CHAPTER I
INTRODUCTION

A. BACKGROUND OF THE STUDY

Edward Sapir claims that ‘language is a guide to social reality’ and that human beings are at the mercy of the language that has become the medium of expression for their universal society (Sapir 207-214). It is the reason that language shapes human’s social relation and affects all of the aspects of human life. In this world, there are thousands of languages which are used by millions of people to communicate with one another. Each country has its own language which makes it as a characteristic of a country. However, as it has said before, language is a guide to social reality, people come from different backgrounds and countries, so they also have their own language to communicate. Then, it is necessary for people to communicate mutually with an intermediary.

People need something to connect one different language to another language so the meaning of the language can be delivered. Thus, translation is the object that humans need to connect one language to others. Translation is the form of communication to connect the meaning between the Source Language (SL) and Target Language (TL). Translation is a craft consisting in an attempt to replace a written message and; or statement in one language by the same message and; or statement in another language (Newmark, 1981). In other words, it is the act of transferring the meaning of a stretch or a unit of language or the whole language from one language to another.

A language is a communication tool and literature is a product that is produced from the creative management of the language itself. Translation is a bridge for two different languages to create harmonious communication. Therefore, translating literature is a challenge for translators. Translation sufficiently influences literature works, because literary work is one of the arts of language to express content in the written process. A novel is one of the literary works which is narratively written by the author based on human experience.
and/or imagination. The novel involves an element of literature such as setting, characterization, plot and structure, a point of view, conflict, theme, and style. The style of the novel describes how the author uses the word, how the author arranges a sentence, or apply figurative language through the text. Those can create emotions and meaning in the story. One of the novel characteristics is figurative language. Figurative language is perhaps the most common expression of creativity in everyday life (Carter, 2004). People often use figures of speech like metaphors to describe a vast array of emotions and experiences. It is interesting because the figurative language gives colors and accentuation on the story. Some of the figurative languages exist in literary work are irony and sarcasm.

Gorys Keraf (2006) conveys his thoughts on irony and sarcasm. The irony is derived from the word *eironeia* which means fake or pretended. As a figurative language, the irony is a reference which wants to say something with different meanings or opposite meanings which is contained in the sequence of words, whether it is intentionally or not, the sequence of words used denies the true intentions. Sarcasm is a more crude reference to irony and cynicism. Sarcasm is derived from the Greek word *sarkasmos*, which is further derived from the verb *sakasein*, which means "tearing flesh like a dog", "biting the lip out of anger", or "talking with bitterness". It is a reference containing bitterness and reproach. This style will always hurt the heart and not be pleasant to hear.

One of the great significance parts in the study of language is the translation, especially when it deals with literary text. In the process of translating text, translators might find a lot of difficulties to translate the text and makes some necessary decisions. It naturally comes to the translator in order to find the equivalence of the text. The translator needs some skills to translate and broader knowledge about both languages and cultures. When a Source Text (ST) is transformed into a Target Text (TT), the translator need some solutions to overcome the adversity of translation text.

The figurative language which is a part of the literary element is such a challenging component for the translator to transfer the meaning from ST to TT. Figurative language is a style of language based on the discontinuity of meaning.
or it is usually mentioned as a trope (Keraf, 2002). Trope means “reversal” or “deviation”. A trope is considered as a beautiful and misleading language so that it is changed to figure of speech. Trope or figure of speech has two different groups, they are rhetoric language and figurative language. As it has been stated before, the figurative language is such a challenging part for the translator. It is because the figurative language is a further deviation from a rhetoric language. Figurative language has a deviation on the meaning part of the text. The irony and sarcasm are some of the groups in the figurative language which have the opposite meaning in its delivery.

B. STATEMENT OF THE PROBLEM

In Karen McManus’s One of Us Is Lying, there is quite a number of irony and sarcasm sentences. This novel raises the theme of the life and conflicts of high school teenagers so that the irony and sarcasm sentences are often found in this novel. However, in translating irony and sarcasm, the translator has his own obstacles. Most critics agree that the translator must try to maintain the original ambiguity, tone or style in the source text. Even if it is necessary to do so, they will choose to use the equivalent effect. This kind of problem must be resolved by the translator. The translator should adapt to the target language culture when there is an equivalent (Mateo, 1995). Translation technique is considered able to solve the translation of irony and sarcasm. It affects the micro-units of text and the result of the translation. In other words, the translation technique starts the process from the smallest unit, which is the word, phrase, to sentence. So by knowing the techniques of translation that are applied into irony or sarcasm sentences, the problem might be solved. Therefore, the translation techniques might overcome the problem of translators in translating irony or sarcasm, in terms of word or sentence or paragraph. The selection of the technique of translation should be accompanied by careful considerations of the target audience, the type of text, and the intention of the author of the text, the context of the text, and ascertain whether the translation technique will produce the same form as irony or sarcasm in the target text.
In this case, the researcher is going to analyze the technique used in translating the irony and sarcasm sentences in the novel. The researcher is interested to know what techniques are used by the translator to translate the irony and sarcasm sentence into the TT and whether through the techniques used there are changes in the form of irony and sarcasm sentences in the TT.

C. RESEARCH QUESTIONS

Based on the explanation above, the researcher tries to find the answer to the research questions below:

1. What are the translation techniques used in the translation of the irony and sarcasm sentences in *One of Us Is Lying*?

2. Does the irony and sarcasm in the source text change form in the target text after being translated using translation techniques?

D. OBJECTIVE OF THE STUDY

This research aims to find out what are the techniques used by the translator on the irony and sarcasm sentences in the translation novel of *One of Us Is Lying* and ascertain whether the translation techniques used will produce the same form (irony or sarcasm) in the target text.