

CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

This chapter explains background, research questions, aims of study, limitation of the study, method and research procedure, clarification of terms, and organization of the study.

1.1 Background

Like a technology, the work of translations is growing fast today. Many publishers published many translated books to satisfy all of Indonesian readers. One of the phenomenal cases of bestselling book which is translated into Indonesian version is *The Secret*. *The Secret* is written by Rhonda Byrne. Published in 2006, this book also becomes a top best-selling book according to the *New York Times* bestseller list. *The Secret* is categorized as a motivational book. It brings new perspective for a reader to see the world. The main discussion of this book is about *law of attraction*. *The law of attraction* here refers to belief that positive thinking can have life-changing results such as increased wealth, health, and happiness ([http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/The_Secret_\(book\)](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/The_Secret_(book))).

If we read *The Secret* closely, we can identify that the author inserted many quotations from several experts. Those quotations are inserted as supporting statements for completing the author's idea for the book. According to that fact, this research will take the quotations as a population data. Specifically, the research will focus more on analyzing the classification of the dependent clause in the complex sentences and the translation procedure in translating the complex

sentences. Those complex sentences will be chosen from the quotations. As we know that the complex sentence is not easy to understand. The structure of complex sentence is more complicated than other types of sentences. It consists of one main clause (independent clause) and one or more dependent clauses which are very complicated and have many possibilities to be translated by the translator.

Therefore, the researcher believes that the process of translation becomes the important things to be observed here. In fact, the complex sentences are not always translated into complex sentences too. Sometimes, complex sentences are translated into a compound sentence or into two simple sentences. Additionally, the dependent clause in the complex sentences sometimes is not completely expressed in target language. It is underlined that the translator should get an appropriate procedure to minimize misunderstanding in the process of translating complex sentences. The translator should formulate a complete concept or message of the complex sentences in target language, thus the translation product can be easily understood by the reader.

The translation process becomes important because in translating the complex sentence the complete information or message is required to be converted properly into target language. Generally, the term of translation is a process of transferring meaning among languages, and this kind of process occurs at least in words or meaning from source language (SL) into target language (TL). According to Sussan Bassnett (1991,P.12), translation generally involves the rendering of SL to TL to ensure that (1) the surface meaning of the two will be approximately similar ;(2) the structures of the SL will be preserved as closely as

possible but not so closely that TL structures will be seriously distorted. From that statement, we can see that the relation between SL and TL is a main concern in the process of translation.

On the other words, the correlation between two languages should be kept to make source language and target language still connected one to another, and thus people who read it can understand not only the new version of the books but also the whole meaning of text. Newmark (1988, P.5) stated that translation is rendering the meaning of a text into another language in the way that the author intended the text. For that reason, the translation message should be constructed as clear as possible and thus the meaning reduction can be minimized. Moreover, translation can be observed by several procedures which are applied in the sentence or smaller units of language. The types of procedures are transference, naturalization, cultural equivalence, descriptive equivalent, synonymy, through translation, shift or transposition, modulation, translation label, componential analysis, reduction and expansion, paraphrase, equivalence, adaptation, couplet, and note, addition, glosses. Those procedures are usually used depending on the variety of contextual factors which means that the choice of translation procedures depends on the context and reason behind it.

In addition, Newmark (1988:4) also state that translator has to have flair and a feel for his own language. It means that the procedure which is used in one language will probably be different in other languages. Therefore, a good translation process should be able to maintain the accuracy and equivalency of the translation product based on the condition in source language. For that reason, in

this research will be concerned in analyzing the translation procedures which is chosen to build the resemblance messages, particularly in term of translating the complex sentences in the quotations which becomes a crucial point for the book.

1.2 Research Questions

The following questions are formulated to keep the research focused:

1. What types of dependent clauses are found in complex sentences in *The Secret* by Rhonda Byrne?
2. What types of translation procedures are used in translating the complex sentences in *The Secret* by Rhonda Byrne?
3. How is the quality of the complex sentence translation in *The Secret* by Rhonda Byrne?

