CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

This chapter presents the foundation and general overview of the study undertaken which consists of the background of the study, the research questions, aim of the study, the scope of the study, the reason for choosing the topic, the significance of the study, research methodology, the data source, the data collecting and analyzing technique, the clarification of terms, and the organization of the paper.

1.1 Background of the Study

Language is an important part in communication. According to Oxford Advance Learner's Dictionary, '*language is the system of communication in speech and writing that is used by people of particular country'*. It plays the main role in human interrelationship communication when they work with others. It is used to convey message in human mind into utterance.

Besides using utterance (spoken language) as a means of communication, written language is also a part of doing communication. Through written language, the message is conveyed in a more detail and more structure medium. From written language, people can get information to develop their knowledge. This can be found in scientific books, newspaper, magazine and literary works.

Nowadays, many books in Indonesia are written in foreign language, especially English. English is an international language that is used in many part of the world. Most of information about science and technology are written in English. By mastering English, people can get information about science and

technology from the other countries. However, many people in Indonesia are not willing and able to learn English. To solve this problem, translation is very important to give information to the Indonesian readers, who do not really understand English.

Translation is one of the effective ways to understand English easily. According to Hatim and Munday (2004:3), translation "is a phenomenon that has a huge effect on everyday life". Moreover, Larson (1984) states that "translation is basically a change of form. In translation the form of the source language (SL) is replaced by the form of receptor (target) language (TL)". Bassnet (1988:03) says that:

> In order, that the translator is rendering of a source language (SL) text into the target language (TL) so as to ensure that the surface meaning of the two will be approximately similar and the structures of the source language will be preserved as closely as possible but not so closely that the target language structures will be seriously distorted.

In order to achieve a good translation, translator should have knowledge both source and target language. He/she also has to acknowledge the culture of the people who use the source language so that he can translate it to the target language properly. This is regarding to the role of the translator in introducing a certain culture to his readers. In translating texts, a translator should cover the author ideas, thoughts, and message then expresses them in the TL without changing the core of author's message.

In translation, equivalence is the most important element. Catford (1965:21) points out that "the central problem of translation practice is that of

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finding TL translation equivalence. A central task of translation theory is that of defining the nature and condition of translation equivalence." Baker (1992) defines equivalence as the relationship between a source text (ST) and a target text (TT) that has allowed the TT to be considered as a translation of the ST in the first place.

English has its own rules and systems which is different from another language such as in Indonesia language. Because of this fact, equivalent is not always found accurately. To overcome the problems, the translator should be able to select an appropriate translation procedure in order to have a good translation.

Translation procedure (Larson, 1984:163) is "a basic alternative way in which the translator can find the equivalent expression in the receptor language". Newmark (1988) differenciates the procedure and the method of translation. He assumes that translation methods relate to whole texts, while translation procedures are used for sentences and the smaller units of language.

According to Vinay and Darbelnet (in Hatim and Munday 2004:30) the procedures were classified as two methods covering seven procedures, are "(i) direct translation, which covers *borrowing, calque,* and *literal translation*, and (ii) oblique translation, which are *transposition, modulation, equivalence*, and *adaptation*".

In this study, the writer attempts to investigate the translation procedure of noun phrases in a novel. Noun phrase (Cook and Sutter, 1980:35) is a grammatical class consists of a noun or pronoun and any immediate modifiers (the term modifiers refer to any grammatical element, which limits the meaning of

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some others, elements). We can find any types of noun phrases when we read a book or other sources. The structure of noun phrase in English and Indonesian is different.

In novel *Eat Pray Love,* we can find any kinds of noun phrases. Here, the writer wants to know the types of noun phrases found in the novel. Also, she wants to investigate the translation procedures and the quality of translation noun phrase in *Eat Pray Love* and its translation.

1.2 Research Question

Based on the background, the study attempts to answer the following questions:

1. What types of noun phrases are found in the novel *Eat Pray Love*?

2. What procedures are used to translate the noun phrases found in the novel *Eat Pray Love*?

3. How is the quality of translation of noun phrases in the novel *Eat Pray Love* ?

1.3 Aims of the Study

The aims of this study are:

1. To discover the types of noun phrases in Elizabeth Gilbert's novel *Ea*t *Pray Love.*

2. To identify the procedures used in translating noun phrases in the novel *Eat Pray Love.*

3. To find out the quality of the translation of the noun phrases.

1.4 Scope of the Study

In this study, the witer will analyze a novel entitled "Eat Pray Love" and its Indonesian translated version. The study will focus on identifying types of noun phrases found in the novel and the procedures used to translating it. Also this study is purposed to find out the quality of translation the noun phrases.

