CHAPTER 1
INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background of the research

Literary works always seem appealing to be analyzed in translation field. Literary works including novel, poetry, drama, etc., are always interesting to be translated, because it needs different skills to translate literary works. To translate literary works, translators must have good skills and/ or comprehension to understand what are meant in the novel and transfer them into the target language. Not only do translators transfer or express the meanings into the target language, but the translators also need to keep what make the novels good to read.

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.

There are some definitions of translation according to some translation experts. Nida and Taber (1974: 12) state that translating consists of reproducing in the receptor language (RL) the closest natural equivalent of the source language (SL) message, first in terms of meaning, and secondly in terms of style. Newmark (1988: 5) defines translation as "rendering the meaning of a text into another language in the way that the author intended the text".

Based on those definitions, it can be concluded that translating is a way of transferring the message or meaning from source language (SL) to target language (TL) with the close and logical equivalent.

Newmark (1988: 5) describes translation can also be considered complicated, artificial and fraudulent, since by using another language you are pretending to be someone you are not. Therefore, we have to see text as something that has dynamics and is not only static.

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?*"

In translating, meaning is what really matters. You can change the form of the language as long as the meaning is transferred. Translators must have good knowledge about both of source

language and target language so the implicit meanings from source language can be equivalently transferred to the target language.

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 her translation version of the novel chosen. In conducting this research, not only does the writer aim to apply the theories of translation studied, but also to be responsible for her own version of translation.

The writer chooses Danielle Steel's novel entitled *A Perfect Life* for this annotated translation research. This 363-page novel consists of seventeen chapters. It was first published on January 1st, 2014 by Delacorte Press.

There are some considerations why the writer chooses *A Perfect Life* by Danielle Steel. The reasons are in the following ways: (1.) the novel was published in 2014 by Random House Publishing Group. It is still a new novel, and as far as the writer of this research has found there is no translation for this novel.; (2.) this novel tells about Blaise McCarthy who is an icon in the world of television news, asking the tough questions and taking on the emotionally charged issues of world affairs and politics with courage and insight. She is also a single mother whose daughter is suffering from diabetes. From all the dictions and plot contained in this novel, there might be chances to do annotated translation.; (3.) due to *Detik.com (https://hot.detik.com/art/2658611/novel-danielle-steel-jadi-buku-terlaris-di-amerika-serikat, published in 2014)*, this novel is stated as best-selling book in United States.; (4.) the writer of this novel, Danielle Steel, is an American novelist, currently the best selling author alive and the fourth bestselling fiction author of all time, with over 800 million copies sold.

1.2 Identification of the Problems

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 she will get good equivalence of the translation by applying the methods and techniques of translation.

1.3 Limitation of the Problems

To make the research more directional, focused, and not too large, the writer limits the problems into those 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 will apply the methods and techniques of translation in translating those words, phrases, terms, sentences, and idioms that are potentially annotated in order to the equivalent translation in the target language.

1.4 Formulation of the Problems

Based on the background above, the writer formulates the problems as follows:
1. What are the methods used in annotated translation of Danielle Steel's *A Perfect Life* Novel?
2. What are the techniques used in annotated translation of Danielle Steel's *A Perfect Life* Novel?

1.5 Objective of the Research

Based on the formulation of the problems, the writer conducts this research for the aims as follows:
1. to know the methods used in annotated translation of Danielle Steel's *A Perfect Life* Novel.
2. to know the techniques used in annotated translation of Danielle Steel's *A Perfect Life* Novel.

1.6 Methods of the Research

The research is conducted through qualitative descriptive approach. In conducting the research, the writer also uses the translation method by Newmark, communicative translation. *Communicative* translation is used because the writer wants to get contextual meanings of the original that both content and language are acceptable to the target readers. The writer uses *paraphrase* because the writer wants to express as well as it is expressed in source language, and avoid the words to sound weird or awkward if they are translated literally, especially when it comes to an idiom. The writer also uses *contextual conditioning* technique to add additional information for those words such as proper names, and name of people. The writer will read the novel carefully and comprehend what the novel tells about. The writer will give annotation for the translation that

is not the literal meaning and explain why the writer translates the way like that by applying the theories of translation learnt. The theories of translation include methods and techniques of translation. The writer will find a way and solution for the words that are not familiar to her. The writer may stop until she has found enough data to collect.

1.7   Benefit of the Research

This research is dedicated not only to the department, but also to the young and/or professional translators, English teachers, and study of linguistic learners especially those who are interested in translation studies, as it is highly expected to be able to contribute to the recent and future researches on linguistic approaches particularly translation studies.

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 Danielle Steel's *A Perfect Life* Novel 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*; and the theories by Nida and Taber about three procedures of translation: *analysis, transfer* and *restructuring*. 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 Danielle's Steel *A Perfect Life* 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, procedures, 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.