CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background of the Research

One of the most important aspects of human life is language, because it is a tool of communication among people to contribute their ideas. Language is a system of sound symbol which has an arbiter character used by the member of social group to cooperate, to communicate, and to identify them.

Translation is an activity to convert a message or written statement into the same message or statement in one language (Newmark, 1981:7). The ability to translate texts from foreign language becomes important to the text and book translation that is needed because people have to get the information and knowledge as soon as possible instead of spending times to have acquisition of foreign languages (Newmark, 1988:7). By translating, people can get information from a foreign language without having difficulties in receiving it.

English and Indonesian have different culture and which influence the use of its language. Some of English texts are translated into Indonesian vice versa. Hence, it is required the process of translation. Translation is a general term that refers to the removal of reflections and ideas from one Source Language (SL) and Target Language (TL).

In a broader context, translation is viewed as a process of transfer of meaning or message that is similar to the original author intended Source Language (SL) to the Target Language in another language Target Language (TL), so a result of translation must have a correspondence relationship with the source text. Equivalence relations, which are often closely related to the concept of translation, in essence represent something that is problematic because of differences in linguistic aspects (morphological, syntactic, and semantic) and culturally between the Source Language and the Target Language (Nababan 2004: 32). Translation is an activity that involves two languages and two cultures at the same time, greater differences between the Source Language and

the Target Language, in both these aspects, the higher the difficulty level of meaning or message transfer between the two languages (Toury, 2000: 200). For example, the phrase "I lost my money", which when viewed from the structure represents an active sentence, translated into Indonesian, with a passive expression of structure "*Uang saya hilang*" Therefore, the Target Text and the Source Text may not really worth it in all aspects of linguistic and cultural (Rosyid, 2011: 2).

The writer chooses one of the works from Anton Pavlovich Chekhov or usually called Anton Chekhov. Because he is a great writer who is famous of his work of short stories and dramas. He was born and raised in Taganrog, a small port in a small village, Azov Sea, in southern Russia on January 29, 1860. Since childhood, Anton Chekhov has fallen in love with theatre and literature. In March 1880, his first work Strekoza (Стрекоза, "Capung") appeared in the weekly St. Petersburg. He continued to write until his writing matured and gained a reputation as a satire of Russian life. The theme of the story reflects everyday events and small tragedies in the lives of the poor and how they are treated. He brought Russian literature to all stages of the world theatre. One of them is the short story "A blunder" which contains historical stories that have the theme of aspiration, desperation, independence, tradition and marriage. This short story was published in 1860, including a short, light, humorous short story (https://www.biography.com/writer/anton-chekhov, retrieving on July 5, 2020). Then, it was released into an e-book titled "Love and Other Stories" on September 9, 2004 and was last updated on May 25, 2018. His short stories contain many words or phrases that can be translated and analysed according to the method and technique of translation (Rusk, 2004: 19).

In translating English short story, the translator often makes some necessary changes. The changes like reduction, addition, and modification of the short story intrinsic elements that cannot be avoided. When Source Language in the short story is translated into Target Language, it must be not all of the words can be transformed. To find the changes, the short story is written in English,

the translator needs to find the analysis comparison of English text version and Indonesian text version to be analysed in the translating process.

1.2 Identification of The Problem

Based on the background previously stated, the identification of research problem of this topic is the dominant methods and techniques translator uses in short story "*A Blunder*" by Anton Chekhov. Based on the identification of the problem above the writer assumes the best methods and techniques to minimize the gap and make the translation transferred well in achieving equivalent in translation.

1.3 Limitation of the Problem

From the identification of the problem exposed above, we get the broad dimension of the problem. This study is limited to the methods description that chosen by the translator in the Source Text into the Target Text. Thus, an assessment of the extent methods is successful or not by achieving the translation goal. Firstly, the writer is reading the short story and finding the translation method. Reading the short story is the only way to find what method is uses from Source Text into Target Text. Secondly, the writer has to find the translation equivalence used in "A Blunder" short story.

1.4 Formulation of the Problem

Based on the above limitation of the problem, then the research problems can be formulated as follows:

1. What are the translation methods used in "A Blunder" short story by Anton Chekhov?
2. What are the translation equivalence found in "A Blunder" short story by Anton Chekhov?

1.5 Objectives of the Problem

This study is conducted to determine the methods, techniques, and equivalence translation. The writer needs some of theories to solve the analysis process. Reference is very important for the writer to achieve research objectives. The objectives of this study are:

1. To find out the translation methods used in "A Blunder" short story by Anton Checkhov.
2. To find out the translation equivalence found in "A Blunder" short story by Anton Chekhov.

1.6 Methods of the Research

Based on the objective of the research above, the writer uses qualitative method. Qualitative method is a broad term that can be applied to a range of research approach that have their theoretical origins in a range of disciplines, include anthropology, sociology, philosophy, social psychology and linguistics. The analysis by collecting data which is the linguistics text of the text of short story entitled A Blunder by Anton Chekhov as the main source and supported by some translation that is connected with suitable definition or theory as the secondary source, which is a method that is in the collection of the data from the books, articles, or from the Internet. Thus, the writer is required to read textbooks related to the research, and find some more method through translator of the short story to equivalence Source Text into Target Text to the research data. Then the authors organize and arrange them in order to strengthen this method.

1.7 Benefit of the Research

This study is expected by the writer to the readers, students, and other researchers to use more than one method in translating the short story and to achieve equivalence in translation. The readers can achieve the correct, equivalence, and comprehensible translation between Source Language (SL) and Target Language (TL).

1.8 Systematic Organization of the Research

Paper organization is used for this research. The paper organization is explained as follow:

CHAPTER 1 : INTRODUCTION

    Chapter one explains about the background of the research, identification of problem, limitation of problem, formulation of problem, objective of problem, method of research, benefit of research and systematic organization of the research.

CHAPTER 2 : FRAMEWORK OF THE THEORIES

    Chapter two explains some theories of translation such as translation methods and techniques of translation. Those mentioned theories will support this research.

CHAPTER 3: ENGLISH – INDONESIAN TRANSLATION METHODS IN THE SHORT STORY "A BLUNDER" BY ANTON CHEKHOV

    Chapter three examines the data in order to answer the formulation of problem mentioned the chapter one. The analysis will be examined through theories mentioned in chapter two.

CHAPTER 4: CONCLUSION

    Chapter four concludes the analysis of this research also give suggestion.

ENCLOSURES: ATTACHMENTS

    The chapters above are followed by references, scheme of the research, poster of the research, curriculum vitae, and other required attachment.