

CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

A. The background of the Study

In the field of linguistics, translation is one of the important aspects in communication among people with different languages. People use translation to find the meaning of the source language into the target language. Translation is not only limited to the process of transferring language but also the process of transferring the language meaning. Nida (2006: 11) states that translating is not a separate science, but it often does represent specialized skills and can also require aesthetic sensitivity. It means that the good translation had a good translator who does not only capable speak any other language, but also has translation qualification and linguistic sensibility to produce a good translation with any taste of its translation.

In other words, translation is the medium used by two different speakers to be able to interact with each other. People can communicate with one another using the same language or the different language but both of them understand whether the language is different. That is the benefit of translation. People can still interact although they use different languages.

Naturally, translation involves new dimensions and two or more different language uses. Each language has its own mechanism and system which must be different from another language. The differences of language here are the problems that are often faced by a translator in translating a text or

a passage because it takes some conformity (naturalness, clarity, accuracy) either in the form itself or in the aspect of meaning.

Translation becomes a necessity in many fields. It is proven with many books, films, games, articles and other texts that have been translated from one language into another language to fulfill people's needs for information and knowledge. Not only books that contain scientific knowledge, but also other reading materials such as novels, short stories, and other media of entertainment have been translated into a target language.

Translating a text is not as easy and simple as speaking a language in which speakers can only use their intuitions. Translating a written text is quite different because the translator should know connotative words that represent emotions, especially in literary works the translator plays an important role to express the meaning in another language. If translator uses the correct words, then the message in source language can be delivered in target language too. One of the most challenging parts of translating a text is when it comes to the collocations.

Collocation comes with the word combinations with the specific meaning which is unified McCarthy and O'Dell (2008:12). The word is paired with two or more collocates then produce a unified meaning. Translator must pay attention to which words pair with other words to produce the collocation. Any kind of translation found consists of collocations which can be translated into another language.

One of the translation examples is a novel entitled *Mandera Na Metmet* (Small Flags) written by *Saut Poltak Tambunan* a Batak writer and published by *Selasar Pena Talenta* in 2012. The novel is heroic that bring local wisdom in the story. The story itself is about a heroic kid which played by *Ompung* who had a childhood name as *Jekjek* as the main character. It is a flashback story of Ompung that he retells to Batara, Uli, and Hasian, his grandchildren about the struggling to fight for the freedom from Dutch colonialization in 1947-1948.

The novel “Mandera Na Metmet” contains of two languages, *Batak Toba Language* and Bahasa Indonesia. In the process of translation the novel, it can be found that the novel contains the collocations in the forms of words or phrases that will get more attention by the readers.

SL: Alai ndang pola dipaima be alus ni iboto na i, nunga pintor bongot ibana jala **nangkok tu podoman**

TL: Tanpa menunggu izin dia sudah masuk dan **melompat ke tempat tidur** kakaknya

Based on the data above, the phrase *nangkok tu podoman* translated to *melompat ke tempat tidur*. Combination of word *melompat* and *ke tempat tidur* becomes the natural combination in Indonesian. Words *nangkok* and *tu podoman* collocate each other and create a meaning *melompat ke tempat tidur*. Verb *nangkok* ‘jump’ follows by noun *tu podoman*. The function of word *tu* here to clarify and give emphasize of noun *podoman* ‘bed’. This combination follows the formation of collocation verb + noun.

The next collocation found in the novel *Mandera Na Metmet*. For instance.

SL: **Halak deba** do nasida di huta i, pangungsi sambing do

TL: Mereka **orang luar** yang menumpang hidup sementara

Based on the data above, it can be seen that the combination of word *halak* and *deba* are natural combination in Batak Toba. Noun *halak* collocates noun *deba*. *Halak* is defined 'human' and *deba* is defined 'other, apart'. This combination follows the formation of collocation noun + noun.

In the process of translating collocation the important thing to note is the translation process. Translation processes are very influential on the translation product. That is, the translation of the text is largely determined by the translation process used by the translator so that the meaning and message of the novel transfer to its readers.

Those two data above show the translator using the translation procedures in translating collocation from source language into target language. The first sample data, the phrase *nangkok tu podoman* translated to *naik ke tempat tidur* because the word *nangkok* in Batak Toba Language also have the meaning *naik*. The translator did not translate word *nangkok* into *naik* in TL because it is not conform in TL. It can be seen that the collocation translated from SL into TL literally. There is no addition or omission of any word found in the clause. The second sample data, the phrase *halak deba* translated to *orang luar* in target language. It can be seen that modulation procedure occurs in the phrase. Word *deba* translated into *luar* in target

language and not follow the natural meaning of *deba* ‘apart, other’ of Batak Toba. The word *deba* are translated into another word in target language but still state to the meaning of source language. It can be explained that the word changing the point of view in word *deba* from SL into *luar* into familiar and more specific in TL.

It is known that the novel gives a contribution in the literature and it helps Indonesia show the existence of their literature. The novel is translated into Indonesian in order to make the story understandable and read not only by Batak Toba people who can speak their vernacular, but also by other communities who cannot speak Batak Toba Language. That is the reason for the writer doing a research on a local translated novel, since the novel itself still unknown of public especially Batak Toba people and the researcher want to introduce this novel as a good literary work. Researcher are also interesting to analyze collocations especially in Batak Toba which research of collocations still lack and uneasy to find.

Based on the explanation, the writer interested to analyze the collocation translation that used in the novel entitled “Mandera Na Metmet” written by *Saut Poltak Tambunan* and how the process of collocation translated from BatakToba into Indonesian.

B. The Problem of the Study

According to the background of the study above, the writer formulates the problems of the study as the following:

1. What types of collocations are found in *Saut Poltak Tambunan's* novel "*Mandera Na Metmet*" ?
2. How were the translation procedure used in translating collocations novel *Mandera Na Metmet* from Batak Toba into Indonesian?
3. Why were the translation procedure used in translating collocations from Batak toba into Indonesian?

C. The Objectives of the Study

Based on the problem of the study above, the objectives of the study are:

1. To find out the types of *Batak Toba* collocations in *Saut Poltak Tambunan's* novel "*Mandera Na Metmet*"
2. To describe the translation procedure of collocations translated from Batak Toba Language into Indonesian in novel *Mandera Na Metmet*
3. To describe the reasons for applying translation procedure in translating collocations consists in novel *Mandera Na Metmet*

D. The Scope of the Study

In this study, the researcher will focus on the collocation translation used in a translated novel *Mandera Na Metmet*. This study attempts to analyze and explain the types of Batak Toba (SL) collocations found that translated into Indonesian (TL) in the novel. The main aspect of this study is to see the translation procedures used to translate collocation from SL into TL.

E. The Significances of the Study

The collocation translation analysis in *Mandera Na Metmet* novel is expected to be successful in determining the types of collocation and the process of translation from the Source Language (*Batak Toba*) into Target Language (Indonesian). The benefits of the study are:

1. Theoretically (the results of this research expected to enrich the reader's comprehension in translation collocation)
2. Practically
 - a. as the additional information for the readers about the existence of local literary work especially in *Batak Toba* and also useful in differentiating *Batak Toba* collocations and *Indonesian* collocation
 - b. This study can be served as reference for the students and giving a better understanding about translation, especially for collocations translation literary works such translated novel.
 - c. For the other researchers who want to do the further research can use this study as the reference and relevant study in similar topic.