already translated, the first version was published in April 2018 and the second version was published in August 2018 by Penerbit Qanita PT. Mizan Pustaka. The writer give limitation of relative clause data on chapter 1 until chapter 15 the theory used in analyzing the method comes from Newmark translation method which is called “V diagram” (1998, p. 45). The analysis is done to find out the relative clause and the translation method used by the tranalator, moreover the reader can understand the

kinds of the relative clause. From this data the writer believes the taken data have already represented all data.

C. Objective and Significant of the Research

1. Objective of the Research

Based on problems of the research mention above, the objective of the research as described as the following:

- a. This research is to identify the function of relative clause in “Turtles All The Way Down” by John Green
- b. This research is to analyze the translation methods that used by the translator to translated relative clause in the novel “Turtles All The Way Down” by John Green
- c. This research is to find out the most translation methods are used by the translator to translated relative clause in the novel “Turtles All The Way Down” by John Green

2. Significance of the Study

Hopefully this writing and research can be useful not only for the writer herself, but also for the readers. This study could give information for the researcher about the translation techniques. This result of the study could give the researcher as reference about the translation techniques of translated text. The writer hopes that the readers can understand what type of technique translation used to find what kind of methods in Turtle All The Way Down by John Green.

a. Theoretically

Translation is the technique to change the Source Language into the Target Language so the reader will understand about the text itself. Translation can applied in text and speech. In text translation applied to the level of words, phrase, clauses or sentence.

b. Practically

The writer hopes that the reader will understand what types of relative clause in the John Green novel *Turtle All The Way Down*. The writer hope that this will help reader to translate a novel into their Target Language this research can be useful to give description toward the text researcher if they want make a research about translation technique.

D. Operational Definition

After having read several books as the source of the primary data then understood so the writer can conclude definition as the real reference of the title as the follow:

1. Translation

Translation is the activity of translating a language into another language. It is usually done using text.

2. Relative Clause

Relative clause are clauses starting with the relative pronouns who, that, which, whose, where, when. They are most often used to define or identify the noun that precedes them.

3. Novel

Novel is a fictitious prose narrative of book length, typically representing character and action with some degree of realism.

E. Systematization of the Research

The systematization of the paper means to present the paper in well edited composition; this paper is divided into five chapters as follow:

Chapter I is introduction. It explains about background of the research, questions and scopes of the research, objective and significance of the research, operational definitions, and systematization of the research.

Chapter II is theoretical description. It explains about language, translation, categories of translation, definition of word-formation,

Chapter III is research methodology. It consists of 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, sources of the primary and secondary data.

Chapter IV is data analysis. It consists of data description, data analysis, and interpretation of the research finding.

Chapter V is conclusion and suggestion. They state conclusion and relates to significant of the research.