1.3 Aims Of The Study

The research questions above lead the researcher to be faithful to the purpose of the research below:

1. To observe the types of dependent clauses found in complex sentences in *The Secret* by Rhonda Byrne.
2. To find out the types of translation procedure used in translating the complex sentences in *The Secret* by Rhonda Byrne (translation procedure which is applied in translating dependent and independent clauses whether it is structurally translated or not in target language; the types of translation procedures which applied in translating the complex sentences based on the Newmark's theory).

3. To measure whether the translation versions fulfill a good quality (whether it is qualified or unqualified) as the original version.

1.4 Limitation Of The Study

This study analyzes the translation procedures in Rhonda Byrne's book entitled *The Secret*. The scope of this study is limited to identify the types of dependent clause in the complex sentences, to classify and describe the translation process in translating the complex sentences, and to analyze the quality of complex sentence translations products in the book.

1.5 Method And Research Procedure

a. Research Method.

The method used in this study is descriptive analysis, because this study aims to analyze, identify, define, and classify the translation methodology in the book *The Secret* by Rhonda Byrne. Descriptive analysis usually examines the data that can be used to answer the phenomena or certain events. Picciano (1991) explained the descriptive study as an investigation that tries to describe the existing phenomenon, current events, situation or condition. Besides, the research also tries to use the qualitative method. The similarity between the descriptive method and the qualitative method are both of them emphasize on words rather than numbers. It is cited by Boglan and Biklen (Sugiono, 2005:9) that qualitative research is descriptive; the data collected is in the form of words or picture rather than number.

b. Research procedures.

This research is conducted in aim to identify and categorize the types of dependent clause in the complex sentences in *The Secret* by Rhoda Byrne. The data is taken from the complex sentences which are found in quotations in both English and Indonesian versions. Specifically, the data will be chosen from the complex sentences in the six chapters (The Secret to Money; The Secret to Relationships; The Secret to Health; The Secret to the World; The Secret to You; The Secret to Life).

There are three basic analyses of the data conducted for this research. First, the data will be categorized into the types of dependent clause based on the classification of the dependent clause by Verspoor and Sauter (2000). Second, the analysis will concern to find out how the structure of the dependent clause and independent clause are constructed in target language and the translation procedure which applied in translating the complex sentences in line with Newmark's translation procedures (1988). The last, the quality of complex sentences in target language also becomes a concern for this research.

1.6 Clarification of Term

1. Analysis: a detailed examination of something in order to interpret or explain in (concise Oxford English Dictionary).
2. Complex sentence: a sentence that has a main (independent clause) and at least one dependent clause (Weber).
3. Quotation: based on World English Dictionary, the definition of quotation (noun) is a phrase or passage from a book, poem, play, etc, remembered and

spoken, especially to illustrate succinctly or support a point or an argument; it is something that is quoted; a passage quoted from a book, speech, etc. For example: a speech full of quotations from Lincoln's letters.

(<http://dictionary.reference.com/browse/quotation>)

4. Translation: According to Nida' definition (1984), translation is defined as reproducing in receptor language the closest natural equivalent of the source language message.
5. Translation procedures: Newmark (1988) purposes several procedures in translation process, namely literal translation, transference, naturalization, functional equivalent, descriptive equivalent, synonym, through translation, shift or transpositions, modulation, recognized translation, translation label, compensation, componential analysis, reduction and expansion, paraphrase, couplets, and notes.
6. Book : a set of pages that have been fastened together inside a cover to be read or written in (Cambridge dictionary)

1.7 Organization Of The Paper

The organization of the paper is presented in several chapters, as follows:

CHAPTER I BACKGROUND

This chapter contains introduction which discusses the background of the problem, limitation of the study, research questions, aims of the study, research methodology, and organization of the paper.

CHAPTER II THEORETICAL FOUNDATION

It contains theoretical foundations which serve as a basis for investigating the research problem.

CHAPTER III METHODOLOGY

This chapter covers the research methodology and procedure used in this study. It consists of the research, techniques of collecting the data, population, sample and technique of analyzing the data.

CHAPTER IV DATA PERSENTATION AND DISCUSSION

This chapter contains the research findings and discussions and the result of the study.

CHAPTER V CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTION

This chapter contains conclusions and suggestions.