

## **CHAPTER I INTRODUCTION**

### **A. The Background of the Study**

Language is always needed 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. Besides, humans are social creatures who cannot live alone and need each other for the sake of living. Based on this, humans need communicate, and the most common way humans use to communicate is through language. 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.

Nida (2006: 11) states that translating is not a separate science, but it often does represent specialized skills and can also require aesthetic sensitivity. Skilled translators must have a special capacity for sensing the closest natural equivalent of a text, whether oral or written. But translating is essentially a skill and depends largely on a series of disciplines, for example, linguistics, cultural anthropology, philology, psychology, and theories of communication.

In the future we may be able to speak more scientifically about translating when we know more about the ways in which the brain manipulates information

and transfers concepts from one language to another. Without such information about neural processes we cannot really understand what takes place in our brains.

According to Munday (2004: 5), the term translation itself has several meanings. It can refer to the general subject field, the product (the text that has been translated) or the process (the act of producing the translation, otherwise known as translating).

In the field of linguistics, translation is one of complicated aspects that entangled all languages devices both in source language and target language. It is natural as translation involves new dimension and two different of language usage. On the other hand each language has its own mechanism and system which must be different from other language. It is the problem that always impedes a translator to translator to translate a text or literature because it takes some correspondences either in the form itself or in the aspect of meaning. It is one fundamental process the judge whether a translation acceptable or not.

Munday (2001: 1) states that translation studies is the new academic discipline related to the study of the theory and phenomena of translation. By its nature it is multilingual and also interdisciplinary, encompassing languages, linguistics, communication studies, philosophy and a range of types of cultural studies. Throughout history, written and spoken translations have played a crucial role in interhuman communication, not least in providing access to important texts for scholarship and religious purposes. Yet the study of translation as an academic subject has only really begun in the past fifty years. In the English-speaking world, this discipline is now generally known as 'translation studies'.

One of phenomenal approaches in translation is the notion of equivalence. This is actually concepts of sameness and similarity, but it's not as easy as it should be. Equivalence is basically intended to gain the same impact between the message and the speakers. It's still until now result in different perspective among the experts of translation. Panou (2013): the concept of equivalence has been of particular concern to translation scholars since it has been inextricably linked with both definitional and practical aspects of translating. Farrokh (2011: 75) states that equivalence is a central concept in translation theory, but it is also a controversial one. It's clear that the notion of equivalence is undoubtedly one of the most problematic and controversial areas in the field of translation theory.

In its 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).

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.

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 perspective of speaker rather than in the comparison of the message itself.

On the other hand, text to be translated also holds special characteristics which differ from other kinds of text type. Syihabbudin (2002: 152) states that texts to be translated may also vary, depending on their content, such as scientific texts, literary texts, or religious texts. Thus translating a literary text, such as a novel in this study, also shares some different criteria compared with other text types. Translating novels is different from translating science.

Science deals with universals, and literal translation may be welcomed by the academics interested. The happenings in novels are semi-imaginary, being designed to move the feelings of the community. Since many years ago, millions of people around the world have a big interest to read novels include the translated novel from other countries. In this case, a novel entitled "insurgent" by Veronica Roth is one of the prominent novels for readers. However, there arise the problems of equivalence in the process of transferring the message into the target language.

## **B. The Problem 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 *Insurgent* novel by Veronica Roth?
- 2) Why are the formal and dynamic equivalence used in that ways they are?

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

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

- 1) to derive out the dominant type of equivalence translation in the translation process of English-Indonesia *Insurgent* novel by Veronica Roth and
- 2) to reason why the formal and dynamic equivalence are used in Veronica Roth's *Insurgent* Novel

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

The scope of this study is limited to the equivalence perspective translation applied in the novel "Insurgent" by Veronica Roth and its translation into bahasa Indonesia with the same title by Nur Aini. It consists of 47 chapters in the both original and its translation novel "Insurgent". This analysis will based on the theory of translation equivalence by Nida Mc Guire. She propose 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**

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

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