

CHAPTER 1

INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background of the Research

Language plays an important role to deliver the message in cross-cultural communication. In this global era, language difference is not a barrier for people to communicate. People can easily find translated oral or written text in the daily activities. For instance, there are many imported books like novels that translated and sold in the bookstore to meet market demand. Translating literary work such as novel is always interesting because novel is the reflection of society, both present, past and future. Novel as a form of communication can make the readers learn about many things, for example about different cultures. Every culture has unique characteristics that make one culture different from the other. When people think about culture, they will also think about the language and how a language used by people from different background. There is a fact that the reader can completely understand the meaning inside novels when they have read it in their own language version. That condition enforced translator to master both source language (SL) and target language (TL) to provide an equivalent translation which is closest to its meaning in the original version.

According to Webster's New Compact Office Dictionary, translation is (1) a translating, (2) writing or speech translated into another language (Agnes, Michael; et.al., 2003). The process of translating here refers to convert a message in the SL into an equivalent meaning in the target language TL. The translator will find some difficulties while translating a text such as idioms, specific words or term which contain cultural gap or distance between the SL and TL. It will be a problem for the reader because the words are unfamiliar with their cultural background. Idioms are easy to detect because it cannot be literally translated. They include slang, idiomatic expressions, common proverbs, similes, metaphors, and another figure of speech. Therefore, understanding idioms are important to comprehend the source language, though it is difficult for a junior translator like the writer.

The translator is expected to provide good and correct translation. While translating text, they will find some aspect that can affect the quality of translation

itself, such as natural condition, religion, class' difference, politic, and social norm. Those conditions can appear in specific cultural words that are unfamiliar in the target language. The translator should try to convey those conditions precisely in order to transfer the closest sense of SL into TL. While translating, translators make a notation as a responsibility of the words that they have been chosen. They are allowed to change the form of language as far as it does not change the meaning of the text. This process is known as annotated translation.

On the other hand, translation is not only a process but also a product of translator work. The translator should also know the target reader of text so they can provide the logical equivalent meaning to avoid biased translation. According to Venuti in Hoed, there are two ideologies of translation. The first one is 'domestication', in which the translation work considered to target language. This ideology provides fluency, transparency, and domestication of translation in order to give readers the closest sense of the original text. The reader can immediately recognize a great thought presented in the original text because the translation works have the closest meaning with their culture and more familiar with their native language. The second one is 'foreignization', in which the translation work considered to the source language. Venuti states that this ideology provides an ethnodeviant pressure on those values to register the linguistics and cultural difference of the foreign text sending reader abroad. In the other words, new term or phrase which is maintained in translation will enrich reader's thought of different culture (Hoed, 2006).

I choose *Geek Girl* novel written by Holly Smale, a British author, as the object of the research. There are some considerations in choosing this novel. The reasons states as follows: (1) this novel was published in 2013 by Harper Collins Publishers and has been becoming a debut novel of *Geek Girl* series; (2) it has been an internationally bestselling in UK (2013), received many awards and got four stars from Goodreads reader which means 90% reader like it (Smale, 2013); (3) this novel tells about Harriet Manner, a 15 years old British girl who targeted as school bully and accidentally change her life from geek to chic after spotted by supermodel agency; (4) this book has been translated into 21 languages but it has never been translated into Indonesian.

1.2 Identification of the Problems

Based on the background above, I identify some specific words or phrases, cultural terms and idiomatic expression that are unfamiliar to the target language culture as the problem of this research. I assume that those specific words or phrases, cultural terms and idiomatic expression may cause errors in translation without annotated translation.

1.3 Limitation of the Problems

According to the identification of the problems above, the problems of this research are limited to some specific words or phrases, cultural terms, and idiomatic expression in *Geek Girl* novel that are unfamiliar to the target language culture. I will provide an equivalent and acceptable translation by applying translation theories which presented in annotated translation from my point of view.

1.4 Formulation of the Problems

Based on the limitation of the problems above, the problems in this research can be formulated as follows.

1. What are the specific words or phrases, cultural terms, and idiomatic expression found in Holly Smale's novel *Geek Girl* that are potential to be annotated into Indonesian?
2. How communicative, idiomatic, and the other translation theories are applied in translating Holly Smale's novel *Geek Girl* into Indonesian to provide an equivalent translation?

1.5 Objectives of the Research

Based on the formulation of the problem above, the objectives of the research can be formulated as follows:

1. To analyze the specific words or phrases, cultural terms, and idiomatic expression in *Geek Girl* novel that are potential to be annotated into Indonesian.
2. To provide an equivalent and acceptable English-Indonesian annotated translation by applying communicative, idiomatic or the other theories of translation.

1.6 Methods of the Research

This research is conducted by using qualitative descriptive approach. In conducting this research, I will use the following steps: reading and comprehending *Geek Girl* novel, finding and marking potential annotated words, classifying the data based on the problem, analyzing and translating the data by applying the theories of translation which include methods, procedures and techniques of translation.

1.7 Benefit of the Research

This research is expected to provide a good equivalence translation in order to help the reader to comprehend the text. It also has benefits for those who are interested in translation studies especially for translators, linguistics student, English teachers, and it is expected to contribute as reference for the future researches on translation studies.

1.8 Systematic Organization of the Research

This writing of term paper uses paper organization. The writer organizes it into four chapters as follows:

CHAPTER 1: INTRODUCTION

In this chapter, the writer explains about background of the research, identification of the problems, limitation of the problems, formulation of the problems, objectives of the research, methods of the research, and benefit of the research about an annotated translation of Holly Smale's *Geek Girl* novel related to theories of translation.

CHAPTER 2: FRAMEWORK OF THE THEORIES

In this chapter, the writer explains about the definition of annotated translation, audience design and need analysis in translation, Newmark's translation theories including methods, procedures, and techniques of translation used in this research.

CHAPTER 3: AN ENGLISH-INDONESIAN ANNOTATED TRANS-

LATION IN HOLLY SMALE’S NOVEL: *GEEK GIRL*

In this chapter, the writer analyses the data to answer the research questions and prove the assumption. The writer finds the words, terms, phrases, sentences and idioms in *Geek Girl* novel that cannot easily translate into Indonesian and potential to be annotated. Then she will apply methods and techniques of translation discussed in Chapter 2 in order to provide equivalent and acceptable translation in the target language.

CHAPTER 4: CONCLUSION

In this chapter, the writer summed up the findings of the research and make conclusion to complete the research.

