

# CHAPTER I

## INTRODUCTION

### 1.1 Background

A person needs language to communicate with one another. Therefore, the role of language in communication has been increasing significantly. There are lots of languages and dialects in this world used by people of various nations and tribes. To understand someone with a different language, we need a translation process to transmit the meaning and convey the message from other languages to our language or as a transmission of message which is conveyed in the source language (SL) in order to be understood by the readers in target language (TL).

Translating, according to Newmark (1988:5), is rendering the meaning of a text into another language in a way that the author intended the text. In other words, translation is always related to language and used for multilingual notices as a means of communication.

To make a good translation, a translator should be familiar with the culture, customs, and social settings of the source and target language speakers. According to Newmark (1988:6), “a translator works on four levels: first, translation is a science. Secondly, translation is a skill. Thirdly, translation is an arts. Lastly, translation is a matter of taste.” A translation is a good one if it is understandable and when it

successfully conveys the message with the same meaning from source language (SL) to target language (TL).

Language styles are the varieties of language used by an individual appropriate to a level of formality. These small variations in language that everyone acquires in normal upbringing can be used to identify us, or the person we are talking to, or the subject we are talking about. (Spolsky, 1998:4). The level of formality is governed by circumstances. Martin Joos (1967) as cited in [http://sfs.scnu.edu.cn/hhzhang/stylistics/English Stylistics/5.4.index.htm](http://sfs.scnu.edu.cn/hhzhang/stylistics/English%20Stylistics/5.4.index.htm) divides language variations into five different styles: frozen, formal, consultative, casual, and intimate.

This research is aimed at finding out the category of language styles spoken by some characters in the novel, discovering the translation methods that are utilized by the translators in translating the writing dialogues.

The novel chosen by the researcher is '*Digital Fortress*' by Dan Brown and its translated version '*Benteng Digital*' by Ferry Halim to be analyzed. Dan Brown, was born in June 22<sup>nd</sup> 1964 at Exeter, New Hampshire. After graduating from Philips Exeter Academy in 1982, Brown continued his study at Amherst College. Brown began his writing career in 1993, and his first work is *Digital Fortress* published in 1996. Brown is the first *New York Times* bestselling author. He is also the author of the books; *ANGELS AND DEMONS* (2000), *DECEPTION POINT* (2001) and *THE DAVINCI CODE* (2003). His books have been translated in the Indonesian version.

The researcher chooses this novel because this is a bestseller book. The story of *'Digital Fortress'* based on the summary of the novel is about when the NSA's invincible code-breaking machine encountering a mysterious code that it cannot break, The agency calls its head cryptographer, Susan Fletcher, a brilliant and beautiful mathematician. What she uncovers sends shock waves through the corridors of power. The NSA is being held hostage...not by guns or bombs, but by a code so ingeniously complex that when released it would cripple U.S. intelligence. Caught in an accelerating tempest of betrayed on all sides, she finds herself fighting not only for her country but also for her life, and in the end, for the life of the man she loves.

Based on the explanation above, this research expects to contribute a beneficial result for the English language learners and trainee translators in translating English texts into *Bahasa Indonesia*.

## **1.2 The Theoretical Framework**

This sub-chapter discusses the definition of translation, the methods, and the language style. There are several classifications of translation method, i.e. word-for-word, literal, faithful, semantic, communicative, idiomatic, free, and adaptation translation. The following are the discussions of theoretical framework.

### **1.2.1 Definition of Translation**

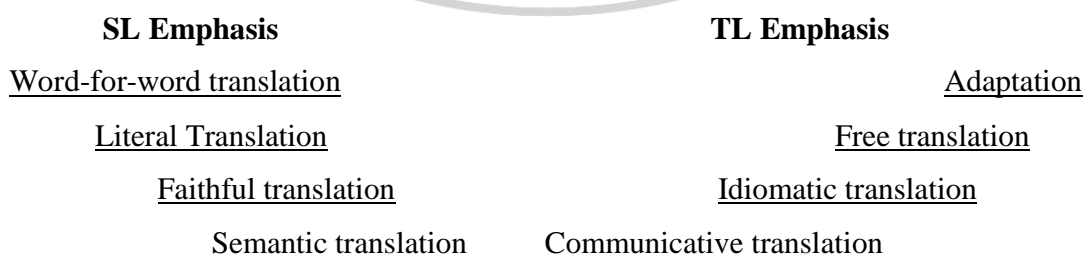
There are the definitions of translation conveyed by some experts. Newmark (1988:5) defines “translation as rendering the meaning of the text into another language in a way that the author intended the text”.

