

CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

A. Background of the Research

In everyday activities, people need communication tools to speak or convey information to someone, called language. Opinions and ideas can be freely expressed by speaking or even share information and experiences to one and another. Even though, sometimes sign is used to convey the information. Every region or country has its own language. Based on this fact, the differences do not reduce the importance of language as a communication tool in the world. Certainly, learning other language is very important so that communication between people with different language still occurs to avoid miscommunication. As mentioned by Burton (2016) in his book that your language is very much part of you and your thinking; proving that language cannot be separated from human life because as a tool support activities in the community. (p. 1)

Languages can also be applied to any media because language as the most important communication tool of all. Without language, humans will difficult to communicate, no matter how great technology is. Besides being applied in the form of sound/voice or sign, language can also be applied through writing. The written media requires people to understand how to communicate through writing. People must understand how to write and read which until now, there are still many of them who cannot read or write. Sometimes writing can

provide more complete and specific information. As its function, to give information, express or write something must be sorted out properly so as not to cause misunderstanding. Thus, learning and understanding language is important in everyday life.

Therefore, people must understand how to convey good and right information. All of those cannot be quit from the right diction or the word compilation. The writing system emphasizes structured and acceptable writing so that the information contained can be conveyed properly. Conveying information must also be seen from the situation, because conveying the word in an inappropriate situation will cause a misunderstanding or maybe a mistake. To learn the language, a science related to language is needed, namely linguistics.

Linguistics is the language science. With the existence of language, the knowledge to the study is also needed considering that there are many languages in the world. People can easily learn other languages. Keep in mind that linguistics is divided into several parts and one part of linguistics is morphology. The study of the intricacies of word forms and the effect of word changes on the class and the meaning of the word because sometimes the words can trick and make words difficult to understand which also leads to a science called word-formation that has many types, one of which is clipping word. According to Yule (2010) the element of reduction that is noticeable in blending is even more apparent in the process described as clipping. (p. 56)

There is also linguistics in the realm of translation or can be said that translation is a branch of applied linguistics. The solution which is given to overcome the problem of language barriers such as being unable to understand each other between or among people who speak different languages. The solution used to share information to different people.

From the earlier discussion learned that every place around the world has its own language. Learning other language to communicate is the needed as language has international language which is English. Not just knowing, people also need to understand how to convey information in other languages beside our own and to find out which words have the same meaning as in another language.

Translating instead of transferring words from the source language to the target language, the translator also has to pay attention to the meaning of a word. If the translator misrepresents the meaning, the information will not be conveyed properly and correctly. Translating is not so easy, sometimes the translator must understand the customs, culture, or habits of a society from the source language. That way, several types of languages and good words to convey information is understandable. However, there are several types of translation that are very helpful in the translation process.

Hoed (2006, p. 12) states that there are several techniques that are important to know, namely: transposition, modulation, descriptive translation, additional explanations, footnotes, phonological translation, official/standard translations, not given equivalent, and cultural equivalents. As already

discussed, sometimes the problem with words is the difficulty of a word to be understood, even some words that are often heard turn out not to be the original word but into the clipping word list where most people do not realize. But what if a clipping word is translated? Will it be more difficult to understand or even easier? The writer understands that sometimes a word has its own translation, but sometimes a word does not have it. That is one of the reasons why the writer interested to this discussion.

In this paper, the writer will discuss about the clipping word and the translation techniques in the Sherlock Holmes books by Sir Arthur Conan Doyle (English and Indonesian version). The writer chooses the books because they are the bestseller in Amazon, Gramedia, and other bookstores until these days and some stories from the books have been filmed. It also already translated into another language, especially Indonesian which is helping the readers to understand and enjoy them. The writer also gets advantage from the books because the writer uses them to be the sources of this paper.

