CHAPTER 1

INTRODUCTION

A. Background of The Study

Language is a sign system to identify things in the world according to the society and it is also needed for human being to exchange information, goods and services that are meaningful which is used as a means of communication. Without a language people will find difficulties to communicate and express their ideas, thought and wishes (Yudha, 2013:3). By language we can express and deliver our thoughts to other people in written or spoken form which provides formal or informal situations.

Newmark (1988:28) translation is rendering the meaning of the text into another language, in the way that the author intended the text to be. Hence, in many types of text (legal, administrative, dialect, local, culture) the temptation is to transfer as many SL (Source Language) words to the TL (Target Language) as possible. There are many diffrences between Source Language (SL) and Target Language (TL) such as the structures of the source and the target languages, text, the culture and style. Larson (1984:13) states that translation is basically a transfer of meaning from the source language to the receptor (target) language.

Translation is a general term that refers to the removal of refrections and ideas from the source language (SL) and the target language (TL). Translation is the process of transferring message or meaning from one language (source langusge) to others (target language). According to bell (2005:13) Translation is the replacement of a representation of a text in a second language. The purpose of

translation activity explained by Taber (in Shifa, 2013:5) is to make a message originally within one language available to people who have the knowledge of his first language.

In the process of translation, the translator must be carefully identifying the source language into the target languages when she or he tries to transfer the message. The translator must realize the different things between source language and target language, consequently he or she has to find its equivalent in target language that is suitable and has the same sense in source language. But another problem in translation process faced by the translator is when she or he finds the equivalent in the target language can eventually cause the inaccurate, unacceptable or unreadable translation.

Translation and culture are interrelated and so, translating without taking into account both the source culture and the target language culture will possibly create a lot of misunderstanding. That is why in order to avoid such mistakes effective translation method is indeed necessary especially in the work of literature that is related to culture. In particular, translating folktale which is believed to reflect the deepest aspect of the culture that produces it requires a careful consideration of culture. The changes of reduction, addition and modifications from the intrinsic element of the folktale is often unavoidable in translating Indonesian folktale. To discover what changes are made from indonesia Folktale, we can do a comparison (analysis) from the Indonesian version and English version. The challenges found in translating folktale has made it interesting for the researcher to find out the method of translation used in *Putri Lopian.*

This research focuses on the techniques of translation that can be seen through the translation techniques realized on the text.

Molina and Albir (2002 : 499) define that translation techniques allow the people to decribe the actual steps which are taken by the translators in each textual micro unit and obtain clear data of the general methodological option chosen.

In this case, the reseacher choose a folktale from Tapanuli Tengah entitled *Putri Lopian* as the object of the analysis. This story is a local literary work that tells about history and culture in Tapanuli Tengah in the previous time. This literary work was first printed in 2016 in Indonesia, which was translated by Yoferi and publised in Balai Bahasa, North Sumatera.

In this research the researcher will use Newmark's theory about translation technique. According to Newmark (1988:45) there are word-for-word translation, literal translation, faithful translation, semantic translation, adaptation, free translation, idiomatic translation and communicative translation.

A. **The Problems of the Study**

There are some problems that are going to be analyzed:

1. What are the methods of translation used in translating the folktale of *Putri Lopian* from Indonesian into English?

2. What are the most dominant translation methods used in *Putri lopian*?

3. Why does the translation method found in the research become the most dominant method used in translating the folktale *Putri Lopian* from Indonesian into English?

B. **The Objectives of the Study**

Based on the problem of the study above, the writer detemines the objectives of this research as follows:

1. To find out the translation methods that are used in translating the folktale of *Putri Lopian* from Indonesian into English.

2. To find out the most dominant of translation method in translating the folktale *Putri Lopian* from Indonesian into English.

3. To find out the reasons why one of the translation methods is most dominantly used in translating folktale *Putri Lopian* from Indonesian into English

C. **The Scopes of the Study**

The study, focuses on the translation Methods in Indonesian Folktale from West Tapanuli Tengah *Putri Lopian..*

This research is limited to analyze and describe the eight translation methods and also to find the most dominant translation method in the Indonesia Folktale *Putri Lopian.*

D. The Significance of Study

In this thesis, the writer expects to achieve some significance for the readers. Firstly, the writer hopes that the thesis reasearch can help other translators practically to translate any writing that deals with culture.

Secondly, the writer hopes that this research give the readers knowledge and comprehension about translation studies. Thirdly, this research is hoped to give benefit to all of the English Literature students as their references when they do related researches.