Meanwhile Larson (1984: 3) states that translation is a change of form of speaking a language to refer to the actual words, phrases, clauses, sentences, paragraphs, etc. which are spoken or written. In translation the form of the source language (SL) is replaced by the form of the receptor (target) language (TL).

Based on the experts’ definitions of translation as aforementioned, it is concluded that the translation is a process of activity of transferring the written language (written text) from source language into target language without any changes of the meaning though some forms of syntax have changed.

### 1.2.2 The Translation Method

Newmark (1988:45) defines eight translation methods based on the translation’s intentions and for whom the translation is dedicated (the readership). Four of the eight methods are close to the source language (SL), and four others are close to the target language (TL). He describes the eight methods in the form of a flattered V diagram



In terms of the translation methods that emphasize on the source language, the classifications are discussed as follows:

### 1. Word-for word translation

This is the method where the text is translated singly, word by word without paying attention of the meaning. This is often demonstrated as interlinear translation, with the TL is placed right below the SL. This method is usually used as a gloss in translating a very difficult text. This method is not suitable for common use and translated out of context. For example:

<b>SL</b>	<b>TL</b>
Time run as an arrow	<i>Waktu berlari seperti anak panah</i>

### 2. Literal Translation

In literal translation, the word equivalent for grammatical structure of source text is searched approximately in target language, but for the lexical equivalent is out of context. For example:

<b>SL</b>	<b>TL</b>
It's raining cats and dogs	<i>Hujan kucing dan anjing</i>

### 3. Faithful Translation

Faithful translation is faithful to contextual meaning of source language to be translated into target language by paying attention of the equivalent grammatical

construction and meaning. It attempts to be completely faithful to the intentions and the text-realization of the SL writer. For example:

<b>SL</b>	<b>TL</b>
That is why I am giving you this order.	<i>Itulah sebabnya saya memberi perintah ini.</i>

#### 4. Semantic Translation

In this method, a translator must be faithful with the message which conveyed and it can be added or lessens the word without changing the original meaning conveyed. This method allows the translator's intuition and creativity. For example:

<b>SL</b>	<b>TL</b>
He is a book-worm	<i>Dia adalah orang yang suka sekali membaca</i>

#### 5. Adaptation

Basically, adaptation is the freest method and the closest to the target language. The method is usually used in translating poetry, comedies (play), a themes characters and plots, where theme, character, and plot are preserved. Newmark said, "The SL culture converted to the TL culture and text rewritten." For example:

<b>SL</b>	<b>TL</b>
The early bird catches the worm	<i>Siapa cepat dia dapat</i>

## 6. Free Translation

Free translation is about conveying the content without the manner and the structure of source text. This method usually produces as a paraphrase which much longer than the original. Thus, Newmark assumes this type may be called not translation at all. For example:

<b>SL</b>	<b>TL</b>
I got our old room at Stone Manor	<i>Aku berhasil mendapatkan kamar yang pernah kita tempati di Stone Manor</i>

## 7. Idiomatic Translation

This type of translation is to convey the message or meaning from the source language to the target. It reproduces the message of the source text but tends to distort nuances of meaning by preferring colloquialisms and idioms where these do not exist in the original. For example:

<b>SL</b>	<b>TL</b>
White lie is allowed.	<i>Berbohong demi kebaikan diperbolehkan</i>

## 8. Communicative Translation

This method reproduces contextual meaning so that the content and the language style are acceptable and comprehensible to the reader's mind. It fulfills the principle of communication by considering the readership and the aims of the translation. For example:

## SL

After shampooing, rinse hair thoroughly and massage hair lotion softly into baby's hair and scalp

## TL

*Pijatlah perlahan pada rambut dan kulit kepala bayi setiap kali setelah keramas*

### 1.2.3 The Language Styles

Language styles are the varieties of language used by an individual appropriate to a level of formality. These small variations in language that everyone acquires in normal upbringing can be used to identify us, or the person we are talking to, or the subject we are talking about. (Spolsky, 1998:4).

