CHAPTER 1
INTRODUCTION

1.1. Background of the Problem

Literary works such as novel besides as a media for an author to tell a story, it could also work as a media for culture transfer. Every author comes from different background and culture, and usually it would appear in their story, either as a main background of the story or as an introduction for the character in the story. An author would intendedly use either their culture or other culture in their novel, such as local language, a tradition, communication style, belief, etc., and this could be a source of learning a culture through literary works. For people from different culture and language to be able to enjoy and learning the novel, a translation process is needed.

Translation process for literary works is crucial, because through this process we would present the ideas, stories and cultures to other people from completely different language. In addition, the translator could not change the concept and style of the novel, even though the translator encounters the problems in the translation process such as the differences in the culture. The translator needs to find the equivalence of the Source Language such as local language, formal and informal language, diction and etc., so the readers from different language could understand them.

It could be a successful translation of the novel, if the translated version does not lose the style of the original novel, and the readers could understand the story. To be able to present a good and acceptable translation, translation strategies and equivalence are needed. What the translator will do if they are encountered Source Language such as local language in the novel and translate it into Target Language? Will the translator change it completely or try to find an equivalence in the Target Language? All of them is challenging.

Translator needs plenty of knowledge of Source Language to be able to find the equivalence that match or acceptable to Target Language, in order to achieve the result of translation that not only changes the language from the Source

Language into the Target Language, but also manages to deliver the message and maintain the style of the novel.

The problem is the process of translation usually would be under the pressure of the deadline and the capacity of pages, this condition makes the translator has short amount of time to do a research and gather all the sources for translating, so the strategy of translation is important, which strategy best to translate Source Language in the novel and which equivalence that suitable to Target Language.

With regard to this condition, I interested in conducting the research about translation strategies and equivalence to literary works, in the novel titled "*Laut Bercerita*" by Leila S. Chudori in Bahasa Indonesia, and the English version "The Sea Speaks His Name" translated by John H. McGlynn.

1.2. Identification of the Problem

According to the background of the study, I identify some problems, as follows: the first problem is the difference in grammatical structures in Bahasa Indonesia as the Source Language and in English as the Target Language. I need to examine and comprehend the differences and find the equivalence to the Target Language.

The second problem is the difference in culture in Source Language and Target Language. We all know that every culture is different, no culture is alike. Bahasa Indonesia uses various words and phrases in the form of local language, informal language, poems, etc. I need to use the right translation strategies to find the equivalence to English.

1.3. Limitation of the Problem

Based on the identification of the problem above, I limit this research to explain about translation strategies and equivalence found in "*Laut Bercerita*" novel by Leila S. Chudori in Bahasa Indonesia, and in "The Sea Speaks His Name" in English. Therefore, I choose on the words and phrases found in the mentioned novel.

1.4. Formulation of the Problem

Based on the limitation of the problem mentioned above, so the formulation of the problems in this research is as follows:

1. What are the words and phrases found in "*Laut Bercerita* (The Sea Speaks His Name)" Novel by Leila S. Chudori from Bahasa Indonesia to English?

2. What is the translation strategies found in words and phrases in "*Laut Bercerita* (The Sea Speaks His Name)" Novel by Leila S. Chudori from Bahasa Indonesia to English?

3. What is the translation equivalence found in words and phrases in "*Laut Bercerita* (The Sea Speaks His Name)" Novel by Leila S. Chudori from Bahasa Indonesia to English?

1.5. Objective of the Research

Based on the formulation of the problems mentioned above, the objectives of this research are as follows:

1. To find words and phrases in "*Laut Bercerita* (The Sea Speaks His Name)" Novel by Leila S. Chudori from Bahasa Indonesia to English.

2. To find translation strategies to words and phrases in "*Laut Bercerita* (The Sea Speaks His Name)" Novel by Leila S. Chudori from Bahasa Indonesia to English.

3. To find the translation equivalences to words and phrases in "*Laut Bercerita* (The Sea Speaks His Name)" Novel by Leila S. Chudori from Bahasa Indonesia to English.

1.6. Method of the Research

This research will be conducted in qualitative approach. Lodico, Spaulding and Voegtle (2010, p.112) state that qualitative research is characterized by flexible, naturalistic methods of data collection and usually does not use standardized instruments as its major data source. As for the method, I will use content analysis method. Bauer (as cited in Krippendorff, 2004) describes

content analysis inferring answers to particular research questions from their texts. The object of this research are novels in Bahasa Indonesia titled "*Laut Bercerita*" by Leila S. Chudori published in Jakarta by Kepustakaan Populer Gramedia in 2017 with total pages of the novel are 379 pages, and the English version translated by John H. McGlynn titled "The Sea Speaks His Name" published in Singapore by Penguin Random House SEA in 2020 with total pages of the translated novel are 308 pages.

The data analysis of this research is as follows: 1) I will read the novels; 2) I will find the data in the form of words and phrases from Source Language and Target Language in Bahasa Indonesia and English; 3) I will classify and analyze the data based on translation strategies and translation equivalence in order to answer the research questions.

1.7. Benefit of the Research

The research is expected to be able to give some advantages for other students, the school and other researchers. This research could enrich our knowledge about how the translator, which come from different cultures, solved the problems in the form of words and phrases found in the Source Language using strategies of translation and find the acceptable equivalence to the Target Language.

1.8. Systematic Organization of the Research

In order to give clear organization of the research and as guidance for the readers to understand the whole study, the paper organization is explained as follow:

CHAPTER 1   : INTRODUCTION

          Chapter one explains about the background of the problem, identification of problem, limitation of problem, formulation of problem, objective of the

research, method of the research, benefit of the research and systematic organization of the research about strategies of translation and equivalence.

CHAPTER 2 : FRAMEWORK OF THE THEORIES

Chapter two consists of the theories about translation strategies and equivalence of translation.

CHAPTER 3 : TRANSLATION EQUIVALENCE AND STRATEGIES IN "*LAUT BERCERITA* (THE SEA SPEAKS HIS NAME)" NOVEL BY LEILA S. CHUDORI.

Chapter three examines the data in order to answer the formulation of the problem in chapter one. I figure out the process of translation from Source Language in Bahasa Indonesia to Target Language in English, which strategies are applied and also the equivalence in the translated novel.

CHAPTER 4 : CONCLUSION

Chapter four consists of the conclusion on the analysis of the complete study.

ENCLOSURES : ATTACHMENTS

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