CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

A. Background of the Research

Collocation is one of many parts that exist in a language. Collocations consist of two or more words that often appear together. Those words that appear together are sometimes irreplaceable to make the collocation stay in the meaning. Collocation is also placed as a set of phrases in sentences. How words repeatedly appear together also refers to the limitation of collocations. The relation of syntagmatic between two lexical units or more, such as morphemes, words, phrases, and utterances are referred to as collocations (Lehecka, 2015, p. 2).

On a daily basis, collocations are often found and used by the English native speakers in their conversations to express what they want to say naturally, and it is easier to be remembered as collocations with two or more words rather than a single word. Besides that, using collocations can be easily understood, and sound more fluent. Since collocations are repeatedly used in everyday life, they can be translated into other languages that also have their own collocations. To translate collocations, there are a few approaches to translate them, one of which is the translation technique.

Translation technique is a way of translating that examines and categorizes the translation equivalence. Molina and Albir (2002, pp. 509-511) stated that there are 18 techniques in translation technique. They are 1.

Adaptation; 2. Amplification; 3. Borrowing; 4. Calque; 5. Compensation; 6. Description; 7. Discursive creation; 8. Established equivalent; 9. Generalization; 10. Linguistic amplification; 11. Linguistic compression; 12. Literal translation; 13. Modulation; 14. Particularization; 15. Reduction; 16. Substitution; 17. Transposition; 18. Variation. The example of translation technique below was taken from Rahmawati's thesis (2016, p. 38):

SL: "Do you have something I can eat?"

TL: *"Apa kau memiliki sesuatu yang bisa kumakan?"*

The target language is translated using literal technique because both sentences have MD (*menerangkan diterangkan*) or DM (*diterangkan menerangkan*) in Indonesian grammar structure.

Those techniques mentioned above can be combined depending on the translator. Otherwise, the translator can use one of the techniques depending on what he/she needs. The translator can use translation techniques to translate any kind of translation media. Translation technique embraces from the reading text such as articles, paragraphs, until the smaller thing such as collocation.

Translating collocation can be quite difficult because the translator has to find the equivalence from the source language to the target language. For example *do the dishes*, even though it collocates, but if it is translated into Indonesian without minding the equivalence, it will be *melakukan piring*. The translation does not make any sense. Instead, it is translated to *mencuci piring*.

From there, it denotes that the word choice to find equivalents is important in the translation.

Translation is processing the written or spoken material from the source language, to the target language. Written material can be in books, newspapers, novels, etc. Meanwhile, spoken material can be found in television shows or movies. The purpose of translating is to transfer the information and its significance.

Translation should be done without changing the meaning of the context. This will affect how people interpret the text from the source language to the target language. If the meaning of the context changes, some issues will occur, either the meaning will diverge, or the whole translated sentence will be structured disorderly. This is because translation is one of applied linguistics branches that relate to everyday life.

Applied linguistics is a study of understanding language related to everyday life problems. This interdisciplinary study refers to an action that concerns solving problems related to language that is applied in society. Applied linguistics tends toward practical purpose. For instance, using applied linguistics in the language teaching area must be different from the translation area. The areas of applied linguistics are sociology, anthropology, psychology, education, translation, etc.

As Sriyono (2017, pp. 274-275) stated that translation and linguistics are inseparable. Linguistics gives contribution in examining and even investigating in the translation area, meanwhile translation is directly related

to linguistics theoretically or practically. This means that translation is in the same field as linguistics. Since there are a lot of languages in the world, numerous people can speak more than one language. However, translation is needed for people who are studying a foreign language.

Language is an important part of life, especially for humans. Language can manifest expressions, feelings, and thoughts. It is important because humans talk, share, and connect using language. From all over the world with hundreds of countries, people use their languages to communicate in their lives. This shows that language used as a form of communication.

Language as a means of communication is a form of what the speaker wants to convey to the listener. To understand what the speaker says, the listener should know the language as well. Nevertheless, language does not only contain words or vocabulary. There is a rule in language that makes it even more reason to have functioned.

Every language has various systems and rules in words, sentences and their meaning, and grammar in order to interact with others. Since thousands of years ago, language has been becoming a community or tribe unifier. Other than that, language takes a big role in people's lives, such as education, news, conversations, and even readings such as novels.