#### 1.2.3.1 Styles, Dialect and Register

The study of dialects is further complicated by the fact that speakers can adopt different *styles* of speaking. Styles refer to differences in level of formality; you can speak very formally or very informally. When people speak, they choose language variation to exhibit which relationship is dominant at the time. As stated by Wardhaugh (1986:48) the use of style levels is governed by circumstances. The level of formality relate to a variety of factors: The kind of occasion; the various social, age, and other differences that exist between participants; the particular task that is involved, e.g., writing or speaking; the emotional involvement of one or more of the participants. The level of formality may also relate to the role-relationship (e.g., boss/foreman-worker, colleague, and customer-client, etc.)

The speakers or writers use language styles to show the care that they take with their expression. The more formal situation, the more attention we pay to our



language and so the more we are likely to conform to the favored and educated norms in our society (Spolsky, 1998:32).

Dialect can be used to describe differences in speech associated with various social groups or classes, while styles refer to differences in degree of formality. Spolsky (1998:27) says, “dialect is a variety of language used recognizably in a specific region or (a social dialect) by a specific social class.”

Register is another set of language varieties. Register are sets of vocabulary items associated with discrete occupational or social groups (Wardhaugh, 1986:49). Register is marked by a special set of vocabulary associated with a profession or other defined social group.

### **1.2.3.2 Analyzing the Translation of Language Styles in a Dialogue**

In a novel, there are dialogues, which show the interaction between characters. Dialogue is an important part of novel that is to give a sense of time and place, speech patterns, vocabulary, and dialect. In fiction, dialogues are divided into two; direct dialogue and writing dialogue. Direct dialogue is usually used for film that is called subtitling. Writing dialogue is used for short story or novel.

There is a continuum of formality degree from the most formal to the most informal language. Newmark (1988:14) suggests the scale of formality as follows:

- Officialese* ‘The consumption of any nutriments whatsoever is categorically prohibited in this establishment.’  
*Official* ‘The consumption of nutriments is prohibited.’

<i>Formal</i>	'You are requested not to consume food in this establishment.'
<i>Neutral</i>	'Eating is not allowed here.'
<i>Informal</i>	'Please don't eat here.'
<i>Colloquial</i>	'Lay off the nosh.'
<i>Taboo</i>	'Lay off the f**king nosh.'

Newmark (1988:54) puts forward the general properties of a text that have often been described. Those are the tone, the intention of the text, translator's intention, the type of the text, the quality of the writing, the permanent features of the writer (dialect, sociolect, period, sex, age, etc.), the situation linked to the readership, *the degree of formality*, generality or technicality, and emotional tone. Thus the degree of formality should be noticed in translating source language.

Martin Joos (1967) states that there were five styles of English usage that refers to the degree of formality: frozen, formal, consultative, casual, and intimate.

### **1. Frozen Style**

It is the most formal way in language style, is often used for print and public performance, for example in ceremonial occasion (e.g., church services and prayers, preaches, military & governmental occasion), in legal situation and official documents (e.g., state laws). The structure of the sentences is usually long and complete. The characteristic of this style is that the stiffness of the words.

### **2. Formal Style**

Basically, Formal style is similar with Frozen style. The difference is the occasion where the style is used. Formal style is usually used in speech, student book,

newspaper, and discussion in the classroom. This style is used between two or more people who are not close or has intimate relation and to show that there is a distance between them.

### **3. Consultative Style**

This style is placed between formal and informal/casual style. This is used between strangers or distant work colleagues, in other words, people who do not share the same immediate knowledge.

### **4. Casual Style**

This style is used in informal situation or casual for example the conversation between friends and family. It is symbolized by the use of incomplete sentences and elliptical sentences.

### **5. Intimate Style**

This style is used in a conversation between very close friends or family or intimate relations. The sentences are usually short, incomplete and use casual articulation since the addressee had already known the speaker's intention.

