Chapter I

INTRODUCTION

A. Background of the Study

People living in this world are divided by their cultures. Language as the part of culture holds an important role in people’s lives because it enables people to express their ideas either by talking or writing to others. One of the languages that is mostly used in this world is English, because of that English is known as an international language. However, even though English is an international language, not everyone in the world can learn or master the English language. Indonesians are one of them. Even though Indonesia schools have the English language as a prime study, not everyone knows the English language. There also some people who do not enjoy learning English but master the other languages like Korean, German, Arab, etc. Most of the well-known literature, news or movies have the English version. While the problem for Indonesia people is how they enjoy them while they do not know the original language or the English version. Therefore, in order to solve this problem, Indonesian people need a translator to translate the media into Indonesia target language. Because of that, translation is a very important role to conveys the meaning or content from the media in between different languages.

However, translation is not an easy task, because translating involves two or more languages between the source and the target texts, which must have many differences. The differences in languages can cause some problems for a translator, some of the problems are unknown words, non-equivalent words, formalities level in speech, etc. Moreover, if the translator fails to translate the problems part, it will cause inaccurate, unacceptable or unreadable parts. As we know, a translation should be equivalent, but it does not means only equivalent that concerns the formal language, but equivalent such as word for word but also the meaning equivalent that consists of the idea and the message in the source language.

The problems of translation also occurs in the translation “The Surfer” by Linda Cargill in some unknowns words, non-equivalent words, and formalities level. However, in this paper, it discusses the level of formalities between the source language and target language. Some of
the formalities in “The Surfer” can be translated in a different level of formalities in a target language. Like in the source text, the text is in a normal level of formalities, but when it translates into a target text, it can be too stiff or too casual. Therefore, a translator needs to solve these problems, so it becomes acceptable and readable. In translating the text; there are also some problems that are related to the culture of the source text, while not equivalent for the target text. In this study, I limit the data on direct speech for my research. Therefore, the translator also needs to use several procedures of translation in order to deliver the message or meaning that is acceptable and readable for the reader.

Based on the background above, the problems of the study can be formulated as:

- What kind of procedures are used in translating the direct speech in “The Sufer” novel?
- Why are the procedures used in translating the direct speech in “The Surfer” novel?

In relation to this study, there are two aims in conducting this study, they are:

- To explain the procedures that is used in translating the direct speech in the novel
- To explain the reason to the certain translation procedures while translating direct speech in the novel

B. The Description of the Selected Text

The text that I have chosen to work on this thesis is “The Surfer” by Linda Cargill. The book is about mysterious and thriller of girl whose life had changed because of her meeting with a stranger. The reason why I chose this book is that even though the words are common and simple for someone who knows English, it becomes difficult in translating the book into Indonesian because of the lack of equivalent words, different culture, etc.

A. Biography of Author

Linda Cargill, an author from Allegheny, a country in the southwest of the United States, already wrote many mysteries, thrillers, and historical novels. She also achieved an award of Atlantic Monthly in 1973 for her works, “Old Man Cactus”. She likes to tour the country every summer. She explores local sites with ghostly or supernatural connections; she listens to local legends and lore so she can use it as an inspiration for her works. Her
works are targets for young-adult reader (especially who like horror and mystic). She already has written more than 100 works and there are several works from her besides “The Surfer” and “The Old Man”. There are: *The Dark; The Dark 2; Pool Party; Key to Lawrence; Hang Loose Mystery; Dark Horse; 1935 Plot; No Name Girl; The End of Days.*

B. Synopsis of Text

“The Surfer” tells about a girl name Jessie who has family problems and meets with a surfer girl who will change her whole life. At the beginning of the story, Jessie writes her problem in her diary and sometimes she has a scary dream that is related with water. One day when she met the surfer girl, they become acquainted. Unfortunately, the surfer girl fell to the sea, and that event becomes Jessie’s nightmare.