The Devil Wears Prada is the novel that the writer chooses for this research. It tells about a woman named Andrea Sachs working as a personal assistant in a fashion magazine company. As a new employee in the office, Andrea learns to survive because of her boss's erratic schedule. Sachs also

has to endure the pressure from her boss, her coworkers, and the office environment.

This novel was written by Lauren Weisberger and released in 2003. Located in New York City as the background of the place, the daily life of Andrea Sachs as a personal assistant of a famous fashion magazine editor, and also the casual writing style with a lot of collocations are some reasons why the writer picks this novel as the data source of the research.

From the explanation above, the writer chooses "*Translation Technique of English Collocation in Lauren Weisberger's 'The Devil Wears Prada' Novel*" as the title of the research.

B. Questions and Scopes of the Research

1. Questions of the Research

Based on the background of the research above, the problems discussed in this research are:

a. What are types of lexical collocations that are in *The Devil Wears Prada* novel?

b. What are types of translation techniques used by the translator to translate English collocation in *The Devil Wears Prada* novel?

2. Scopes of the Research

In this research, the writer only focuses on the translation technique of English collocation in *The Devil Wears Prada* novel written by Lauren

Weisberger and the Indonesian version of *The Devil Wears Prada Bos Paling Kejam Sedunia* novel translated by Siska Yuanita.

To make the limitation of the data, the writer chooses the lexical collocations that are in the dialogue of *The Devil Wears Prada* novel uttered by the main character, Andrea Sachs, and what type of translation technique that were used in translating English collocation in *The Devil Wears Prada* novel into Indonesian.

The theory used in this research is from Molina and Albir (2002) as the major theory of translation. Besides that, the writer uses the theory from Benson, Benson, and Ilson (2010) as the theory of collocation to identify the type of lexical collocation in *The Devil Wears Prada* novel by Lauren Weisberger.

C. Objectives and Significance of the Research

1. Objectives of the Research

Based on the question of the research above, the objectives of the research are as follows:

a. To identify the types of lexical collocation which occur *The Devil Wears Prada* novel.

b. To classify the types of translation technique that is applied by the translator to translate English collocation in *The Devil Wears Prada* novel.

2. Significance of the Research

Through this research, the writer expects this research could give significance to those who read it. The writer wishes this research can theoretically give more insight and knowledge about the explanation and types of collocation, and the technique of translation. The result of this research is also expected to be the reference for other researchers in the upcoming time.

Practically, this research is expected to be able to help the students or the readers who are working on translation to produce a better result in translating, especially in translating collocation which can be discovered in novels, comics, short stories, television shows, conversations, or dialogues, movies, movie scripts, etc.

D. Operational Definition

1. Translation

Translation is way to deliver the meaning from the source text to the target text. Translation is also a form of language changing, regards to the meaning of the translation, the style in translating.

2. Translation Technique

Translation technique is procedures to classify how translation equivalence works and a way of overcoming the problems in translating grammar, sentences, and paragraphs from the source language.

3. Collocation

Collocation is a chain of words and placed as a set of phrase in a sentence. General definition of collocation is two or more words that happen or are likely to appear together in a sentence. Commonly, using collocation is able to make the conversation or the readings more natural.

4. **Novel**

Novel is one of literary works. It is a long prose containing a series of stories and the characterization. Novel is also defined as an extended fictional prose with reasonable length.

5. ***The Devil Wears Prada***

The Devil Wears Prada is a novel written by Lauren Weisberger. This novel was published by *HarperCollinsPublishers* in 2003 and it became one of New York Times bestseller's books. The Devil Wears Prada has 360 pages and was made into a movie in 2006 with the same title. The genre of this novel is chick lit.

E. **Systematization of the Research**

The systematization of the research intends to present the research in well-edited composition. The systematization of the research is divided into five chapters as follows:

Chapter I is an introduction. It explains about the background of the research, questions and scopes of the research, objectives and significance of the research, operational definition, and systematization of the research.

Chapter II is a theoretical description which enlightens the theories from several references to support the research such as the definition of translation, definition of translation technique, definition of collocation, definition of novel, and research of the relevance.

Chapter III is about research methodology. It contains method of the research, procedure of the research, technique of the data collection, technique of the data analysis, data source, and qualitative validity.

Chapter IV is data analysis which explains data description, data analysis, and interpretation of research findings.

Chapter V is conclusion and suggestion. In this chapter, the writer concludes the entire chapter relating to the hypothesis discussion and gives suggestions relating to the significance of the research.