

# CHAPTER I

## INTRODUCTION

### A. Background of The Study

As social creatures, humans need communication to interact with one another. In this condition, language acts as the tool support the human needs of communication. Language is a social phenomenon which has many sides and the function is a conspicuous side than another side. Language as the tool refers to the function of language (Chaer, 2007:32). As the most effective method of communication, language has been employed to satisfy the very need of communication in helping people to interact in their social life. It cannot be denied that language holds an important role in human life. It is supported by Talbot (2003:01) who states that language is where forms of social organization are produced and disputed and at the same time where people's cultural identities come into existence.

English as an international language is the most important language used by a great number of people in many parts of the world. The globalization of modern life nowadays makes people think that they have to master a foreign language in order that they can communicate with everyone from everywhere. A clear understanding of the nature of interlingua communication should become general knowledge because so much of how we think and respond to new developments in science and politics is influenced by what is happening in the process of translating and interpreting (Nida, 2001:02).

One of the activities of translation is translating a text, a conversation, a joke, a document, etc. Translation has a long-standing tradition and has been widely practiced throughout history, but in our rapidly changing world its role has become paramount importance. Translation is an incredibly broad notion which can be understood in many different ways. For example one may talk of translation as a **product** or a **process** and identify such sub-types as literary translation, technical translation, technical translation, subtitling and machine translation; moreover while typically it just refers to the transfer of written text, the term sometimes also includes interpreting (Hatim, 2004:3-4).

Translation is accepted by all as a practical necessity, the task and its results have not been without detractors. Almost all translations are bad, for they are made by ordinary people who match the unusual foreign expression with the commonplace in their own tongue. Moreover they add insult to injury by their desperate concern to be literary (Nida, 1964:01).

There may well reason to complain of translating when one examine closely what happens to a document in the process of being transferred from one language to another. Translating does not same with speaking. That is why many students of foreign department or people who can speak foreign language fluently cannot do a well translation (Yazid, 2009:9).

Translation is a complicated task, during which the meaning of the source-language text should be conveyed to the target language readers. In other words, translation can be defined as encoding the meaning and form in the target language by means of the decoded meaning and form of the source language (Owji, 2013).

It was decided that out of a group used language whoever possesses average command of the source and target languages should be requested to perform the crucial role of a translator. It has been found that translation is a useful tool to learn grammar, syntax, and lexis in both SL and TL. A word-for-word back-translation enables and understands the relationship between the two languages (Metha, 2010:6).

It seems necessary for an acceptable translation to produce the same (or at least similar) effects on the TL readers as those created by the original work on its readers. It can be claimed that the best translation method seem to be the one which allows translator to utilize 'notes.' Furthermore, employing 'notes' in the translation, both as a translation strategy and a translation procedure, seems to be indispensable so that the foreign language readership could benefit from the text as much as the SL readers do. (Ordudari 2007:7).

Novel has been viewed as a process of communication from an author to the readers. Now we can easily find many English books including novels written in English have translated into Indonesia. One of the novels which translated into Indonesia is *Appointment with Death* written by Agatha Christy. She is the most popular novelist in the United State and she is known as 'Queen of Crime' since most of her novels are about crime.

Translators sometimes use their own ways in translating novels to give sense to the readers. But sometimes they are being faced with the problems of choosing the correct words into target language; applying different translators' method is one the way that translators use to overcome translation problems. Indonesian translators sometimes use English cultural words in translating the

words into the target language (bahasa). This fact can be seen in Agatha Christy's novel '*Appointment with Death*'. There are some English words which are not translated into bahasa, such as: Dropsy, Cardiac, Sophisticated, Breakdown, Pardon, Shock, etc. These examples use adaption method.

From the examples above, the writer is interested in conducting study about method of translation found in Appointment with Death that has an impact on the quality of the translation based on the accuracy in content, acceptability and readability of the novel. Another reason why the writer decided to conduct the study about this novel because it is a best seller novel all over the world and has been translated into 104 languages.

Therefore it is important to know what kinds of methods used in translating Agatha Christy's novel titled '*Appointment with Death*'.

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

Based on the background of the study, the problems of this study are formulated as the following:

1. What are types of methods used in translating Agatha Christy's novel '*Appointment with Death*'?
2. What is the dominant method used in translating *Appointment with Death* novel into Bahasa?
3. What is the advantage of using the dominant method?

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

Related to the problems above, the objectives of the study are:

1. Analyzing the methods which are used in translating the novel.
2. Finding the dominant method used in translating *Appointment with Death* novel into Bahasa.
3. Finding the advantages of using the dominant methods.

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

The study focuses on finding the methods of translating the English novel into target language that is Bahasa. The methods are word-for-word translation, literal translation, faithful translation, semantic translation, adaptation, free translation, idiomatic translation, and communicative translation.

The data of this research are collected from Agatha Christy's novel titled '*Appointment with Death*' which consists of 26 chapters (192 pages).

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

The findings of the study are expected to be relevant and useful in some respects as the following:

1. It can be useful for the readers, especially students of English Department to explore their knowledge about translation in order to get the best result of translation.
2. It can be an advantage for those who are interested in conducting the similar study to explore the methods of translation.
3. Hopefully it will contribute useful information for the translation subject.