





CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

A. Background

Human needs to socialize with other people in order to maintain their life because naturally, human is a social creature. To get through the process of life, human needs language to communicate in expressing every single thing of feelings and thoughts.

According to Oxford Advanced Learner Dictionary, language is defined as system of sounds, words, etc used by human to communicate thoughts and feelings. Meanwhile, Larson (1984:9) proposes language as a complex set of skewed relationship between meaning (semantic) and form (lexicon and grammar.)

Human comes from different background, whether it is cultural, social, physical, psychological, geographical, etc. Geographical aspect makes people have different language of one place to another. Therefore, the usage of international language has been applied to unite people in the entire world. As we know, English, as the international language, has bridged the communication gap among the global community. Therefore, you can interact with things outside, wherever you are.

The variance of language among countries existing in this world also has been the obstacle of information spreading to the entire places. There are lots of useful information that people everywhere should know. However, because such

information does not only come from native country but also from outside countries, it makes the information is delivered in different language.

English has become the urgent necessity because it has significant role in global interaction. People are demanded to master English in order to adapt with the advanced period. Nevertheless, in fact, there are people who unfortunately cannot master English because of particular reasons. So, translation becomes the aid to help those unlucky people to keep informed.

The point of so many definitions of translation is rendering the message from the source language (SL) into the target language (TL). Newmark (1988:7) states that as a means of communication, translation is used for multilingual notices, which have at last appeared increasingly conspicuously in public places. It shows that translation has been part of human necessity since people speak in their native language.

Translation has intervened to every field of life and has gained many benefits from its utility. Particular person who do the translation is called translator. In his book, *Approaches to translation*, Newmark identifies that the main aim of the translator is to produce as nearly as possible the same effect on his readers as was produced on the readers of the original (1981:10). He has to inform the reader what the text is talking about, without adding or reducing the message or information within. It means that the translator should adhere only to the author's ideas, thoughts, and intentions without the translator's intervention. He should not put his own opinion towards the author's and should express it in the ways which are fitted to the receptor.

“It is the duty of the translator to attend only the sense and spirit his original to make himself perfectly master of his author’s ideas, and to communicate them in those expressions which he judges to be best suited to convey them” (Tytler, 1907:7)

Translator is a person who has a flair for linguistic field and his purpose is to produce a target text which has the same meaning as the source text and express it in the natural form of the receptor language (Larson, 1984). Translator should be able to handle any kind of text given by the client. Proposed by Newmark, there are three functions of text, which are expressive, informative, and vocative. Novel is the example of text, whose function is Expressive. Novel still maintains its leading position as the genre which produces the most innovations in literature (Klareer, 1998:12). Therefore, novel has been the object of this research.

In Indonesia, novel comes from not only Indonesia, but also from abroad- especially, English novel. Therefore, translator should put more attention to the novel translation because novel is one of entertainment media, especially for those who love reading.

The object of this research study is a novel by Phillip Pullman entitled *The Amber Spyglass*. It was first published in 2000 by Random House, Inc, New York. In Indonesia, it has been translated by Sendra Tanuwidjaja, entitled “*Teropong Cahaya*”. It is the third book of trilogy “*His Dark Materials*”. The first book, “*The Golden Compass*” has been released in the global cinemas. The genre of this novel is fiction and it is imaginative because it tends to be children’s book. Many awards have been achieved for both the author and his masterpiece.

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The reason for choosing this novel is that the writer is amazed by the imaginative story of novel. She believes that the author is a credible and talented author so that he got many awards and respect from public. Several of many awards achieved by the novel are winner of A Parent's Choice Gold Book Award, winner of British Book Award (Children), A New York Times Bestseller, etc.

One of the elements in the novel is dialogue. Dialogue is the interaction between people with different viewpoints. Dialogue in the novel is called writing dialogue (Chiarella, 1993). In literary work, dialogue is defined as a conversation between characters in drama or narrative. Through dialogue, the characters express their feeling, ideas, and thoughts directly in spoken way. The existence of dialogues in a novel holds the important role because dialogues contain the information, culture, habit, and language style of each character and sometimes, of the author.

Discourses, such as dialogues, must have their own function and purposes. People speak to another for a number of purposes, such as asking for information, complaining, apologizing, directing, expressing anger, etc.

Buhler (Newmark, 1988) proposes three basic functions of language. First is informative language function, which is essentially a communication of information. Second, expressive language function which is a communication that reports feelings or attitudes of the writer (or speaker), or of the subject, or evokes feelings in the reader (or listener). The last, vocative language function which is used for the purpose of causing (or preventing) overt actions.

In this paper, the language function chosen as the translation object is vocative function contains in dialogues, since it is the one which relates closely to the action of the addressee. Therefore, this study is conducted to find out the methods and procedures used by the translator in translating the vocative dialogue.

