CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

This chapter is going to describe the general description of the study, covering the background, research questions, purposes of the study, framework, significance of the study, scope of the study, research methodology, clarification of terms, and the last is organization of the paper.

1.1 The Background

Nowadays, translation is the important thing, because most of information does not say in Indonesian language. Many of them use a foreign language, especially English. It doesn't happen to our academic field only, but entertainment planet as well. In many places in our country, we can find English movies, science books in English language, even our government institutions are labeled in English. As mentioned by Weber (1984:3) that translation is the process of transposition of a text which written in a source language into target language. Translation plays such a crucial role for us as Indonesian that we can get information is often written in English after the translation process.

In translation process, there is the change of meaning by going from the form. It means that there is a process to come out meaning by looking at the form through grammatical structure. It can be done by looking at the element in another sentence. Baker (1992: 160) calls it as cohesion. The cohesion use will be various from one language to another language. Such cohesion devices as references,

substitution, ellipsis, conjunction, and lexical cohesion (Larson, 1984: 394). It is very important that a translator be aware of cohesive devices and recognize them as an element that should be noticed in translating a text.

One of the cohesion devices is reference. It is common in English to use reference devices to introduce new participant with using new word, but the information still exists in another sentence. One of reference devices which can be seen in an English text frequently is pronouns. We frequently find so many pronouns in English books such as novels. The aim is to emphasize that the new particular participant is a part of the entire text. The following sentence is the example of the pronoun use.

For example:

Mrs. *Yudith* has divorced. *She* took the decision after two years living in a suffer condition.

From the example above, we can see that the words *Mrs. Yudith* and the pronoun *she* are related by their meanings. The pronoun *she* is the new participant but it points out to *Mrs. Yudith* in the previous sentence. Therefore, to get the identity of what is being talked, the readers should go back to the preceding sentence.

Sometimes, we find the difficulty in translating reference devices if we don't know the language system both source and target language. It will appear clearly when we are confused in recreate the equivalents in Target language; should we rewrite the information? Or should we change it by using new participant? and so on. Those are some questions that emerge when we translate

reference devices into target language. Therefore, the study is intended to give a solution at that.

Two versions of novels, which are a translated version and an original version, will be used to support this study. The novel is *Dan Brown's The Da Vinci Code* and its translation. *The Da Vinci Code* is the beautiful, great and everlasting novel. When its film was made, there were so many people agree yet others against it. Until now, it is still an arguable literary work, but it becomes bestseller novel in many countries. Dan brown is good at making story. He creates the plot of *The Da Vinci Code* surprisingly. It has smart, fast, and unpredictable sequence. The readers could feel tension when reading it. Therefore, the duty of translators is to maintain its tension. Almost way should be done to make the text written in target language easy to read. Making readers confused is one thing that should be avoided by translators.

Based on the explanation above, the study wants to analyze deeply how the sentences in an English novel which using references are translated into Indonesian language. In addition, the study will present the mechanism employed in translating the reference terms from English language into Indonesian language.

1.2 Research Questions

The study is going to find out how the sentences in *Dan Brown's The Da Vinci Code* which use references are translated into Indonesian language. Therefore, the study involves the formulation of questions in order to discover the problem.

The research questions read as follows:

1. What types of references are contained in *Dan Brown's The Da Vinci Code* novel?

2. How are references in the sentences of *Dan Brown's The Da Vinci Code* novel translated from English into Indonesian language?

1.3 Purposes of The Study

According to research questions above, the study will deconstruct references in the English novel and how the references are translated into Indonesian novel. The study has two problems written in research questions above, so the study also has two purposes of the study below:

1. To know what types of references which are contained in *Dan Brown's The Da Vinci Code* novel.

2. To know how references in the sentences of *Dan Brown's The Da Vinci Code* novel are translated from English into Indonesian language.

1.4 Framework

The study will analyze a Dan Brown's novel titled "*The Da Vinci Code*" and its translated version. It will focus on comparing sentences containing types of references which exist in the original novel and its translation. Is there any adjustment of reference types in the translation version? Beside that, the study will observe the procedure employed by the translator in translating the references from English into Indonesian language. Reference as a device of grammatical

cohesion tries to see the connection between the form and its meaning through grammar. Although cohesion is a surface relation as mentioned by Baker (1992: 160), yet cohesion is important to understand what the text is about through the connection of lexical, grammatical, and other relations. References, here, as one of cohesive devices, are applied to avoid ambiguity and repetition (Baker: 1992, 182). English texts use pronouns as one of the reference types to replace the participant of the text in the following sentences. So, there is no obscuring reference in the readers' mind. The study believes that studying references is important to share with others, especially for people who associate with the translation field. For instance, if a translator knows how meaning produced by considering the form and grammar level, his or her translation product will not make readers confused. So, their readers will feel comfortable in reading the translation product.