In this book, there are 10 chapters but I only use three chapters to fulfill the minimum words of the translation, i.e. 7000 words and it ends at chapter 3. In addition, the reason why I chose chapter one until three is because it is important to know the story before the other chapters.

- Chapter 1

Jessie likes to sit at an old pier in order to run away from reality. While she enjoys her activity, she meets a mysterious, beautiful surfer girl. Suddenly, her meeting with a mysterious girl became a nightmare for Jessie. She witnessed her new friend drown and she tried to rescue her. However, on the way to the shore, she felt something pulled her into the deep sea. While she felt hopeless, Nick saved her just in time.

- Chapter 2

After Jessie and Nick reached the shore, for one time she wanted to save the girl. When Jessie wanted to go to the sea again, Nick stopped her and said that there was no one beside Jessie. Because she was confused, Jessie shouted for help and it became a big ruckus. Jessie, the only one who witnessed the drowning, became the center of attention for the police and reporters. After all this commotion, Jessie and her friends went home, and the one who waited for her was not her parents who worried for her, but instead it is the parents who blamed her.
Chapter 3

At home, Jessie’s parents were discussed about their divorced and claimed who would raise Jessie. However, in a flow of their conversation, it became a conversation about blamed each other, like Jessie past, Jessie personality and Jessie life. Jessie could hear her parent’s conversation and felt sick of it.

C. Theoretical Framework

a. Definition of Translation

Translation has been defined in many ways by different writers in the field, depending on how they view the language and translation. According to Larson (2004, p. 3), translation is “basically a change of form. In translation, the form of the source language is replaced by the form of the receptor or target language”. In translating, a translator involves two languages: source language and target language. The important thing in translating is how to replace SL by the appropriate equivalence in TL. Nida and Taber (2009, p.12), explained that “Translating consists in reproducing in the receptor language the closest natural equivalent of the source language message, firstly in terms of meaning and secondly in terms of style”. According to Peter Newmark (1981, p. 7), "Translation is a craft consisting in the attempt to replace a written message and/or statement in one language by the same message and/or statement in another language". Therefore, a simple definition of translation is to deliver the meaning of an original text in a natural way of the other language.

From all of the translation theory at above, translating is the act of transferring message from the source text to the target text. The aim of translation is to find the equivalent meaning of the source language expression in the target language. Therefore, meaning is important in translating. Furthermore, translating a literary work into another language is creating a new literary work in another language. A translation novel is a novel that contains different language from the original text but carrying the message of the original text.
b. Direct Speech and Register

Annotating is an action that explains part of a text that usually involves highlighting or underlining key pieces of text and making notes. The text that is used in this study is about the direct speech. In “The Surfer”, there are many dialogue speeches that can be a problem for the translator because of the difference register of dialogue.

Direct speech is a report of the exact words used by the speaker or writer and it usually placed inside a quotative mark. (https://www.ef.com/wwen/english-resources/english-grammar/direct-and-indirect-speech/) The speech situation, the difference situational factors can determine the speaker’s or writer’s choice of a language variety that we know as a register. A register is a linguistic variety that is considered appropriate for use in a particular type of speech situation. For example, kids will not talk in the same ways as adults; also people will not talk to their family or friends in the same ways as their business partner or boss. Therefore, in order to translate, it is important to be aware of “who will read the work” and what type of register will translators use. If the content like the document or study paper, the register will be formal, while children’s story, the register will be informal or a way that the readers feel comfortable. Therefore, the translator needs to know who will read the works and deduce the required register that should be used.

