

CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

1.1 The Background of the Study

Meaning is the important part in translation. However, the process of transferring meaning from one language (source language) to another one (target language) is not as easy as it seems. It involves a set of changes in the form of words. The form of a language refers to the actual words, phrases, clauses, sentences, paragraphs, etc, which are spoken or written. In other words, it refers to the surface structure of language.

In translation, the form of the source language is replaced by the form of the receptor (target) language. However, the form expresses a variety of meaning. The form relates to lexicon and grammar while meaning to semantics. Each language has its own distinctive forms for representing meaning. In translation, meaning is the main point. Larson (1984: 38) states that the implicit meaning is the meaning that expresses something without being stated directly while the explicit meaning that expresses as what it is. Implicit meaning is corresponding to sense stated by Jackson and Amvela (2000: 91) that sense is the internal meaning relation in the linguistic system of a language.

Meaning of translation determines whether the translation is acceptable or not. The acceptability of translation depends on the naturalness of translation. One of theory of naturalness is stated by Peter Newmark on his book 'A Textbook of Translation'. Naturalness is the product of translation in which the translation is

acceptable and uses the common words in TL and does not change the meaning that is implied in the original text. However, unnatural translation is marked by interference, primarily from the SL text, possibly from a third language known to the translator including his own, if it is not the target language.

Then, Lan (2006: 13) states that unnatural translation does not gravely spoil the general meaning of the text; nonetheless, to some extent, it distorts the writer's intention, disappoints readers for not meeting naturalness. In other word, unnaturalness in translation is the failure of transferring the meaning from the source language to the target language.

From this theory, some students of university had made a research of naturalness in translation. One had observed the method of translation based on Newmark's theory and presents the naturalness and accuracy of the methods. The objects of observation are ten students from translating class. The books which are translated are three children stories from English to Indonesian. The three children stories entitled *Little Lily at Flower Land*, *Little Lily at candy Land* and *The Sky is Falling* that consists of 106 sentences. From the observation, the writer found that most students used the communicative translation method in translating the children stories and they had achieved the naturalness in translation (Utari. 2008).

Then, there is also one researcher that observed the naturalness of idiom expressions used in a novel entitled *Wanderlust* by Danielle Steel translated by Thress Susilastuti into Indonesian. In this case, the writer observed what procedures used by the translators to translate the novel and how naturalness of the translation was. The result is that the translation of idiom expressions sounds

natural in Indonesian. The translation has used natural forms of the target language in a way that is appropriate to the kind of text being translated. To find out the naturalness of translation itself, it is required the knowledge of the culture, the situation and the region of the language itself. The factors that can determine the naturalness of translation relate to the linguistic and cultural items (Rini, 2009).

Then, the naturalness of translation becomes the important thing in translation. A translator has to pay attention to the naturalness of the TT that he or she translates. It becomes the measurement for the translator to make the product of translation acceptable for the readers in TL text. The text translated would be meaningful if the readers of the TL text can get the point to the text presented. Here, the naturalness of translation is very useful for a translator.

Nuran (2009: 40-41) found that the naturalness is often appear in the subtitles on DVD movies in the first ten minutes. The factors that influence the naturalness depend on the relationship between the writer and the readership and the topic situation. Any kind of translation involves not only the languages, but also the culture in the countries or regions where these languages are spoken. Translation is not only changing writings from one language to another, words by words, or sentences by sentences, but also interpretation of cultural differences. The factors that influence the naturalness on dvd movie are **linguistics factors** determine that the subtitles has coherent or related each other. **Cultural factors** involves two language, is unavoidably influence by culture, the source culture and the target culture. For example; God bless you. The word of God in the example

above can identified as “ Allah”, Tuhan”, “Yesus”, is based on the culture of the country. **Personal factor** was coded by the translator. The translator’s professional and psychological conditions may therefore have a direct influence on the translated text. The personal factors in questions, in which account for many of the differences between various translation of the same source, are subtle and complex, and it makes the personal factor become the dominant factor. It is dominant because the translator is the most important thing to create a subtitle become a good or not good. In the translator, it combines the linguistics and the culture, that’s why the personal factor often appears in the subtitles.

Many translators translate the kind of text in the form of bible, novel, and so on. Nuran’s (2009) research is one of the researches that proved the naturalness. One of the elements that influence the naturalness is cultural factor. Because of the close relationship between the culture of a community and the language spoken, translation causes overlaps and gaps in the meaning of certain words, thus making it almost impossible to translate literally from source language into a target language. The techniques that are applied by some linguists are to get the translation is acceptable or to find out the naturalness of translation itself.

Based on the above insights, this study identifies and discusses the naturalness of translation in the kid story book. This study also tries to find out the factors that influence the naturalness of translation in the kid story book title *Oil Palm the Source of Oil* discussed. Here, the writer has found some sentences that

sentence of *dalam beberapa menit*, but in English there is the translation of that sentence. So, the readers cannot get the meaning of the translation in the target language.

1.2 Problems of the Study

The problems of the study are

1. How do naturalness and unnaturalness occur in the *Oil Palm the Source of Oil*?
2. What factors influence naturalness and unnaturalness of translation in this kid story book?
3. What is the dominant factor of the occurrence of naturalness and unnaturalness in this kid story?

1.3 The Objective of the Study

The objectives of this study are

1. to describe how naturalness and unnaturalness of translation occur in the *Oil Palm the Source of Oil*,
2. to describe what factors influence naturalness and unnaturalness of translation in this kid story book and,
3. to find out the dominant factor occurs in this kid story book?

1.4 The Scope of the Study

This study is limited to the naturalness and the unnaturalness of translation of the translated children's short story. As the products of translating have been produced in the form of any texts, this study deals only with *Oil Palm the Source of Oil* and its translation version, the findings of this study cannot be generalized to other translated kid story book that is published.

1.5 The Significant of the Study

Findings of the study are expected to be relevant and useful theoretically and practically in some respects. The findings could give the contribution to all the readers of those that are concerned with this field. Here are the usefulness of the findings theoretically and practically.

1.5.1 Theoretically

Theoretically, the usefulness of the findings is the following.

1. the readers can enrich their knowledge on theories of naturalness and unnaturalness to get the information related to translation field and,
2. the study improve the implication of translation theories from source language to the target language.

1.5.2 Practically

Practically, the usefulness of the findings is the following.

1. the naturalness and of translation is useful for the translator to be more careful to translate a text. Naturalness is very acceptable to get the text understanding and the unnaturalness is the unacceptable one,
2. for the students, it encourages them to be a good investigator in observing which are the naturalness and the unnaturalness of a translation and,
3. for the teachers, it can give the contribution to the translation subject.