The writer gives two examples of the translation of the clipping word taken from Sherlock Holmes books by Sir Arthur Conan Doyle:

1. I ask him to **lunch** with me at the Holborn (P. 4, C. 1, L. 60)

Kuajak Stamford **makan siang** di Holborn (P. 12, C. 1, L. 51)

In this case, the author uses clipping words "**lunch**" instead of "**luncheon**" which in fact, the author also uses the word "luncheon" in the same chapter. This word also uses the translation technique's **transposition** (*transposisi*) because when it was translated to Indonesian, it changes the unit from a word

“**lunch**” to a phrase “*makan siang*”. The change is due to the **shift unit** which is part of the **category shift** according to Catford (1965, p. 76). The author uses the word because people would more aware and understand what the word means and in these days, people are more familiar with clipping words without they realise. The word is also easier to say in the clipping word.

2. “shall I go and order you a **cab**?” (P. 22, C. 3, L. 707)

“Kupanggilkan **taksi** sekarang?” (P. 27, C. 3, L. 626)

In this case, the author uses clipping words “**cab**” instead of “*cabriolet*”. The translation technique is **cultural equivalents** (*padanan budaya*). It uses cultural equivalent technique because Indonesia has its own translation which is ‘*taksi*’, where the word itself comes from English (*taxi*) because Indonesia does not have the culture of ‘taxi’ so that Indonesia adopts western culture and adopts the word using a **borrowing** process, which is also one of the word-formation processes. The author uses that word because people would more aware and understand what the word means. And in these days, people are more familiar with clipping words without they realise. The words are also easier to say in the clipping word.

Through the above explanations, the writer chooses the title: *Analysis of Clipping Words through Translation Techniques in Sherlock Holmes Books by Sir Arthur Conan Doyle*

B. Questions and Scopes of the Research

1. Questions of the Research

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

- a. What words can be found as a clipping word in the Sherlock Holmes books by Sir Arthur Conan Doyle?
- b. What translation techniques are used to translate the clipping words in the books?
- c. What translation technique is used the most to translate the clipping words in the books?

2. Scopes of the Research

In this research the writer just concerns on analyzing of clipping words which are found in the Sherlock Holmes Vol. 1 & Vol. 2 books with translation techniques. The analysis is also used to find out what kind of translation techniques used by the translator. The writer uses 2 theories: they are George Yule (2010) for clipping word and Benny Hoed (2006) for translation techniques. By analyzing of clipping words, people can understand what words can be used as a clipping word. The writer takes data from all of the chapters in the books.

C. Objectives and Significance of the Research

1. Objectives of the Research

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

- a. The research is for knowing what words can be found as a clipping word in the Sherlock Holmes books by Sir Arthur Conan Doyle.
- b. The research is for analysing what kind of translation techniques are used to translate clipping word in the books.
- c. The research is for finding out what kind of translation technique is the most often used in the books.

2. Significance of the Research

Hopefully this writing and research can be useful not only for the writer herself, but also for the readers, especially who has relation with English in their activity. The significances of the writing are described as follow:

a. Theoretically

Translation technique is the method used to divert messages from the SL to the TL, applied to the level of words, phrases, clauses or sentences. Therefore, the use of translation technique starts from the filter and solves the problem to realise that the problem cannot be solved.

b. Practically

The writer hopes that the readers can understand what type of technique translation used to find clipping word in Sherlock Holmes books by Sir Arthur Conan Doyle. The writer hopes the readers for translating a story well from source language into target language and this research can be useful to give description toward the next Researcher if they want to make research about translation technique.

D. Operational Definitions

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

1. Linguistics

Linguistics is the scientific study of language. It involves analysing language form, language meaning, and language in context.

2. Translation

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

3. Morphology

Morphology is the study of words, how they are formed, and their relationship to other words in the same language.

4. Word-formation

Word Formation is the process of forming words, by combining, cutting, summarizing and borrowing from other languages so that it changes the shape of the word from the origin.

5. Clipping Word

The element of reduction that is noticeable in blending is even more apparent in the process described as clipping. This occurs when a word of more than one syllable is reduced to a shorter form, usually beginning in casual speech.

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.