Register is used to denote the tone of a language. There are two kinds of register: formal and informal. A formal register is more appropriate for professional writing and letters to a boss or a stranger. In addition, it is not written for a specific person and without emotion. While an informal register is a more conversational type of register; it is usually used for family, friends, and for people that knows well. Last is neutral, it is non-emotional and it sticks to facts. There are also several difference between formal and informal, there are: formal language use a complex sentence structure than informal, formal language does not use contractions (ex: rather than “it’s”, formal sentence uses “it is”). Formal language is objective than informal, formal language does not use colloquialism (common in English), it focuses more on vocabulary choice, and last formal language makes use of discipline-specific vocabulary. (https://awelu.srv.lu.se/)
When translating, it is important to be aware of how a translator will translate the source text. For example, if the text’s purpose is for business or meeting, the translator will have to translate it in a formal form. While if it’s for everyday life, a translator can translate it into either formal or informal depending on the source text. If a source text uses formal one, it can be translated into a formal one, even though the situation is an everyday life. While in a normal one, a translator can translate into casual or formal because in some of the words in source languages doesn’t have equivalence register in target language.

c. The methods and procedures of translation in “The Surfer”

To solve the problems on translating direct speech in this novel, I will use Peter Newmark method and procedures. Newmark has classified the method of translation into eight categories they are, Word-for-word translation, Literal translation, Faithful translation, Semantic translation, Adaptation Free translation, Idiomatic translation, Communicative translation. In order to be acceptable and readable by readers, I used communicative translation as a method of translation. According to Newmark, Communicative translation attempts to render the exact contextual meaning of the original in such a way that both content and language are readily acceptable and comprehensible to the reader.

Communicative translation attempts to produce on its readers an effect that is obtained on the readers of the original text. Here, translators should convert the source language (SL) culture into the target language TL (culture) as much as they can, expecting to make the translation smoother, briefer and more understandable and “natural” to the TT reader. At the same time, the source language would play a part as material basis that should be respected by the translators.

Newmark also establish the procedure of translation:

- Transference: it is the process of transferring an SL word to a TL text. It includes transliteration and is the same as what Harvey (2000:5) named "transcription"
• Componential analysis: it means, "Comparing an SL word with a TL word which has a similar meaning but is not an obvious one-to-one equivalent, by demonstrating first their common and then their differing sense components." (Newmark, 1988b:114)

• Through-translation: it is the literal translation of common collocations, names of organizations and components of compounds. It can also be called: calque or loan translation. (Newmark, 1988b:84)

• Functional equivalent: it requires the use of a culture-neutral word. (Newmark, 1988b:83)

• Recognized translation: it occurs when the translator "normally uses the official or the generally accepted translation of any institutional term." (Newmark, 1988b:89)

• Compensation: it occurs when loss of meaning in one part of a sentence is compensated in another part. (Newmark, 1988b:90)

• Descriptive equivalent is the procedure that use language in their descriptions in the target language. This procedures is a solution in languages that do not have equivalent with the target language.

• Paraphrase: In this procedure, the meaning of the CBT is explained. Here the explanation is much more detailed than that of descriptive equivalent. (Newmark, 1988b:91)

• Couplets: it occurs when the translator combines two different procedures. (Newmark, 1988b:91)

• Notes: notes are additional information in a translation. (Newmark, 1988b:91)

And these five procedures that I used to translated direct speech:

• Naturalization is the procedure that succeeds, transfers, and adapts the SL word first to normal pronunciation, then to the normal morphology of the TL (Newmark, 1988)

Ex: Information → Informasi
• Synonymy is the sense of a near TL equivalent to an SL word in a context, where a precise equivalent may or may not exist. This procedure is used for an SL word where there is no clear one-to-one equivalent, and the word is not important in the text, in particular for adjectives and adverbs of quality
  Ex: Clutter → Berantakan
• Cultural equivalent means replacing a cultural word in the SL with a TL one. however, "they are not accurate"
  Ex: Pajamas party → Menginap bersama
• Shifts or transpositions is a translation procedure involving a change in the grammar from SL to TL (Newmark, 1988:85). In other words, it involves replacing one word class or word order into another without changing the meaning of the message, like a change of one different type of part of speech to another in order to achieve the same effect. Transposition consists of four types of grammatical changes, those are:
  ➢ Automatic transposition is caused by the grammatical structure of language and the translator has no choice, like:
    ✓ Plural noun into single noun
      Ex: A pair of scissors → sebuah gunting
    ✓ Adjective + noun as be noun + Adjective
      Ex: The big house → rumah besar
    ✓ A repetition of adjective at Indonesia while at English from adverb that explains the plural pronoun in English.
      Ex: Indonesian peoples → orang-orang Indonesia
  ➢ Transposition required when SL grammatical structure does not exist in the TL
    ✓ An objects in front of Indonesian gramatical structure but not in the concept of English grammatical structure
      Ex: We have to buy those books → Buku itu harus kita beli
✓ The placement of verbs in front of Indonesian structure is unusual in English structure
Ex: Its usage has been forbidden. → Telah dilarang penggunaannya.

