

CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

A. The Background of the Study

Language is always used in the communication process. It is used mainly to communicate with others or to build social interaction with others or to build social interaction with different background of people from all over countries. Surely, a language used in one country is different from a language used in others. Whenever there appear language barrier, then it takes someone who are able to interpret or to translate the message so that it avoids the readers from misleading the message and enable them to understand the messages comprehently. Then, the transfer of the message from source language to target language known as translation.

In its progress of development, Nida and Taber (1982: 22), then introduce the term formal equivalence and dynamic equivalence as the key concept in the field of translation theory. Formal equivalence translation is basically source-oriented; that is, it is designed to reveal as much as possible of the form and content of the original message. (Nida in Lawrence Venuti, 2000: 134). On the other hand, dynamic equivalence translation is defined in terms of the degree to which the receptors of the message in the source language. (Nida and Taber, 1982: 22).

Oanh (2018) states that Equivalence, in fact, is not only an important key in Translation Studies, but it also brings a lot of attention to translators to perfect the translation. There will never be only one equivalence in a translation. Through the relationship between dynamic equivalence in translation strategy with domestication and foreignization, the translator must consider choosing one of the two methods, either domestication or foreignization for the Vietnamese translation or both.

Yinhua (2011), in her research states that equivalence in translation cannot be interpreted as identity in terms of its scientific sense. As we know, there are no words that have exactly the same meaning in one language. Quite naturally, no two words in any two languages are absolutely identical in meaning. As far as the whole text is concerned, it is simply impossible to transfer all the message of the original text into the target text. Therefore, equivalence in translation can only be understood as a kind of similarity or approximation. This means that equivalence between the source text and the target text can be established on different levels and in different aspects. As one of the three principal concepts in Western translation theory, equivalence is a constitutive feature and the guiding principle of translation. Without equivalence of certain degrees or in certain aspects, the translated text cannot be regarded as a successful translation of the original text. In short, equivalence is of absolute necessity in and a basic requirement of translation.

Formal equivalence is partially the same as Newmark's semantic translation and dynamic equivalence is relevant with Newmark's communicative translation. At first, dynamic equivalence is mostly intended in the translation of bible but later on it is applied in linguistics aspects. Dynamic equivalence let the translator to shift a message in source language in such a way to gain the same impacts between the message and the receptor language speakers. This shift is acceptable as long as it doesn't change the intention and purpose of the source language message.

However, equivalence in translation should not be approached as a search for sameness, since sameness can't even exist between the two TL version of the same text, let alone between the SL and TL version. To strengthen this research, the writer takes some examples of equivalence's types, formal and dynamic equivalence in his object (Red Queen Novel). Here are the examples:

Formal Equivalence:

- "It's supposed to be a warning, you dump fool."
(*Pertunjukan itu semestinya jadi sebuah peringatan, dasar bodoh*)
- "You shouldn't waste your money like that."
(*Kau seharusnya tidak membuang-buang uang seperti itu.*)

Dynamic Equivalence:

- “Better than the brain of one,”
(*Mendingan daripada otak anak-anak*)
- “Jealousy doesn’t become you, Gisa”
(*Kamu tidak biasanya iri, Gisa*)

It’s clear the aspect of translation is not merely change a language to another language, but it is a complicated process as not every language is exactly the same whether in the concept of syntactic or semantic. On the basis of dynamic equivalence, translation is more emphasized in the speaker’s perspective rather than in the comparison of the message itself.

The author's strong reason for choosing and doing this research is to analyze the translation process that occurs in the *Red Queen* by Victoria Aveyard novel like previous studies and surely with the same object (novel) but with different titles. And now the research object that examined by the author has been narrowed down in such a way as to make this research different from previous research.

Science merges with universe, and literal translation may be welcomed by the academics interested. The happenings in novels are semi-imaginary, being designed to move the feelings of particular community. Since in 20th Century, million of people in entire world put their big interest of reading the novel include the translated novel from another countries. In this case, novel entitled “*Red Queen*” by

Victoria Aveyard is one of the prominent novel for readers. However, there arise the problems of equivalence in the process of transferring the message into target language.

B. The Problems of the Study

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

- 1) What is the dominant type of equivalence found in the translation process of English-Indonesia *Red Queen* novel by Victoria Aveyard?
- 2) How is the equivalence translation realized in *Red Queen* novel by Victoria Aveyard?
- 3) Why are the formal and dynamic equivalence used in the both of novels?

C. The Objectives of the Study

In relation to the problems, the objectives of the study are:

- 1) To investigate the dominant type of equivalence translation in the translation process of English-Indonesia *Red Queen* novel by Victoria Aveyard.
- 2) To describe the translation equivalence in *Red Queen* novel and its translation, and;
- 3) To explain the reason why the formal and dynamic equivalence are used in Victoria Aveyard's *Red Queen* novel.

D. The Scope of the Study

The scope of this study is limited to the equivalence perspective translation applied in the novel “Red Queen” by Victoria Aveyard and its translation into bahasa Indonesia with the same title by Shinta Dewi. It consists of 28 chapters in the both original and its translation novel “Red Queen”. Meanwhile, in this research the writer just focuses on the utterances of main characters in the novel. This analysis will based on the theory of translation equivalence by Nida. She proposes two equivalence perspective in doing a translation from Source Language to Target Language. Those are formal equivalence and dynamic equivalence.

E. The Significance of the Study

Findings of the study are expected to offer theoretical and practical signifacance.

- 1) Practically, the findings are expected to give an accurate information to the readers around the field of translation.
- 2) Theoretically, the findings can add up more horizons in translation theories.
- 3) Be references for further studies.