B. Research Questions

This study is guided by research questions, which are as follows:

1. What methods does the translator apply in translating vocative dialogues in novel “The Amber Spyglass”?
2. What procedures does the translator apply in translating vocative dialogues in novel “The Amber Spyglass”?

C. The Aims of The Study

The objectives that escort this research are:

1. To find out the methods applied by the translator in translating dialogue in novel “The Amber Spyglass” by Philip Pullman.
2. To find out the procedures applied by the translator in translating the dialogue in the novel?

D. Scopes of The Problem

There are so many aspects in the translation that can be discussed. But, this study mainly observes just two things, which are:

1. The translation method applied by the translator in translating vocative dialogues in novel “The Amber Spyglass” by Philip Pullman.

2. The translation procedure applied in translating vocative dialogues in novel “The Amber Spyglass” by Philip Pullman.

E. Significances of The Study

The significance of this study for the writer, hopefully it enriches her knowledge about translation field. It makes her think that translator is a profession that must be considered properly because the services are useful for any fields of life.

For the reader, it is expected that the results of this study will give a clear description about the translation analysis, especially the methods and procedures of translation. Hopefully, it also helps to improve the translation ability of the reader, especially of the students of English department, so that they can be a qualified translator in the future.

The contribution of this study to the educational field, especially for the teacher or lecturer, is to put more emphasis on the methods and procedures of translating because those are two main tools in translating. As for colleges, especially those which provide translation subject, should fulfill the demand of qualified translators by educating the students as well as possible.

F. Research Method and Technique

1. Research Method

The research method used in this study is descriptive qualitative method. Fraenkle and Wallen (1993:380) say that “research studies that investigated the quality of relationship, activities, situation or materials are frequently referred to as qualitative research”. Furthermore, they state that descriptive method is used to

explain, analyze and classify something through various technique surveys, interview, questioners, observation and test. The data collected is in the form of words rather than number.

2. The Data

2.1. Collecting Data Technique

The data collection is gained from primary sources. Sugiyono (2007) defines primary source is a source which gives the data directly to the researcher. The source of the data of this research is the original novel "*The Amber Spyglass*" by Philip Pullman and the translated version "*Teropong Cahaya*" which has been translated by B. Sendra Tanuwidjaja.

The sampling procedure used to gain 100 dialogues is multiple stage sampling, which firstly groups the dialogues into sub population from which the 100 samples are taken.

2.2. Data Analysis

After the data has been collected, the writer puts those vocative dialogues into the table form based on the chapter in which those dialogues exist. It means to ease the comparison and the analysis on the next steps. Furthermore, the writer identifies the translation method and procedure of each dialogue by using the theory of translation proposed by Newmark (1988). In the end of analysis, the writer calculates the translation method and procedure mostly used by the translator in translating vocative dialogues. The result of analysis is further interpreted and described to draw conclusion and suggestion related to the study.

G. Research Procedures

The procedures of this research study are:

1. Reading both the original novel and the translated version
2. Disuniting the vocative dialogues from whole dialogues, grouping them according to the chapter, and listing the data in the table form.
3. Selecting 100 samples to be analyzed
4. Doing the library research in order to get the relevant theories to analyze the data
5. Comparing and analyzing the original language and the translation output (the source language and target language) by using the translation guidelines by Newmark (1988).
6. Interpreting and describing the result of the study
7. Drawing conclusion and giving suggestion based on the result of the study

H. Clarification of Main Terms

1. Analysis is study of something by examining its part (Oxford Learner's Dictionary).
2. Translation is the replacement of textual material in one language (SL) by equivalent textual material in another language (TL). (Catford in Taufan, 2006: 8).
3. Dialogue is conversation or talk in a play or in real life (Oxford Learner's Dictionary)

4. Vocative language is a function of language used for the purpose of causing (or preventing) overt actions.
(<http://philosophy/languageismorethancommunication.htm>)
5. Novel is an imaginary work in prose of a considerable length, which present as real certain characters living in a given environment and describes their attitudes, fate, and adventure. (Percy Lubbock in Mahardiani, 2008)

I. Organization of the Paper

This paper comprises into five chapters, which are:

Chapter I consists of background, research question, the aim of the study, cope of the problem, significance of the study, research method and technique, procedure in conducting the research, clarification of main terms, and organization of the paper.

Chapter 2 is theoretical foundation, which consists of the basic principles of translation, dialogue, vocative language, and novel.

Chapter 3 consists of source of the data, research methodology, techniques of collecting data, population and sample, techniques of analyzing data, and research procedures.

Chapter 4 consists of findings and discussions, which are the analysis of the data and its further description of the result.

Chapter 5 consists of conclusion of whole study, and suggestions based on the result to fulfill the objectives of the study.

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