The following are examples of reporting a death using the five levels of formality suggested by Martin Joos:

My beloved parent has just passed to his heavenly reward. (frozen)

My dear father has just expired. (formal)

My father has just passed away. (consultative)

My dad has died. (casual)

My old man just kicked the bucket. (intimate)

### **1.3 Research Questions**

In this study the researcher has several questions that will give some guidance to her in conducting the research. The questions are as follows:

1. What are the language styles used by some characters of the novel in their interactions?
2. What is the translation methods used to translate them?

### **1.4 Aims of the Research**

In relation to the above questions, the aims of the study are as follows:

1. To find out the language styles used by some characters in their interactions when they speak.
2. To find out the translation methods used in translating them.

### **1.5 Significance of the Research**

The result of this study is expected to contribute and give some informative input for the students who are interested in studying translation. This research can give information to those who want to carry on another research in the same field. The result of this study would inspire or even trigger the students.

### **1.6 Scope of the Research**

The scope of the study is limited to the selected dialogues from chapter 1 to chapter 23 that are found in the novel 'Digital Fortress' written by Dan Brown,

published in New York (1998) by St. Martin's Press and its Indonesian version 'Digital Fortress (Benteng Digital)' translated by Ferry Halim, published in Jakarta (2006) by PT Serambi Ilmu Semesta.

## **1.7 Research Methodology**

This present research applies research methodology which consists of research design, data collection, and data analysis.

### **1.7.1 Research Design**

The study employs the descriptive qualitative method, since it produces descriptive data from the object of the study. Qualitative analysis can include all kinds of material, even measurements and pictures etc.

The researcher employs the study approach with the reason that qualitative research emphasizes more on effort to get real description.

### **1.7.2 Data Collection**

The data of this research are gathered from:

- a. Original novel entitled *Digital Fortress* written by Dan Brown.
- b. The translation in Indonesian version entitled *Digital Fortress (Benteng Digital)* by Ferry Halim.

### **1.7.2.1 Population and Sample**

Population is divided into two: Sampling population and target population. The sampling population of this research is the whole sentence in the novel, and the target population is the dialogues among characters in the novel.

Sample is the smaller unit in population that will be investigated, taken from the selected dialogues which are most representative and describe accurate data. The steps in sampling process are as follows:

1. There will be 7 selected dialogues taken from the first 23 chapters of all 128 chapters
2. From the whole dialogues there will be 121 items of samples to be analyzed by the researcher in order to find out the translation methods
3. The researcher will takes 16 items of writing dialogues spoken by 9 characters in order to find out the category of language style (level of formality)

### **1.7.3 Data Analysis**

In conducting the research, the researcher classifies the techniques to obtain the data, as follows:

- a) Read the original novel and translated version
- b) List the selected dialogues among characters in the novel from both original and translated version
- c) Identify the translation methods used

- d) Identify language styles used among characters
- e) Interpret the overall data
- f) Draw conclusion based on data

### 1.8 Clarification of Key Terms

- **Novel:** A fictional prose narrative of considerable length, typically having a plot that is unfolded by the actions, speech, and thoughts of the characters. Taken from <http://www.thefreedictionary.com/novel> the free dictionary by Farlex.
- **Style:** Varieties of language used by an individual appropriate to a level of formality. (Spolsky, 1998:125)
- **Character:** Figure presented in a literary work. (klarer, 1998:17)
- **Language Style:** The choice of using language whether formal or informal depends on the circumstances. (Wardhaugh, 1986:48)
- **Translation Methods:** Methods that used to translate a text. According to Newmark (1988:81), “translation methods relates to the whole text.”

### 1.9 Organization of the Paper

Furthermore, the organization of this paper is mainly presented into three chapters as follow:

### **Chapter I: Introduction**

This chapter presents the background of the research, theoretical framework, research questions, aims of the research, significance of the research, scope of the research, research methodology, clarification of terms, and organization of the paper.

### **Chapter II: Findings and Discussions**

The core unit of the research discusses some findings obtained from this study. This chapter reports the data analysis and the discussion.

### **Chapter III: Conclusions and Suggestions**

At the final of the organization of the paper, it reveals some conclusions drawn from the discussion and some suggestions in accordance with research findings.

