

CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

This chapter presents the background of this research, reason for choosing the topic, scope of the study, research questions, the aims of study, research method, and organization of the paper.

1.1. Background

The demand of information and knowledge has forced many people to find out from a number of sources that is expected to fulfill need of new information. In fact, there are many books which are written in English that has not been translated into Indonesian.

One of the most demanding books in our country is novel. Many people love reading novel. In fact, there are many translated novels that are sold in Indonesia. Those novel are mostly known by many people and they have a great demand on it. One of the English novels is *The Chronicle of Narnia: The Lion, the Witch and the Wardrobe*. It is a fantasy novel for children by C. S. Lewis. Written in 1950 and set in approximately 1940, it is the first book of *The Chronicles of Narnia* and is the best known book of the series. Although it was written and published first, it is second in the series' internal chronological order, after *The Magician's Nephew*. *Time* magazine included the novel in its *TIME 100 Best English-language Novels from 1923 to 2005*.

The activity of translating needs not only to render one language to another but also re-express the message from source language (SL) to target language (TL) through some strategies based on the target text function in the society. Thus, the translator of the novel plays a very important role in transferring the meaning from SL into TL by using his/her knowledge, skill, and ability. They have to be able to deliver the meaning of a text into another language in the way that the author intended the text (Newmark, 1988:5).

Translators have translated some various languages in books into target language of Indonesian. In doing translation, translators must read a text several times to completely understand it and to discover the appropriate meaning of the text. It is in line with Larson (1984), who stated that during the process, translator will study the lexicon, the grammatical structure and the communication situation of text in order to be able to reconstruct the text in target language as natural and accurate as possible. In addition, Nida and Taber (1982:12) say that translating consists in reproducing in the receptor language the closest natural equivalence of a source-language message, firstly, in terms of meaning and secondly, in term of style.

It is implied that the translators should use the natural form and have to keep the accuracy of the text. Consequently, they should choose appropriate lexical equivalents for the translation. In the novel, dialogue are important factor that will construct a whole story understandable.

Reader could understand about the content of the translated version of the novel is based on how the translator apply the strategies in presenting lexical

equivalence. By doing so, the translation product would be as natural as the source language. In addition, the appropriate word chosen in translation is also important since word bundles meaning.

This study is aimed to find out the strategies in presenting lexical equivalent which are utilized by the translator in translating the writing dialogue in the novel *The Chronicle of Narnia: The Lion, the Witch, and the Wardrobe*. It is also aimed to show how the strategies are applied in the translation.

1.2. The Reason for Choosing the Topic

Firstly, the writer is interested in this topic because the strategies in presenting lexical equivalent is one of the most important points which relates to the translation process since the source language text is the basis of the translation.

Therefore, the writer tries to investigate the strategies in presenting lexical equivalent in the dialogue that used in the Indonesian version of *The Chronicles of Narnia: Sang Singa, sang Penyihir, dan Lemari* by Donna Widjajanto.

1.3. The Scope of the Study

This study is limited to the dialogue that were found in the novel *The Chronicle of Narnia: The Lion, the Witch, and the Wardrobe* written by C.S. Lewis and the Indonesian-translated version which is translated by Donna Widjajanto and published by PT. Gramedia Pustaka Utama.

1.4. Research Questions

There are two questions formulated in this research:

1. What are the strategies of presenting lexical equivalents applied in translating the dialogue of the novel *The Chronicle of Narnia: The Lion, the Witch, and the Wardrobe*?
2. How the strategies are applied in the translation of the dialogue in the novel *The Chronicle of Narnia: The Lion, the Witch, and the Wardrobe*?

1.5. The Aim of Study

This study is conducted to analyze the strategies in presenting lexical equivalent applied in the translated version of the dialogue in the novel *The Chronicle of Narnia: The Lion, the Witch, and the Wardrobe*. In addition, it is also to find out how the strategies are applied in the translation of the dialogue in the novel.

1.6. Research Method

The study adapted qualitative approach in analyzing the available data of dialogue in English and Indonesian novel. The qualitative method is descriptive study for the researcher who is interested in process, meaning, and understanding proceed through word or pictures (Siegle, 2002). The technique of qualitative research that will be used is document analysis. According to Fraenkel and Wallen (1993:548), a document analysis is the process of inductively establishing a categorical system for organizing open-ended information. In addition, Sudjana

and Ibrahim (1989) said that the qualitative research is analytical descriptive. Qualitative method is used to produce the grounded theory, which comes from the data and not from the hypothesis as in quantitative methodology.

Bodgan and Taylor (1975:5) defined qualitative methodology as a research procedure which produces descriptive data (written or oral) from investigated people or subject. In qualitative research, the key instrument of the study is the researcher itself (Usman and Setiadi Akbar, 2000). Others defines qualitative research as a study using naturalistic approach in order to find the definition or comprehensive about phenomena in a specific context (Moleong, 2004). By using this methods, the writer has explored and described the strategies in presenting lexical equivalence used in translating dialogue in English novel.

1.6.1 Data Collection

In this study, there are three steps included in collecting the data. The first step is reading the English version. Reading the English version is intended to profound the content of the story and the word choices. Reading and understanding the content of the story is very important. It will be helpful in the process of analysis. The second step is reading the Indonesian version. The writer focuses on the choice of lexical item applied in the translated dialogue. The writer analyzed the lexical items which are translated idiomatically. The third step is collecting data from textual sources, such as from library research, textual analysis of the object of the research, and written form of the experts' opinion.

1.6.2 Data Analysis

In conducting this study, the data processing and data analysis is done as follows:

1. Listing the selected dialogue in the novel from both English and Indonesian version.
2. Classifying the concepts of source text based on its category as follow (Larson, 1984:153):
 - a. Known (Shared): a word which have lexical equivalent in the target language.
 - b. Unknown: a word which do not have lexical equivalent in target language.
3. Analyzing the strategies of presenting the lexical equivalents employed by using the strategies composed by Larson (1984:154-159) and Beekman & Callow (Larson, 1984: 163-172).
 - a. Known (shared) concept of lexical items of source text, its lexical equivalents are usually presented in form of (Larson1984: 154-159):
 1. Nonliteral lexical equivalent
 2. Descriptive phrases
 3. Using related words as equivalent
 4. Generic-specific words
 5. Secondary or figurative senses

- b. Unknown concept of lexical items of source text, its lexical equivalents are usually presented in form of some strategies proposed by Beekman and Callow (Larson, 1984:163-172) as following:
1. Equivalence by modifying generic words
 2. Equivalence by modifying loan words
 3. Equivalence by cultural substitute
 4. Making the conclusion about the strategies employed in translating the dialogue of the novel.
 5. Drawing conclusion

After all stages of the study were conducted, the writer drew some conclusions based on the result of the analysis.

1.7. Organization of the Paper

This paper is organized into five chapters as follow:

Chapter I Introduction

This chapter consists of the background of the study, the reason for choosing the topic, the scope of the study, research question, the aim of study, research method, clarification of terms, and organization of the paper.

Chapter II Theoretical Framework

This chapter focuses on explaining the theoretical framework which is relevant to this study.

Chapter III Research Method

This chapter explains the procedure and stages of the study employed by the writer in this paper, such as the research design, the subject of the study, description on the procedures of data collection, and brief description about the data analysis and the interpretation.

Chapter IV Findings and Discussions

This chapter discusses about the results and findings of the study. It investigates them to answer the formulated research questions.

Chapter V Conclusions and suggestions

This chapter reveals the conclusion of the study and some suggestions related to this study.

