

## CHAPTER I

### INTRODUCTION

#### A. The Background of the Study

To exchange information through language between people, specifically in the written form or text, translation is required to help people share any perspective of this world. As translation is constant in the development of humanity, translation has always played a crucial role in interlingual communication by allowing for the sharing of knowledge and culture between different languages (Doherty, 2014: 947).

People are able to share information, knowledge, ideas, and lots of things to one another through texts. There are many differences in both source language (SL) and target language (TL) like the structure, culture, and style.

In translating a text, a translator shall convey the message of the source language into the target language. Translation is applicable for both literary and non-literary texts (Newmark: 2004). While non-literary texts deal with factual and scientific topics, the literary texts concern in the works of literature that differ in theme, form, or even the source of its language to which it belongs.

Although translating literature is not always an easy thing to do as it can be difficult to decide its equivalence, nowadays we can find numerous works of literature with its translation especially in our country, Indonesia. It is very possible to find literature specifically local literature of Indonesia with its translation into another language that can be found in many bookstores all around

Indonesia. These bilingual books are mainly manufactured on account of the concern of preserving local literature from being vanished and to introduce them to young readers, especially to children.

Children's bilingual books dealing with local literature have significant role in language learning, most of the stories presented are in the form of folktales that enable children to learn their first language as well as the foreign language. The most common form of children's bilingual books in Indonesia is English – Indonesian or Indonesian – English version. Bilingual books itself are books with two different languages written either in the same page or facing pages. Here, children are introduced with another language as well as another culture that coexist in the bilingual books. This also means that they are introduced with words that probably are new and unfamiliar to them in order to develop their vocabularies.

Local literature of Indonesia that is adapted into children's bilingual book varies based on the regions that broad from west to east part of Indonesia. One of local literatures of Indonesia is North Sumatran Malay literature. Many products of North Sumatran Malay literature, like its folktales are retold in bilingual book that is aimed as a lesson for generation based on the system of values and norms of Malay society as stated in *Antologi Cerita Rakyat Batu Bara Terjemahan Dalam Tiga Bahasa* (2015).

Translating a children's book of local literature is challenging. However, a translator is given the privilege to translate a text by applying certain methods, procedures or strategies and it is expected that one or more theories of translation

will be consistent with the translation result. The example of translation procedures as taken from a children's book of local literature (*Putri Bunga Melur – Princess Jasmine*) is seen below:

SL: Mendengar nyayian tersebut, putera raja cepat menyimak. (p. 23)

TL: When the Prince heard that song, he began to pay more attention to the lyrics of the song. (p. 23)

(Expansion + transposition + transposition + transposition + synonymy + expansion).

In the sentence above, if we use translation theory by Peter Newmark, the translator decides to use couplets procedure because he combines several procedures in a sentence. He uses the expansion procedure to add information of time (When the Prince) before the word "Mendengar". He uses transposition procedure to translate Mendengar nyayian tersebut into heard that song because there is a change in the word's order. He also uses transposition when he translates "putera raja" which is a noun group in SL that becomes "he" which is a pronoun in TL. He then uses synonymy procedure to translate "menyimak" into "to pay more attention" while he can translate the word of "menyimak" into "to listen" but he decides to use its synonym instead. He then expands the detail of the word "menyimak" by adding "to the lyrics of the song" in TL.

Based on the data above the writer assumes that there are certain types of translation procedures that are used in a children's bilingual book. It is because translation procedures have been developed in order to make readers easier to

understand the contents of a bilingual book.

In this study the writer is interested in conducting a research on translation procedures dealing with Indonesian local literature, specifically in a children's bilingual book about *Putri Bunga Melur – Princess Jasmine* that is a folktale adapted from the oral tradition of North Sumatran Malay literature.

The writer in this case choosing the object *Putri Bunga Melur – Princess Jasmine* because it is a part of culture in her homeland that the folktale has been retold bilingually in a book. The writer will use translation theory from Peter Newmark because Peter Newmark's theory of translation procedures is considered having the most complete set of theories from others' and is easier to comprehend and more effective to be used as indicator in determining what type of translation procedure being used in the level of a sentence by the translator.

### **B. The Problem of the Study**

According to the explanation above, this research problem is formulated through the following questions:

1. What are types of translation procedures used by the translator in translating the *Putri Bunga Melur – Princess Jasmine* folktale?
2. How are types of translation procedures realized in translating the *Putri Bunga Melur – Princess Jasmine* folktale?

### **C. The Objective of the Study**

Generally, this objective of the research is empirical data and linguistic information about translating a literary work so that can be used as pioneer for

another continued translation research. But specifically, this research claims to find empirical evidence about:

1. To investigate the types of translation procedures used by the translator in translating *Putri Bunga Melur – Princess Jasmine* folktale.
2. To identify types of translation procedures realized in translating the *Putri Bunga Melur – Princess Jasmine* folktale.

#### **D. The Scope of the Study**

Based on the background stated, this study only focuses on types of translation procedures proposed by Peter Newmark that are used by the translator (Ida Bagus Putra Yadnya) to translate *Putri Bunga Melur – Princess Jasmine* folktale, namely literal, transference, naturalization, cultural equivalent, functional equivalent, descriptive equivalent, synonymy, shifts or transpositions, modulation, reduction and expansion, and couplets and also the realization of translation procedures in the *Putri Bunga Melur – Princess Jasmine* folktale.

#### **E. The Significance of the Study**

##### **1. Theoretically**

This research hopefully will expand the reader's horizon about translation procedures that this research is expected to support theory of translation procedures by Peter Newmark.

##### **2. Practically**

This research is expected to produce the worth contribution in studying translation, to contribute inputs and ideas for students particularly for all

translation student class of English Department. This research in hope is used in English Department to create a better translation in many translation textbooks for education, employment and other basic purposes. In addition, this research will be useful for instructors in choosing the best procedures in translation course



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