

CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

A. The Background of the Study

English is a global language that is used around the world by many people. People in non-English speaking countries use English in communicating with people from other countries. The use of English as a global language can give the impact to the developing countries such as Indonesia to face the globalization in almost all aspects of life including economy, politics, education, and technology. In education, for example, there are many books which are written in English. But people tend to choose the other version of book that is in the translation form.

The use of translation is as a bridge for people to understand the message from the source language which is translated into the target language with the same meaning. Therefore, translation is useful for the developing countries, such as Indonesia, to gain knowledge. In gaining the knowledge from the developed countries, the Indonesian people have to master the languages of the developed countries, where almost of developed countries are English speaking countries. The capability of Indonesian people in mastering English language are different in each person, so that translation is useful to deliver the message from the source language (SL) into the target language (TL).

Translation involves two languages. Each language has its own cultural background which can be effect the intention of the writer. Every translator has to master not only the linguistic units of the source language (SL) and target

language (TL), but also the culture behind the languages. If the translator can master the aspects of source language and target language, the translation result will be more communicative.

In Indonesia, there are many literary products written in English which are translated into Indonesian, such as books, novels, poems, and movies. Indonesian people are more interested in those translation products because they think that the translated products are easier to understand.

The disposal of the fiction and literary products in Indonesia are shown below based on *Ikatan Penerbit Indonesia (IKAPI)* data:

Table 1.1 the disposal of books in Indonesia

Jenis buku (kinds of books)	Persentase (percentage)
Anak (kids)	23%
Fiksi dan Sastra (fiction and literature)	13%
Agama (religious)	13%
Pendidikan (education)	13%
Referensi dan Kamus (dictionaries)	9%
Lain-lain (others)	31%

There are 33.199.557 copies of book are sold in Indonesia from 2012-2013 (data from Gramedia), and the disposal of the fiction books is around 13% or about four billion copies which include novel, short story, and some literary products such as the collection of poetry.

The other phenomena is, the disposal of the translated novel is greater than the local novel, because the story of the local novel is easy to guess (Nugroho, 2010). Thus, it causes a loss of curiosity from the minds of the readers. The story

is only about love and show off the beauty which seems like a maudlin. While the translated novel is not just talking about love and the problems, but it also tells the story of imagination and adventure, thus the translated novel more impress the readers. Therefore, the local novel lose competitiveness with the translated novel because of the story, plot, and the climax of the novel. The local authors have to improve their capabilities in writing a story if they do not want their products are sold lower than the translated products. The translated novels reach higher attention than the local ones because more publishers think they will get many advantages in producing the translated novels which are best seller in the origin country of those novels and have ever won the award, instead of having published novels by local authors <http://www.goodreads.com/topic/show/90241-penerjemah>. From the aspect of the business, their judgment is understandable. Any traders will just want to sell products that can make much profit.

Because of the sell of translated novels are higher than the local ones, the translators salaries are ranged between Rp 15,000 to Rp 19,000 per page; while for beginners Rp 10,000 per page and for the more senior translators can reach over Rp 25,000 per page. If the novel contains 200 pages, the translator will get about three billion Rupiahs.

Not all people who claim themselves as translators even can be able to translate well. Therefore, the important point of translation is not only mastering the foreign language but also the ability to transfer the source text into the target text as closely as possible thus the translated text will has high quality and more alive. In addition, the translators can not change the plot of the original story.

As most people in this country do not understand English, the translated novels become the best choice of the readers which can satisfy their curiosity. Thus, translation has become a big issue in learning process or transfer of information.

In translating the text from source language (SL) into target language (TL), the translator may find some problems in translation process such as cultural influence and morality messages that the real writer wants to deliver. The difficulties in cultural reference are the source language rules, language styles, and cultural background. While the difficulties in morality message are idiolect and writer's characteristic (Newmark, 1988).

Considering that translation is not an easy study, some strategies or procedures in translation are disseminated by some linguists (Munday, 2001; Newmark, 1988; and Vinay and Darbelnet, 1958). There are two strategies which are proposed by Vinay and Darbelnet in Munday and Hatim (2004). The strategies called as direct translation strategy, which may happen if there is the similar structural and syntactic order in both of the SL and TL, and oblique translation strategy, which may occur if the direct (literal or word for word) translation can not be done.

Silaban (2014) in her study described that the most dominant procedure used by the translator in translating a fiction book *The Tale Teller Book The Grouchy Giant* was modulation, which was a kind of oblique translation strategy.

Khairanis (2013) found that the most important strategy in translating *All American Girl Novel* based on the oblique translation method was also

modulation. The use of modulation can change the point of view of the source text into target text.

The use of oblique translation can give deep understand about the message from the source language that appear in the target language because it involves the conciliation of the words in SL which are not similar in TL. Therefore Atmiyati and Basari (2015) found that the most dominant strategy in translating *Qonita In The Old House* novel was adaptation. It happened because the translator tried to make new situation by adding, lossing, or skewing the information, by changing the cultural words in SL into the acceptable words in TL. The study also showed that the use of equivalence strategy is to make the language in the TL as natural as in the SL.

Oblique translation is useful in translating the novel because the translators can not only applied the direct or word for word translation in their work. If the translators use the literal translation in all parts of the novel, the messages of the novel will be not communicative in target text. Every language has its own cultural background, if all the words translated literally to target language without changing or adapting the cultural background, the target readers may not understand the message.

In translating process, the translator usually begins with word, clause, sentence, paragraph, and finally the text. One complex sentence consists of many clauses, thus the writer chose clause unit to analyze in this study, where the focus of the study are shown below in the problems.

B. The Problems of the Study

Based on the background of the study described above, there were two problems of the study:

1. What kinds of oblique translation strategy applied in the novel *The Fault in Our Stars*?
2. What are the effects of using oblique translation in the novel *The Fault in Our Stars*?

C. The Objectives of the Study

The objectives of this study based on the problems described previously were:

1. To find out the kinds of oblique translation strategy in the novel *The Fault in Our Stars*.
2. To find out the effects of using oblique translation in the novel *The Fault in Our Stars*.

D. The Scope of the Study

There are many aspects in translation that can be analyzed, such as translation procedure, translation process, translation shift, and translation equivalent. But, the writer focused on analyzing the translation procedure in John Green's novel *The Fault In Our Stars* and its translation version translated by Ingrid Dwijani Nimpoeno by using Vinay and Darbelnet theory about oblique

translation (in Munday and Hatim, 2004) to find out the kinds of strategy applied in the novel and their effects.

E. The Significance of the Study

There are two significances of the study, which are theoretical and practical significances. Theoretically, this study is expected to be useful for readers especially the students of English to add the knowledge about translation, translation procedures, and the problems of translation itself. Practically, this study is expected to be useful for the next researcher as a comparison in translation field.