➤ Transposition that is grammatically possible but may not accord with in the TL like;
✓ Noun/ noun phrase into verb
   **Ex: Message** me when you already landing → kirim pesan ke saya ketika kamu sudah mendarat
✓ Adjective + noun/ noun phrase as be noun + noun
   Ex: medieval drama → drama jaman pertengahan
✓ Adjective + noun into Noun + clause
   Ex: working class → kelas bagi para pekerja
✓ Adjective → verb
   Ex: she angry with her friends → dis sangat marah kepada temannya

➤ Transposition as the replacement of a virtual lexical gap by a grammatical structure
✓ Word into phrase
   Ex: Worse → Sangat buruk
✓ Phrase into clause
   The man with red hat is Mr. Robert → laki-laki yang memakai topi merah itu adalah tuan robert

bullet Modulation is a variation of from of message; obtain by a change in the point of view. This changes the semantic and point of view of the SL. There two type of modulation; bound modulation and free modulation (Newmark in Machali, 2000:691)

➤ Bound modulation is done if the SL is not equivalent to TL
✓ Active → Passive
   Ex: The machine is hard to fix → Mesin itu susah (untuk) diperbaiki
✓ Words that have special meaning in SL translated into common words in TL

Dinner (associated with the largest meal of the day, regardless of whether it was served in the morning, afternoon, or evening.) → makan malam

➢ Free modulation considered to be more practical in cases where "the TL rejects literal translation"

Ex: The duel are bound to occur → pertarungan tak urung terjadi juga

D. Methodology

There are several methods in translating the text. It is because every problem that is found in translating text can be solved only by using one or two procedures. Therefore, a translator needs to analyze the problems before translating the text to make it acceptable and readable for the reader.

The annotation that is used in this thesis is about direct speech, because that is not only the message that a translator needs to deliver but also the tone of the character. A translator needs to consider the situation and the flow of the speech in the source text. The speech seems to be normal or in a flat tone, but because of the situation or the flow of the story, sometimes the speech changes in different tone. In addition, the translator needs to consider the formalities the source text’s country and the target text’s country. Sometimes, a translator finds the cases that even though in a source text it seems normal, but if a translator translate it in the target text, it can change into formal, casual or even more than that.

a. Process of Translation

In translating the text, a translator needs to decide the translation method that is used in translating. The method that is used in translating “The Surfer” is a communicative translation by Peter Newmark. Communicative translation attempts to render the exact contextual meaning of the original in such a way that both content and language are readily acceptable and comprehensible to the reader. The communicative translation is used for the reader who does not anticipate difficulties or obscurities, and would expect a generous
transfer of foreign elements into his own culture as well as his language where necessary. Therefore, communicative translation is to be smoother, simpler, clearer, more direct, more conventional, conforming to a particular register of language and tending to under translate.

There are seven translation steps that translator did:

- Read and understanding the novel
- Highlighted the difficult words
- Translating the novel
- Have a reader to read the translation of novel
- Revising the translation based the comment of reader
- Consulting to supervisor
- Reviewing and revising the translation text

b. Annotating Translation

Annotating translation is a data research that fills with comments, explanation, and the process of translation.

There are four annotating steps that translator did:

- Marks the words or sentence that will be annotated
- Classifies the annotation base on procedures
- Analyzing direct speech by using Peter Newmark’s procedures
- Consulting and revising the annotation