

CHAPTER I INTRODUCTION

This chapter will discuss an introduction of the study, which contains the background of the study, research question, the aims of the study, the scope of the study, the significance of the study, clarification of terms, and organization of the paper.

1.1 Background

Along with the increasing of technology, which causes a dense flow of traffic of interaction among nations, there is an increase in the exchange of information, including literary works. Many literary works are translated from their source languages to Indonesian and vice-versa. Nowadays, many authors and literary works are well-known in other countries because of the translation process of literary works.

There are various reasons to read literary works. However, according to Pratiwi (2014), The most common reason to read literary work is for pleasure. With a good quality of translation, the readers can enjoy the literary works and take an imaginary trip to the other world. Unfortunately, there are still many literary works that are poorly translated (Wijaya, 2014). Catford in Paramita (2011) argues that the central problem of translation practice is finding the target language translation equivalents. The failure to do so may result in a poorly-translated literary work.

In order to convey meaning, words are usually combined together and there are restrictions to these combinations. According to Baker (2011), "words can be combined to form collocation, fixed expression, and idiom" (p. 51). These kinds of word combination were categorized in Baker's Equivalence Typology to the 'equivalence above word level'. They cannot be translated literally because they have hidden meaning in them. In translating collocations and fixed expressions and idioms, the translator usually encounter the difficulties

as a result of difference in the lexical patterning of the source and target language. Regarding

this Krejci (2008) suggests the translator to take account of pragmatic aspects of the text, its coherence and cohesion, and preserving them to avoid misinterpretation when dealing with ‘equivalence above word level’. Therefore, the translator should be able to select an appropriate translation strategy that can solve such problem.

Translation strategies should be mastered by the translator. It is because translation strategies are a basic alternative way for the translator to find the equivalent expression in the target language (Larson, 1984). Using appropriate translation strategies in translating literary works can also help the audiences to understand the message that was tried to be conveyed by the authors.

The researcher is interested in conducting a research about ‘equivalence above word level’, especially in the translation of collocations and fixed expressions and idioms in Dan Brown’s novel “Inferno” or translated into its Indonesian version as “Neraka” because this novel is one of the bestselling book in the world, sold more than 6 million copies worldwide to date and was read by a huge number of Indonesian readers. Furthermore, the novel will be adapted to a movie in late 2016 and without doubt the number of its readers will rise even further.

The researcher also analyzed the translation strategies which are used in translating collocations and fixed expressions and idioms in this novel, due the fact that translation is much needed to help solve language barriers. Lozanov cited in Robinson (1997) states that the rapid development of science, technology, cultural, economic, and political relations between nations has put translation as a way to solve the problems overcoming language barriers.

However, there are few studies concerning the analysis of translated literary works. It can be indicated from the studies by Pratiwi (2014), Laraswaty (2014), Hapsari & Setyaningsih (2013). The study by Pratiwi focuses on analyzing the translation of “Laskar Pelangi” novel using Baker’s theory concerning the equivalence at word level. Laraswaty’s study focuses on the translation of cultural words in “Laskar Pelangi” novel using the theory proposed by Venuti (1995). Meanwhile, Hapsari and Setyaningsih’s study

focuses on analyzing the translation of cultural words in “Twilight” using the theory proposed by Newmark (1988). All of them focus on analyzing translated literary works using different theory, but all of them analyze the single words or expressions

Although analysis of translating literary works has been conducted by many researchers, research concerning the ‘equivalence above word level’ is not conducted as much as research concerning the *Equivalence At Word Level*. Therefore, to fill the gap, the researcher conducted the research concerning the translation of collocations and fixed expressions and idioms in Dan Brown’s novel “Inferno” into its Indonesian version “Neraka” using the theory concerning the ‘equivalence above word level’ proposed by Baker (2011).

1.2 Research Question

This study is intended to analyze translation strategies which are used in translating collocations and fixed expressions and idioms in Dan Brown’s novel “Inferno” into its Indonesian version “Neraka”. According to the background above, this research attempts to answer these several questions:

1. What are the ‘equivalence above word level’ (collocations and fixed expressions and idioms) found in Dan Brown’s novel “Inferno”?
2. What translation strategies are used by the translators in translating the ‘equivalence above word level’ (collocations and fixed expressions and idioms) in Dan Brown’s novel “Inferno”?

1.3 Aims of the Study

The aims of the research are to find out the ‘equivalence above word level’ (collocations and fixed expressions and idioms) in Dan Brown’s novel “Inferno” and to find out the translation strategies which are used by the translator in translating the ‘equivalence above word level’ (collocations and fixed expressions and idioms) in Dan Brown’s novel “Inferno” based on Baker’s theory concerning the ‘equivalence above word level’.

1.4 Scope of the Study

This research focuses on identifying, listing, classifying, and describing the ‘equivalence above word level’ (collocations and fixed expressions and idioms) found in Dan Brown’s novel “Inferno” and analyzing the translation strategies used by the translator of Indonesian version based on Baker’s theory concerning the ‘equivalence above word level’.

1.5 Significance of the Study

This research is expected to offer some theoretical and practical contributions. Theoretically, this research is expected to contribute in the enrichment of the literature review about translation and also to be an additional source for the next researcher. Practically the research is expected to give information about the strategies in translating the ‘equivalence above word level’ (collocations and fixed expressions and idioms) to translators or students of English literature in translating course so they can produce more accurate literary translations without losing the grace of the authors’ original texts.

1.6 Clarification of Terms

Equivalence above Word Level: type of equivalence which not only a single word is translated and has to do with a broader unit such as group of words, whole sentence, or sequence of sentences (Krejci, 2008).

Collocation: a pair of group of words that are often used together (McCarthy & O’Dell, 2005)

Fixed Expression: a convenient umbrella term referring to different kinds of holistic units of two or more words (Moon, 1998).

Idiom: a number of words which taken together, mean something different from the individual words of the idiom when they stand alone (McMordiew in Straskiene, 2009).

1.7 Organization of the Paper

This paper is divided into five chapters. Chapter I presents an introduction of the research paper that describes background, research questions, aims of the research, the significance of the research and scope of the research. The last two subtopics talk about clarification of terms to define operational terms used in the current research and organization of the paper.

Chapter II discusses the theoretical foundation of the research which consist of six theories; definition of translation, ‘equivalence above word level’, criteria of a good translation, translation process, problems in translation, and translation strategies. This section also discusses some related previous studies.

Chapter III presents an explanation of research design to describe the design conducted in this research to answer research questions, the source of data in this research, data collection to describe techniques in collecting data through particular techniques and data analysis including the description of methods used to analyze raw data collected from data collection phase.

Chapter IV presents the core unit of the research, which elaborates and discusses the findings with relevant theories. The theories which are elaborated in this chapter have been previously discussed in the previous chapter.

Chapter V provides the conclusion and recommendation based on the findings toward theoretical, pedagogical and professional significance and also tries to answer the proposed research questions regarding to the translation of ‘equivalence above word level’.

1.8 Concluding Remark

This chapter has presented and elaborated the introduction to the study: background of the study, research question, the aims of the study, the scope of the study, the significance of the study, clarification of terms, and organization of the paper.