

CHAPTER 1

INTRODUCTION

This chapter provides basic information related to this study. It introduces background of the study, statement of problems, the objectives, research method, significance of the study, clarification of key terms and organization of the paper.

1.1 Background

Issues in translation are often concerned with how a translator translates a source text into a target text as accurately as possible. It refers to the idea that the translated version of a source text should not be like a translation when read. It is in line with the concept of translation “as the attempt to produce a text so transparent that it does not seem to be translated” (Venuti, 1995, p.1). In this case, due to the distinction between the source and the target languages, the translator should be able to maintain the message of the source text by adjusting the source text to match the target text.

As mentioned before, differences between the source and the target languages give rise to changes in translation. It is because translation essentially involves changes from one language to another. It is in line with the notion of translation proposed by Larson (1998, p.3), “translation is basically a change of form. In translation, the form of the source language is replaced by the form of receptor (target) language”. By this, it can be said that the discrepancies may refer to the forms of both source and target languages. These discrepancies may involve the lexis, grammar, structures and culture of the languages. The discrepancies however might make it difficult for a translator to translate accurately. Consequently, the translator should be able to make some adjustments in the target text in order that the target language readers will regard the translation as a good translation.

Therefore, the translator might be compelled to change some of the source language features. The changes are usually called translation shifts. It can be defined as “the small linguistic changes that occur between ST and TT” (Hatim & Munday, 2004, p.26). It can be said that shifts are changes, from the source language into the target language, from some linguistic features to the others that

do not hold the same position as the original language. In other words, shifts arise when the source language features do not accord with the target language features.

The changes, however, may be intended to make the content of the source text more obvious. It may be done by the translator for the readers' benefit. In other words, by making some changes in the translation, the translator probably want to make the readers see some aspects related to the source text. It can be said that the changes require the translator to give additional information to the target text or explicate the information of the source language. By this, the translator might try to "make explicit in the target text information that is implicit in the source text" (Klaudy, 2001, p.80).

In relation to this study, this study focused only on one particular linguistic feature which is noun phrases. English noun phrase refers to "a phrase which can act as subject, object, or complement of a clause, or as prepositional complement" (Leech & Svartvik, 1975, p.251). It "consists of at least a noun" (Altenberg & Vago, 2010, p.113), which is called the head (Leech & Svartvik, 1975; Thomas, 1993). It can be said that the functions of noun phrases are predominant. Therefore, this feature was chosen due to the predominant functions of noun phrases in a sentence.

Additionally, noun phrases were also chosen for the data of this study due to the different structures of English and Indonesian noun phrases. In this case, there is an obvious difference in terms of the general structure of English and Indonesian noun phrases. "In Indonesian noun phrases, the head comes before the other word(s), while in English it is usually the other way round" (Djenar, 2003, p.12).

Concerning the explanation above, there have been some scholars conducting research on explicitation and noun phrases (Ayomi, 2010; Bagheri & Nemati, 2014; Damayanti, 2013; Ersland, 2014; Zein, 2011). In respect to this study, it aims to investigate explicitation in the translation of noun phrases in Agatha Christie's novel *Crooked House* and its Indonesian version *Buku Catatan Josephine*. This novel was chosen because it naturally contains noun phrases. Besides, regarding the gap of years between the novel's publication and its Indonesian translation publication, there might be certain historical or terms that

have to be described explicitly. Additionally, there is also the difference between English and Indonesian culture. This may indicate the probability of explicitness because the novel contains English cultural terms that need describing. Furthermore, concerning the distinction between English and Indonesian explicit system, this research tried to see how English noun phrases are explicitated into Indonesian. By using Klaudy's theory (2001), this research also attempts to reveal what kind of explicitation found in the translation.

1.2 Statement of the problem

Considering the background of the study, there are two research questions involved in conducting this research:

1. What are the types of noun phrases which undergo explicitation in the novel?
2. What kinds of explicitation are employed in the translation?

1.3 Aims of the study

In relation to the research questions, this research aims:

1. To find out the types of noun phrases which undergo explicitation in the translation.
2. To classify the noun phrases into four types of explicitation namely obligatory, optional, pragmatic and translation-inherent.

1.4 Research Method

This research was conducted by using a descriptive qualitative method. It is chosen due to the data being in the form of words. The collected data were analyzed by using one of descriptive qualitative methods namely content analysis. By using content analysis, the data in this study were categorized and then elaborated descriptively to find any message from the analysis. The categorization refers to the types of noun phrases and explicitation.

The data of this research were obtained from the English and Indonesian versions of Agatha Christie's *Crooked House*. The process of collecting the data involved reading both of the novel versions. During this process, the English noun

phrases and their translation were highlighted and identified. The data were then tabulated for further analysis. The analysis procedures are as follows:

1. Identifying the types of noun phrases.
2. Classifying the data by using Klaudy's theory of explicitation.
3. Determining which one of the types was mostly applied in the data.
4. Explaining the noun phrases and explicitation that were found in the data.
5. Interpreting the meaning derived from the findings.
6. Making conclusions and recommendations based on the research findings.

1.5 Significance of the Study

This study is expected to make readers aware that explicitness in translation is inevitable. Thus, the findings of this study are intended to show how the source language undergoes some explicitation in translation. It hopefully can be a good example as to how English noun phrases are explicitated into Indonesian. Thus it may make a contribution to the study of explicitation in translation.

1.6 Clarification of Key Terms

In order to avoid any kind of misunderstanding, some terms pertinent to this study need to be explained. Those terms are as follows:

1. Translation

Translation is "converting text from one language to another". (Pym, 2004, p.51)

2. Explicitation

Explicitation is "the technique of making explicit in the target text information that is implicit in the source text" (Klaudy, 2001, p.80)

3. Noun Phrases

A noun phrase refers to "a phrase which can act as subject, object, or complement of a clause, or as prepositional complement" (Leech & Svartvik, 1975, p.251), and "consists of at least a noun" (Altenberg & Vago, 2010, p.113).

1.7 Organization of the paper

This paper will be divided into five chapters as follows:

1) Chapter 1: Introduction

This chapter encompasses background of the study, statement of problems, the aims of the research, research method, significance of the research, clarification of key terms and organization of the paper.

2) Chapter 2: Literature Review

The chapter introduces the theoretical foundations pertinent to explicitation and noun phrases. These theories serve as the analysis basis. It also includes the previous research and studies of explicitation and noun phrases in translation.

3) Chapter 3: Research Methodology

This chapter provides the methodology and procedures of conducting the research. It includes research design, data source, data collection, and data analysis.

4) Chapter 4: Findings and Discussion

This chapter presents the findings of the data analysis in the form of tables as well as the explanation and discussion of the findings.

5) Chapter 5: Conclusion and suggestion

This chapter contains the conclusion of the research and recommendation for future studies based on the findings and discussions.