

CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

A. Background of The Study

Language plays a great part in our life (Bloomfield, 2005:3). It has been very important for our life in the world because the language is used as a means of communication. Without a language people will find difficulties to communicate and express their ideas, thought and wishes (Yudha, 2013:3). It is because language is used as a tool of communication to connect one to another in order to share their feeling, desire, emotion, ideas, and etc. In other words, language is a means of interaction. It is produced to convey expression of our feeling and thoughts. The way for expressing our feelings is used language, and language has two types, which are written and spoken. Language as spoken language can be realized in oration, dialogue, presentation, etc. Language as written language can be realized in letter, news, short message, short story, novel, etc.

Language is a sign system to identify things in the world according to the society and it is also needed for human being to exchange information, goods and services. Moreover, it will be undeniable that it is a system which is the existence of language cannot be separated along the existence of human being civilization. Language existence not only in one single pattern, but there are some language that represent the culture according to the consensus of each social group, such as English and Indonesian language that have different culture which influence the language use.

English is one of the international languages, many countries used it as second language, and mastering English is one of the ways to have a successful communication with all the people in the world. Many English texts have been translated into Indonesian and vice versa. From the differences described earlier, it requires the process of translation.

Translation is a general term that refers to the removal of reflections and ideas from the source language (SL) and the target language (TL), which translation is the process of transferring message or meaning from one language (source language) to others (target language). According to Bell (2005:13) Translation is the replacement of a representation of a text in a second language. And the purpose of translation activity explained by Taber (in Shifa, 2013:5) mentions that the primary purpose of translation is to make a message originally within one language available to people who have the knowledge of his first language.

There are many translation jobs that can be chosen by a translator according to their own interest. One kind of translation that can be found is literary works. Literary works have many types, and folklore is one of them. Folklore is included into literary works, so literary translation is focused on this study. By translating a source work, for instance folklore, many people can read the folklore in his first language so they can understand the content of the folklore or literary works.

Every translation activity has one or more specific purposes and that ever they may be, the main aim of translation is to serve as a cross-cultural bilingual

communication vehicle among people. The translator, through his act of translation, generates a symbiosis between the source culture and target culture. The translator not only requires a good knowledge of two languages, but also has a good understanding of both cultures. Supported by Landers (2001:106) states that translating literature, the translator should not forget about the fluency, accuracy, register, a feeling for style on appreciation means, and transparency, it is not easy to translate a literary works, thus, to bridge two languages, the translator should have particular qualities.

In process of translation, the translator must be carefully identifying the source language into the target language when she or he tries to transfer the message. The translator must realize the different things between source language and target language, consequently he or she has to find its equivalent in target language that is suitable and has the same sense in source language. But another problem in translating process faced by the translator when she or he find the equivalent in the target language can eventually cause the inaccurate, unacceptable or unreadable translation.

The translator also has to deal with two different languages expressed in the forms of words, phrases, clauses or sentences. The translator must concern himself with finding the target language translation equivalents. That is cause some difficulties in every stage of translation, which can be classified into: (1) difficulties in the analysis and understanding of the source language, (2) difficulties in the process of transferring and in finding target language

equivalents, and (3) difficulties in restructuring the transferred material to get the best result of translation explained by Soemarno (cited in Shifa, 2013:3).

Dealing with these difficulties, to make a good translation, a translator sometimes has to make several adaptations or adjustments. The changes of reduction, addition and modification from the intrinsic element of the folklore is often unavoidable in translating Indonesian Folklore. As a folklore, source language into target language dubbed, not all the words can be changed by the translator. To discover what changes are made from Indonesian Folklore, we can do a comparison (analysis) from the Indonesian version and English version.

Moreover, in translating process, translating the literary works and non-literary works, it will be different. Non literary works described the fact of reality, modified by human intelligence, the translator cannot take literary language at its “face” singular denotative value and has to bear second often multiple connotative meaning in mind. While the literary works concern with the world of the imagination and centered in human being, sometimes reflect in their physical characteristics and their natural and climatic background.

In this study, the researcher interested to analyze about translation methods used in Indonesian Folklore “Batu Menangis” from West Kalimantan, yet it is a famous and iconic folklore from the biggest island in Indonesia that gives moral value about to treat our mother good because God will punished the kids if mother get hurts. The translation method choosed as the study, it is because translation method related with the translation result in diction of translator used in

translating the folklore and to get deeper understanding about translation and cultural literary works.

According to Newmark (1988:45) there are eight kinds of translation methods which is the translator used in translating the foreign language, they are: word-for-word translation, literal translation, faithful translation, semantic translation, adaptation translation, free translation, idiomatic translation, and the last is communicative translation. And this translation method would be analyzed in the data.

For example:

Free Translation:

SL : “*Apakah itu Ibumu?*”.

TL : “Is that your mother that follows so fervent?”.

Semantic Translation:

SL : *Untuk menghindari orang melihat.*

TL : To avoid people taking glance.

The examples are the preliminary data of analyzing the translation method by using Newmark’s theory (1988).

B. The Problem of The Study

Based on the background, the problem of the study is formulated as the following:

1. What is the type of translation method used in Indonesian Folklore “Batu Menangis”?
2. What is the dominant type of eight translation method used in Indonesian Folklore “Batu Menangis”?

C. The Objective of The Study

Concerning with the problems, this analysis is intended to achieve some objective:

1. To identify and describe the type of translation method used in Indonesian Folklore “Batu Menangis”.
2. To find out and describe the dominant type of eight translation method used in Indonesian Folklore “Batu Menangis”.

D. The Scope of The Study

The scope of the study is translation, focus on Translation Method in Indonesian Folklore from West Kalimantan “Batu Menangis”.

This research is limited on analyzing and describing the eight translation method and also to find the most dominant of the translation method in the Indonesian Folklore “Batu Menangis”.

E. Significance of The Study

In this thesis, the writer expects to achieve some significance for the readers. First, the writer hopes that this research is able to enrich knowledge and comprehension about translation studies to the reader. Second this research can give benefit for all the English Literature students as their reference when they do a related research.

