

CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background of the Study

In globalization era, translation is very useful and needed by human. By translation, communication between human beings in various parts of the world can be done effectively. Science and Technology which is evolving from many countries may be accessed easily. Transfer of science, culture, and other social activities mostly is done through translation. In other words, translation is an access to the innovation of science, technology, art and culture in order to a media centre of the perspective of global communication. As a result, translator is a very lucrative profession as payment for translation service is quite expensive. However, in process of translating, the translator may find some difficulties in translating the source text into the target text especially literacy texts, such as translating a novel. It can happen because the languages where the both texts were written are in different languages and cultures.

(Newmark 1988) even said that translation is a means of communication.

And as a means of communication, translation is used for multilingual notices; for instructions issued by exporting companies; for tourist publicity; for official documents, such as treaties and contracts; for reports, papers, articles, and correspondence, textbooks to convey information, advice and recommendations for every branch of knowledge (Newmark, 1998). Other uses of translation are first, translation has been instrumental in transmitting culture, sometimes under unequal conditions responsible for distorted and biased translations, ever since

countries and languages have been in contact with each other. Then, as a technique for learning foreign languages, translation is a two-edged instrument: it has the special purpose of demonstrating the learner's knowledge of the foreign language, either as a form of control or to exercise his intelligence in order to develop his competence. This is its strong point in foreign-language classes, which has to be sharply distinguished from its normal use in transferring meanings and conveying messages (Newmark, 1988).

Through translation, people are facilitated to get and learn many aspects from other countries. As happening in Indonesia, there are many novels translated into English and vice versa. In accordance with that, translators need not only high level of knowledge, but also other aspects, such as culture, belief, and ideology. In fact, Indonesian novels usually consist of some vernaculars and cultural terms that some target readers may not understand, pronouns, kinships, titles and names are also wider than English's. Unquestionably, the way to address a person which is also different contributes another problem to the translators in keeping the translation readable and acceptable. Therefore, they should consider many differences between cultures and style of the two languages, not only simply to transform the language, but also to communicate the source text to the target readers clearly.

The purpose of translation is to reproduce various kinds of texts including religious, literary, scientific, and philosophical texts in another language and thus making them available to wider readers (Ordudari in Zainurrahman, 2009).

Throughout any kind of literary texts, novel is one of popular reading for people and is one of writing that is often translated. Because of there are so many effort

in translation, we can read the novels from over the world. There are some benefits in reading novels from other country, among other things, to understand the culture of the society, to expand our knowledge, to study their literary works, and etc. Watson (2013) says, “Reading novels is an excellent way of getting to know something about a country when one is newly arrived, doesn’t know much about it, and is going to be spending some time there.”

In fact, Indonesian novels usually consist of some vernaculars and cultural terms that some target readers may not understand. Besides, Indonesia’s pronouns, kinships, titles and names are also wider than English’s. Unquestionably, the way to address a person which is also different contributes another problem to the translators in keeping the translation readable and acceptable. Hence, it is interesting to indentify the translation of address terms in the dialogues from Bahasa Indonesia into English novel. In translating a novel, translators are required to make their translation acceptable for the target readers. Therefore, they should consider many differences between cultures and style of the two languages, not only simply to transform the language, but also to communicate the source text to the target readers clearly.

Laskar Pelangi is the first book written by Andrea Hirata. It is translated into *The Rainbow Troops* by Angie Kilbane in order to give understanding about the vernaculars and various cultural terms in Indonesia to other foreign readers. Observing the fact, there are vernaculars and various cultural terms found in *Laskar Pelangi*. Thus, numerous problems emerge in translating *Laskar Pelangi* into *The Rainbow Troops* namely address terms. Address terms emerge as a problem in translating *Laskar Pelangi* into *The Rainbow Troops*. Due to the fact

that *Laskar Pelangi* contains some vernacular languages, it reflects the way the figures address someone else. The first point is the types of address terms which are mostly used in *Laskar Pelangi* and its English version, *The Rainbow Troops*. For example, the word *Shaman* which is also translated into *Shaman* is categorized into title which shows a person's rank. The second problem is the translation techniques employed in the translation of the address terms. For instance, the word *Pamanda* which means *Teacher(man)*. It is translated into *Pamanda* by employing borrowing technique. The translation of *Pamanda* is borrowed straight from the source text without any changes. Therefore, the prior focus contributes to the third point, which is the degree of meaning equivalence of the translation of the address terms in *The Rainbow Troops*. For example, the word *Pak cik* is translated into *son*. *Pak cik* is a Malay language which is used to address an uncle. Thus, the translation of *uncle* is categorized into fully equivalent translation.

The way they address someone also shows respect, social level and title in the society which impact the social culture condition. This is problematic since the way Indonesians address someone is different from the way the target readers address someone.

Based on the emerging problems above, it is significant to conduct a research of a translation analysis of address terms in *Laskar Pelangi* found in the translated version entitled *The Rainbow Troops*.

1.2 Problem of the Study

Based on the background and focus of the research, the problems in this research can be formulated in the following questions:

1. What types of address terms are used in *Laskar Pelangi* in *The Rainbow Troops*?
2. What techniques are used to translate the address terms in *The Rainbow Troops*?
3. How is the degree of meaning equivalence of the translation of the address terms in *The Rainbow Troops* like?

1.3 Objectives of the Study

1. To describe of address terms are used in *Laskar Pelangi* in *The Rainbow Troops*.
2. To describe translation techniques are used to translate the address terms in *The Rainbow Troops*.
3. To describe the degree of meaning equivalence of the translation of the address terms in *The Rainbow Troops* like.

1.4 Scope of the Study

Scope of the research is needed to give a focus to this research. This study is focused on the analyzing address terms from the novel in *Laskar Pelangi* in the *Rainbow Troops* by Andrea Hirata.

1.5 Significances of the study

The finding of the study is expected to be relevant and significant theoretically and practically.

1. Theoretical Significance

Theoretically, the use of finding is described as follow:

The study can enrich the knowledge about the address terms in translation.

2. Practical Significances

Practically, the usefulness of findings is the described as the following:

1) By knowing the address terms, it is expected the translator will find the right way in translating address terms in Indonesian novel into English and for informing the translator for other social fields which have relationship which linguistics about the role of translation in a novel.

2) This study could be reference for the next researches in analyzing Indonesian translation of literally works especially which is derived from English work.

3) This study can contribute information and insight to applied linguistic practitioners, translator and students of translation courses and any other readers who are interested in studying translation courses and any others readers who are interested in studying translation especially in address terms.