1.5 Reasons for Choosing the Topic

The reason why this topic is interesting to be discussed is because in reading book, novel or other sources of data, we can find noun phrases. Some people, especially students, are confused in differentiating the word order in head words of the English and the Indonesian noun phrases. This is because English and Indonesian structure are different. It means that in English noun phrases, the head word is head-final position, while in Indonesian the head word is head-initial position. Therefore, the core of the phrase is head word, which is used to determine the meaning in the word class. By means of that reason, this study may help people in Indonesia to understand the sentences by identifying word order and its marker in noun phrases.

1.6 Significance of the Study

The writer chooses a topic relating to the analysis of noun phrase in the novel, the procedures used to translate that noun phrase and the quality of its translation is to give a little help for those who concern about noun phrase in Indonesian and English and how its translation.

The result of this study is expected to identify the English noun phrases and Indonesian noun phrases in the novel. This study also expected to give a clear

explanation about the procedures used by the translator to translate English noun phrase into Indonesian noun phrase as we know that the structure words of English is different with Indonesian. In this case, we would know the problem faced by the translator in translating those noun phrases and how the translator overcomes the problem and make a good translation according to Larson (1984).

In addition, this study is expected to give a fair judgment of the translation of noun phrases done by the translation.

1.7 Research Methodology

According to Fraenkel and Wallen (1993:380) qualitative research is "a research study that investigates the quality of relationship, activities, situations, or materials". They (1993:23) also argue that "descriptive method is a method used to explain, analyze, and classify something through various techniques, survey, interview, questioner, and a test".

Thus, in this study, the writer employed a descriptive qualitative method. This method is used in order to discover, identify, analyze and describe noun phrases and translation procedures used by the translator in translating noun phrases in the novel. Library research is also used in conducting the research in order to find out some theories through a number of books, journal, articles and other sources that have correlation to the topic.

1.8 Data Source

The data source of the study is taken from the novel entitled *Eat Pray Love* written by Elizabeth Gilbert and its translation entitled *Makan Doa Cinta* translated by Silamurti Nugraha.

1.9 Data Collecting and Analyzing Technique

There are several steps in collecting and analyzing data in this study. They are:

1) Reading closely the novel *Eat Pray Love* by Elizabeth Gilbert.

2) Collecting all the noun phrases of selected pages of English version and Indonesian version.

3) Doing library research to get relevant theories.

4) Drawing the items of sample from the data to be analyzed.

5) Analyzing the translation of noun phrases in the selected items of sample from the novel by using the relevant theories.

6) Interpreting the analyzed data to draw a conclusion.

1.10   Clarification of Terms

To avoid misunderstanding, the writer clasifies some terms used in this chapter as follows:

1. Analysis: is the detailed study or examination of something in order to understant more about it. (Oxford Advanced Learner's Dictionary, 2000)

2. Translation: is rendering the meaning of a text into another language in the way the author intended the text. (Newmark, 1988)

3. Translation Procedure: one of the strategies in the translation process that relates to or is used for sentences and smaller units of language within a text. (Newmark, 1988: 81)

4. Noun Phrase: a group of words in a sentence that behaves in the same way as a noun, that is as a subject, an object, a complement, or as the object of a preposition. (Oxford Advanced Learner's Dictionary, 2000)

5. Novel: a story long enough to fill a complete book, in which the character and events are usually imaginary. (Oxford Advanced Learner's Dictionary, 2000)

1.11 Organization of the Paper

This paper is presented in several chapters, noted as follows:

Chapter One: Introduction

This chapter consists of the background of the study, the research questions, the aim of the study, the scope of the study, the reason for choosing the topic, the significance of the study, research methodology, data source, the data collecting and analyzing technique, the clarification of terms, and the organization of the paper.

. Chapter Two: Theoretical Foundation

Chapter II focuses on literature review which provides information to investigate research problems. The theories are focused on definition of translation, Equivalence theory of translation, procedure of translation, criteria of good translation, noun phrase, definition of novel, and previous studies.

Chapter Three: Research Methodology

This chapter presents of the research question, research method, the research subject, the technique of collecting and analyzing data and synopsis of the novel.

Chapter Four: Findings and Discussion

This chapter contains the result of the study that comprises findings followed by the discussion of the data.

Chapter Five: Conclusion and Suggestion

In this last chapter, the conclusion will be drawn and the suggestions will be put by the writer.