CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

1.1 The Background of the Study

The literature existence cannot be separated from translation. The very notion of literature would be inconceivable without translation. A novel is a book of long narrative in literary prose. The novel is a work of literature that reveals fictional story using the elements of character, plot, setting and style of language to express a particular theme. Novel high demand among readers because the stories are interesting, straightforward language, and their contents that seemed realistic because it expresses things that are very close to reality. As a work of imaginative, novel are used to express novel thoughts and feelings.

Translating the novel is not an easy work. If it is not done carefully, could slide into the interpreter translating sentence by sentence. As a result, though it looks nice and coherent, the resulting overall target text does not reveal messages such as those mandated by the original script and it is not readable. In order to translate the novel, the translator must master at least three things: linguistic aspects of the source text and the target text, cultural aspects contained in the novel, and the skills of storytelling. The third capability is necessary because the translation is the story. Without these skills, resulting target text will feel stiff and uncomfortable to read.

In translation work, a translator does some strategies to make his/her translation as a natural product in target language. This way conducted in order the meaning acceptable for reader in the target language. According to Nida and

Taber (1982:12) stated that "translating consists of reproducing in the receptor2 language the closest natural equivalent of the source language message, first in terms of meaning and secondly in terms of style". Base on this statement it can be clear that meaning of a source language text must be substituted by the closest natural equivalent in the target language.

No exception for Harry Potter novel, as a great novel released by J.K Rowling in 1997 until 2007 with seven series and the box office film directed by David Yates make this novel translated in more than 63 languages all over the world. Including in bahasa Indonesia which is translated by Lusitania Srisanti.

In this study the writer chose Harry Potter and the Prisoner of Azkaban as the research material because this series is a center of all series of Harry Potter novel. There are seven series of Harry Potter novel and Harry Potter and the Prisoner of Azkaban is the third series.

Passive voice is a part of grammar which has different characteristic in English and bahasa Indonesia. In this novel the translator should keep terms of meaning and secondly in terms of style in translating passive voice in English into bahasa Indonesia. In order to maintain the meaning in source language but still acceptable and readable in target language. Its characteristic discussed in chapter II.

In keeping terms of meaning and terms of style in translating a translator sometimes escapes from the rules of formula. A novel as an imaginative work is used to express novel thoughts and feelings. It cannot be reached just depend on formula of sentence It occurs as well in translating the passive voice. Some passive voice should be translated in active voice by translator.

Based on the explanation above the writer is interested in exploring deeply how passive constructions are mostly translated from English (SL) into bahasa Indonesia (TL) in the novel Harry Potter and The Prisoner of Azkaban and its translation Harry Potter dan Tawanan Azkaban to find the equivalent constructions.

1.2 Formulation of the Problems

Based on the background of the study, the problems which have been investigated are formulated as the following.

1) What types of passive voice constructions (SL) are maintained as passive in their translation into bahasa Indonesia (TL)?

2) What types of passive voice are changed into active voice in bahasa Indonesia after they are translated?

3) In what contexts the passive voice in the SL translated into active voice in TL?

1.3 Objectives of the Study

The objectives of this study are to answer the three research questions, as formulated above. To be more specific, the objectives of the study are.

1) to identify the appropriate equivalents of the passive voice in Harry Potter and The Prisoner of Azkaban into bahasa Indonesia passive voice constructions.

2) to find out and analyze the appropriate equivalents of passive voice constructions in English which are not maintained as passive voice in bahasa Indonesia, and

3) to contextualize the change of passive voice into active voices when they were translated into bahasa Indonesia.

1.4 Scope and Limitation of the Study

This study was be focused on the translation of passive voices in the Novel Harry Potter and The Prisoner of Azkaban into bahasa Indonesia by Listiana Srisanti and the changes of the passive voice of the SL into the TL after they are translated. The source of data is restricted to the novel "Harry Potter and The Prisoner of Azkaban", the original and the bahasa Indonesia translation chapter 1, 8 and 15 that represent the first, the middle, and the last chapters.

1.5 Significance of the Study

Finding of the study are expected taken significant theoretical and practical. Theoretically, the findings of the present study are expected to be useful for those who are interested in translation work especially for the translation of passive voices. Practically, it is also hoped that it will be useful for translator who is concerned with translating and the writer hopes that this research will provide additional references for those who want to conduct studies in this field.