

CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

This paper contains a brief introduction of the study of translator's voice in the translated novel entitled *Sherlock Holmes* by Sir Arthur Conan Doyle. The book of the *Sherlock Holmes* contained two stories, the first entitled *The Adventure of the Noble Bachelor* and *The Adventure of the Blue Carbuncle*. It consists of the background, the statement of the problem, aims of the study, significance of the study, research methods, clarification of terms and the organization of paper.

1.1 Background of the study

People always need and give information. They seek information around the world to fulfill their needs. People also share their information with the purpose of spreading out their beliefs.. Nowadays, the presence of globalization and technical advances help the society to get and share information from around the world. But, the difference of languages can be the obstacle for people to get information. Therefore, translation becomes popular to help people to get information from other language. Translated text is increasingly popular in society since the product fulfills people's needs about information.

Definitions of translation have been introduced by scholars. Translation is defined as transferring message from a source language into a target language (Newmark, 1988), and it also deals with written text. Translation also means production of closest natural equivalent of style in source language to target language (Nida, 1982). It means the form of the source language and the target language may be different but the meaning is the same. Furthermore, translation contains of analyzing lexicon, grammatical, structure, communication studies and cultural context of both source language and target language (Larson, 1984).

In the process of translation, methods and strategies are used by translators. According to Vinay and Darbelnet (1958) those strategies are literal translation and

oblique translation. If translators cannot find a solution in translating the source language, then they should move incorporating elements from the source text by using literal translation. On other hand, if translators cannot find a solution in translating the source language, then they move in drawing on elements in the target language and/or culture), so they used oblique translation (Vinay and Darbelnet, 1958). Vinay and Darbelnet categorized the translation strategies into six concrete strategies that would explain in the chapter two.

The process of translation may change the forms of source text. It can change several aspects of the text such as structures, ideology which have been conducted by scholars such as Mason (2010), Nornes (2010) and Baker (2010), or point of view in the text and voice especially in narrative. The product of translation may consist of more than one voice including the voice of the author or the translator. The translator's voice exists in translated text even though readers may not realize it (Herman, 2010).

The study of voice especially in translated narrative has been conducted by Hermans (2010). This study discovered three kinds of discursive presence of the translator's voice and it also discovered ideology underlying the translated text. There are also three previous studies that are conducted in the field of translator's voice and also strengthen Herman's theory, those are the works by Madre (2005), Pekkanen (2007) and Jiang (2012).

In this study, the voice of translator was analyzed in the translation of *Sherlock Holmes: The Adventure of the Noble Bachelor and the Adventure of the Blue Carbuncle* by Sir Arthur Conan Doyle. The reason of choosing the novel as the data was due to it being a famous detective novel. A reason that made the novel well-known is because the character of Sherlock Holmes as a detective who have his bright ability on logical reasoning to reveal almost any disguise, and his use of forensic science to solve difficult cases. The novel also has been translated into Bahasa Indonesia by Febiola Reza W. By conducting a study on translator's voice, it

would help to find the ability of the translator to transfer the criminal case story into Bahasa Indonesia.

There were three significances in this study. The first was a potential to enrich the finding of previous research. It was expected to add new information, knowledge and understanding about the translator's voice in translated narrative. In addition, this study was expected to provide good practical guidance for other translators in translating narrative text. Finally, the study was expected to be guidance for readers and researchers in analyzing the translator's voice in translated narrative.

1.2 Statement of Problem

The research study attempts to reveal the following questions:

1. In what cases does the translator indicate her voice in the translated version of Sir Arthur Conan Doyle's *Sherlock Holmes: The Adventure of the Noble Bachelor* and *The Adventure of the Blue Carbuncle*?

To answer this question, sub questions are therefore necessary to be investigated:

- What are the types of Noun found in the novel?
- What strategies are used to translate the Noun?

1.3 Aims of the Study

Based on the question above, the study aimed to:

1. Reveal the strategies which are used by translator to build the cases in translating Sir Arthur Conan Doyle's *Sherlock Holmes: The Adventure of the Noble Bachelor* and *The Adventure of the Blue Carbuncle*.
2. Reveal the cases in which the translator manifests her voice in the text.

1.4 Research Methods

1.4.1 Research Design

The study was conducted within qualitative approach and descriptive method to describe and interpret the data. According to Fraenkel and Wallen (1993, p.380), “qualitative research deals with the analysis of the qualitative relationship, activities, situations or materials of the research to discover and describe research questions of the study”. The method was used in the present study to explore the translation strategies of the novel and investigate the discursive presence of Translator’s Voice, and revealed them in three cases of Translator’s Voice. In regard to analyzing the data, this study employed content analysis. As proposed by Hancock (2002, p.17), “content analysis was a step to categorize the data, for purposes of classification, summarization and tabulation”

1.4.2 Data Procedure

The present study was conducted in several steps in collecting the data which included setting the boundaries for the study, identifying the purposefully selected files and indicating the type of the data to be collected (Creswell, 2003, p.187-188). The data were collected from a novel entitled *Sherlock Holmes: The Adventure of the Noble Bachelor and The Adventure of the Blue Carbuncle* and its Bahasa Indonesia version which was translated by Febiola Reza W. The data was taken from the beginning part until the last part of the novel, that contained 99 pages, which were the results of identification of strategies. As stated by Creswell (2003), choosing participants or sites purposively helped the study in understanding the problem and research questions. Due to the study mostly dealing with narrative textual analysis, the data of the study were in the form of words, phrases, clauses and sentences.

After the data had been collected, they were analyzed by using content analysis method. Content analysis consisted of two levels of analysis; they were descriptive level and interpretative level (Hancock, 2002, p. 17). The first step was a

close reading of both source text and target text to get the gist of the story and it was done to get a glimpse of discursive presence of the translator's voice in the translated text. The next step was to identify and label the data based on Frank (1972) framework on the noun types. Then the data were analyzed based on the frameworks of Vinay and Dalbernet (1958) about translation strategies and Hermans' (2010) framework on the translator's voice in the translated narrative in order to answer the research question. After analyzing the data, the data were presented by using narrative passage to convey the findings. The last step was to make an interpretation of the data.

1.5 Organization of the Paper

The paper of the study was organized into five chapters. The first chapter was *Introduction* and it dealt with an introduction of the study. It consisted of background of the study, statement of the problem, aims of the study, significance of the study, research method and organization of the paper. The second chapter was *Literature Review* and it involved theoretical review and previous studies which were related to the study. The next chapter was *Research Methodology*. This chapter described all steps and procedures of the study. The fourth chapter was *Findings and Discussion* which described collected data, analysis and discussion of findings. The last chapter was *Conclusion and Suggestion*. It contained the interpretation towards the result of the research in the form of conclusion and suggestion in accordance with the study.

1.6 Clarification of Terms

1. Translation : By which a spoken or written language which is intended and presumed to convey the same meaning as a previously existing utterance in another language” (Rabin 1958, p. 123, as cited in Hale, 2007, p. 4).
2. Voice : Voice refers to the speech or other clear way through which messages are communicated to the audience (Chatman, 1978, p.153).

Yohanti Ambarita, 2016

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3. Translator's Voice : Translator's voice is an "index of the translator's discursive presence" where the translators have visible and directly involve in the text which the reader had been led to believe spoke only with one voice" (Hermans, 1996, p.27).
4. Narrative : Narrative refers to the sequence of events, real or fictitious, that are the subjects of the discourse, and their several relations of linking, opposition, repetition, etc. (Genette, 1987).