1.5 Significance of The Study

The study is significant in that it attempts to reveal the translation product of reference types from English novel into Indonesian language. References point out that the meaning can be found in the preceding or the following sentences. Almost English text use references to avoid ambiguity and repetition. Thus, the study is going to analyze what the adjustment process of reference types can be seen in the translation product. The expectation of the study is to give beneficial information to the people; especially they are who have been exploring everything related to translation terms. It can be a bit solution when they are facing on

translating English texts into Indonesian language in terms of references. As we know that it's not easy to transfer the message through translation process as natural as possible. The translators need to know more knowledge of language both source language and target language. The study can be extended information to make the translators' knowledge richer.

1.6 Scope of The Study

The study will analyze the sentences as unit of translation containing reference types that are taken from *Dan Brown's The Da Vinci Code* and its translation version. It will focus only on sentences containing reference types. The references itself will be collected from the sentences in dialogues or monologues in the original text and its adjustment in the translated version. The novels will be divided into three parts: the first pages, the middle pages, and the last pages. The data will not be collected from each chapter, yet from those parts.

1.7 Research Methodology

1.7.1. Research design

Relevant to the purposes and the research questions above, the study is going to employ a qualitative research design where we can not find hypothesis tested in this study. There is a novels' analysis. The research deals the data using a descriptive and comparative method. These methods try to describe and compare the facts, then; it will be described in details.

1.7. 2. Data collection

To collect the data, the study is going to conduct the data using document analysis. The data will be picked up from *The Da Vinci Code* and its translation version entitled by the same title that is *The Da Vinci Code*.

The procedure in collecting the data is needed by close reading. According to Newmark (1988:11), comprehended a text to find a core of message not only by general reading, but also through closer reading. Closer reading tries to preview the subject we read. Moreover, it tries to get the information not only from the surface but also under the surface. Here there are the steps in collecting the data:

- reading both of novels thoroughly and repeatedly.
- dividing the original novel and the translated version into three parts: the first pages, the middle pages, and the last pages. The first pages contain five chapters from chapter one to chapter five. The middle pages comprise chapter 51 until chapter 55. And the last pages comprise chapter 101 to chapter 105. It is aimed to avoid repetition in findings if the data are picked up from all chapters in the novels.
- collecting the data from those chapters indicating the reference types.
- typing the data.

1.7.3. Data analysis

After collecting the data, the next step is an analysis process. The study will analyze the data and decide the procedure employed by the translator in

translation process. In analyzing the data, there are some theories that will be employed. First, the theory of references as stated by Halliday (1994:312). He reveals that there are three types of reference items, including: personal reference items, demonstrative references, and comparatives. Meanwhile, the devices of cohesion, will be analyzed by Halliday and Hassan's theory (cited in Baker, 1992: 180). They embraces five devices including: reference, substitution, ellipsis, conjunction, and lexical cohesion. Because the study is going to observe the adjustment of English references in Indonesia, so the translated version will be analyzed by Alwi's theory (1998).

The next step is to analyze the procedure of its translation using Newmark's theory (1988: 81-93). Newmark mentioned some procedures in translating such as transference reduction and expansion, naturalisation, synonymy, and etc. After that, the translation product will be judged using a theory of quality of translation stated by Larson (1984:6). He says that there are three criteria of the best translation: it uses normal language, communicates, and maintain the dynamics of the original text. The last step is to make conclusions and suggestions referring to the previous explanation.

1. 8 Clarification of The Terms

Based on the theme, there are the definition of some terms, covering:

References: is a device of grammatical level which relates one element of the text to another one for its interpretation, which can be present or not (endophoric and

exophoric reference). In addition, reference is a semantic relation (Halliday, 1994: 309)

Types of references are personal reference, demonstrative reference, and comparative reference (Halliday, 1994: 312).

Cohesive device : " a word, phrase, or clause which organises and manages a stretch of discourse" (Millward at www.developingteachers.net/articles.com).

Translation: "the process of reformulating message in the receptor language naturally and closely in terms of meaning and its style," (Nida & Taber: 1982) in (Widyamartaya A : 1989).

Novel: "a story long enough to fill a complete book, in which the characters and events are usually imaginary," (Oxford Dictionary: 2000).

1.9 Organization of the paper

- Chapter I: Introduction

It contains the background of the study, the research questions, the purposes of the study, the scope of the study, research methodology, and organization of the study. It presents the general description of the discussion.

- Chapter II: Literature Review

It deals with the description of various theories to support the analysis and also various literatures that have to do with the analysis of the study.

- Chapter III: Research Methodology

It consits of methodology of the study. It covers the research design, how to get the data, and the procedure of data investigation.

- Chapter IV: Findings and Discussions

It is going to display the textual evidences then interpret the findings based on the theories that have been already explained in theoretical foundation section.

- Chapter V: Conclusions and Suggestions

The last part is to describe the conclusions and suggestions of all the research findings.