

CHAPTER 1

INTRODUCTION

1.1. Background

Novels are one of many types of literary works, and literary works are very interesting to analyze in the field of translation, because in translating, it takes special abilities or a lot of experience about language, culture and habits from the source language to the target language, translating not only literally but it must be equivalent to what is expressed in the source language, in order to get the same vibes while reading it. When it comes to literary works, generally there are always special uses of language that the translator should pay more attention to. The special uses of language vary depending on the authors. To perfectly transfer and express the meanings in the exactly same way, the translators must have good understanding to choose the good equivalence. Therefore, the translators must have good shared-knowledge about the words either in source culture or target culture.

Translation is a complicated task, during which the meaning of the source-language text should be conveyed to the target-language readers. In other words, translation can be defined as encoding the meaning and form in the target language by means of the decoded meaning and form of the source language. Different theorists state various definitions for translation. It is necessary to understand the concept of translation as mentioned by many translation theorists to obtain an overall picture of the translation process. Some of these concepts quoted by (1) Newmark (1988: 5) in his book *A Textbook of Translation: Translation is expressing the meaning of a discourse into other languages such as the discourse intended by the author.*

One of Indonesian translation expert, Hoed in his book *Penerjemahan dan Kebudayaan* ('Translation and Culture') describes "if we were a translator, don't think of *how is this sentence translated?*, but *how is the message in this text expressed in the target language?*"

The right meaning is the most important in translating. as long as the meaning still has the same core, you can change the shape of the language at will. in translating, translators must have very good knowledge on the language of the source and culture of the source language in order to translate well so that the reader has a good understanding.

An annotated translation is a translation which is supported by annotations or notes or explanations in order to deliver logical reasoning on the equivalence chosen. In this research, the writer gives the annotations or notes for his version of the novel chosen (<https://bit.ly/2XxiCfm>, retrieved on 6th August 2020).

In this study, the researcher chose an annotated translation because this translation can be accounted for by the existence of reliable sources listed by the researcher, and this can be related to the novel. The researcher chose this novel because this novel tells about people who are very interested in life in outer space, from that, researcher believes that in this novel there are words, phrases, names of brands and terms that are not understood by the target text readers. Therefore, annotated translation can help solve the problem in this study. What's more, this novel has not been translated into Indonesian, so the researcher believes it can help reduce misunderstandings that are likely to occur when the target text reader reads this novel.

1.2. Identification of the Problem

Based on the background above, the writer identifies the problems in this research are the words, phrases, terms, sentences, and idioms that are not very familiar to the writer's shared-knowledge based on the writer's cultural background and those that have potential to be annotated. The writer assumes he will get good equivalence of the translation by applying the methods and techniques of translation.

At the time readers read a novel in English, they will find some words or phrases that they don't understand the meaning, so, to solve that problem, they will look up to bilingual dictionary or a *Google Translate* to find out the meaning. By using both of them, they perhaps get the meanings, but they cannot be used to translate complex words and phrases. If readers cannot find those meanings, they will be confused in comprehending storyline of novel in English.

Those problems are found in this novel. There are some unfamiliar words and phrases which do not have definition yet in bilingual dictionary. Because lacking of information, the readers hardly understand meaning of those words and phrases. Finding out additional information related to words and phrases are vitally important to find their meanings.

1.3. Limitation of the Problem

Based on the identification of the problem above, the writer decides to limit the problems into those words, phrases, idiom and name of brands that are not very familiar to the writer's shared-knowledge based on the writer's cultural background and those that have potential to be annotated. The writer will apply the methods and techniques of translation in translating those words, phrases and idioms that are potentially annotated in order to the equivalent translation in the target language.

1.4. Formulation of the Problem

Based on the limitations of the problem above, the writer formulates as follows:

- a) What are words or phrases that have potential to be annotated in *See You in the Cosmos* Jack Cheng's Novel?
- b) What are the methods and techniques used in annotated translation of *See You in the Cosmos* Jack Cheng's Novel?
- c) What are the best translation of the words and phrases discussed in *See You in the Cosmos* Jack Cheng's Novel?

1.5. Objective of the Research

Based on the formulation of the problems above, the writer conducts this research for the aims as follows:

- a) To know the words or phrases that potential to be annotated in *See You in the Cosmos* Jack Cheng's Novel.
- b) To know the methods and techniques used in annotated translation of *See You in the Cosmos* Jack Cheng's Novel.
- c) To know the best translation of the words and phrases discussed in *See You in the Cosmos* Jack Cheng's Novel.

1.6. Method of the Research

To conduct this research, the writer use qualitative method, because of their descriptive nature and the need for analysis, referring to data, utilizing existing theories as supporting material. the writer uses several theories from Newmark and Hoed in applying annotation translation. The writer uses annotation translation so that readers of the target language can understand the translation easily and can be justified.

To analyze them, the researcher uses the following steps:

1. Comprehending *See You in the Cosmos* novel.
2. Finding and marking unknown words of SL.
3. Finding information related to unknown words
4. Finding the best method or technique to use.
5. Translating into Target Language after finding the method or technique.

1.7. Benefit of the Research

This research is dedicated to those who are interested in translation studies and the novel readers, because (1) it is expected to contribute to further research on the linguistic approach. (2) make easier for readers to comprehend the novel and minimize errors in interpretation.

1.8. Systematic Organization of the Research

This writing of term paper uses paper organization. The writer organizes it into four sections that consist of 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, objective of the research, methods of the research, and benefits of the research about an annotated translation of Jack Cheng's *See You in the Cosmos* through theories of translation related to the translation studies.

Chapter 2: Framework of the Theories

This chapter consists of the theories by Peter Newmark about methods of translation: *word-for-word translation, literal translation, faithful translation, semantic translation, adaptation, free translation, idiomatic translation, and communicative translation*. This chapter also discusses the techniques of translation described by Hoed in his book, i.e.: *transposition, modulation, descriptive translation, contextual conditioning, footnotes, phonological translation, official translation, borrowing, and cultural equivalent*.

Chapter 3: Annotated Translation of Jack Cheng's *See You in the Cosmos* Novel

In this chapter, the writer examines and analyses the data in order to answer the research questions. The writer finds words, phrases, terms, and expression that are not very common in the target culture and have potential to be annotated. The writer uses methods and techniques of translation discussed in Chapter 2 to get reasonable equivalent and explain them as clear as possible.

Chapter 4: Conclusion

This chapter consists of the writer's conclusion from the analysis of the complete study.