CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background of the Study

The study of translation has become an important aspect of linguistics analysis. The disciplines of translation allow the people of different languages to communicate and understand each other. When they have difficulty in understanding another language, they need what it is called translation. Thus their language (source language) must be translated into another language (target language).

Massey (2009:25) defines translation as the process that allows the transfer of sense from one language to another, rather than the transfer of the linguistic meaning of each word. Therefore, the goal of translation is the equivalence bytranslatingmeaninginstead of translating structure due to the fact that translating source language by its structure is mostly not appropriate with the sense of the target language. A translator must be able to master both source language and target language to achieve the equivalence in translation. Thus the first point in translation is transferring of meaning, and the second is structure.

The other aspect of translation is the style or structure. Each language has its own structural aspects that support the text in the language create coherence. Since coherence is a semantic concept, one structural aspect of coherence is cohesion (Halliday and Hasan, 1976). According to Halliday andHasan (1976:4), cohesion occurs where the interpretation of some element in the discourse is dependent on that of another. The types of cohesion are divided into lexical cohesion and grammatical cohesion.Lexical cohesion copes with reiteration and collocation, while grammatical cohesion copes with reference, ellipsis, and conjunction. Ellipsis is one aspect of cohesion in discourse, particularly grammatical cohesion.Thus translation of ellipses is included in grammatical cohesion.

The topic of the present study is strategies for ellipsis translation in phrase level from English into Indonesian. Ellipsis is the omission of elements normally required by the grammar which the speaker or writer assumes are obvious from the context and therefore need not be raised. (McCarthy, 1991:43) Ellipsis is distinguished by the structure having some missing element. English has generally three types of ellipsis. Those are nominal, verbal, and clausal. It can be analyzed in dialogue between two or more speakers. Since the missing elements are recognized

in the structure, it can be said that the missing elements are parts of the phrases that constitute the structure of a clause or sentence.

In translating source language, there will always be non-equivalence problems found in the process. The problems are on the ambiguity of the source language and the problem of lexical and structural mismatches. The translator must look for other words to translate the source language if they face such problems.

The focus of the study is to analyze the types of ellipsis in phrase level, translation of ellipsis from a source language (SL) into a target language (TL) in phrase level, and strategies used in translating ellipsis in phrase level. The data for the study is taken from a novel entitled *Prada and Prejudice* written by Mandy Hubbard. The novel is chosen as the data because the English version of the novel has a lot of expression of ellipsis in phrase level and it is available in two languages, both English (source language) and Indonesian (target language). Thus it is interesting to translate ellipsis into Indonesian and to know whether the translation has the same structure. Some questions have emerged relating to this analysis due to the lack of research about translation of ellipsis on linguistics at Universitas 17 Agustus 1945 Surabaya. This research is made by considering that the topic is an important source and it is the first research at Universitas 17 Agustus 1945 Surabaya to studyabout translation of ellipsis.

1.2 Statements of the Problem

Based on the background of the study above, the writer formulates the problem statements as follows:

1. What types of ellipsis in phrase level which are used in source language in Mandy Hubard's *Prada and Prejudice*?
2. What are the translations of ellipsis in phrase level from English into Indonesian in Mandy Hubard's *Prada and Prejudice*?
3. What are the strategies of translating ellipsis in phrase level in Mandy Hubard's *Prada and Prejudice*?

1.3 Objectives of the Study

Related to the previous questions, the objectives of the study are formulated as follows:

1. To find out the types of ellipsis in phrase level which are used in source language in Mandy Hubard's *Prada and Prejudice.*

2. To find out the translation of ellipsis in phrase level from English into Indonesian in Mandy Hubard's *Prada and Prejudice.*
3. To find out the strategies of translating ellipsis in phrase level in Mandy Hubard's *Prada and Prejudice.*

1.4   Scope and Limitation

The scope of the study focuses on translation and grammatical cohesion. The writer limits the analysis on the types of ellipsis in phrase level, the translation of ellipsis in phrase level, and the strategies of translating ellipsis in phrase level found in Mandy Hubard's *Prada and Prejudice.*

1.5   Significance of the Study

The writer expects that this study would be useful for the readers. Also, it can give information for those who want to study further about translation especially translation of ellipsis in phrase level.

1.6   Organization of the Study

The study consists of five chapters. The first chapter is the introduction which consists of background of the study, statements of the problem, objectives of the problem, scope and limitation, significance of the study, and organization of the study. The second chapter deals with review of related literature. The third chapter discusses about research method which explains about research design, source of the data, instrument of the research, data collection procedure, and data analysis procedure. The fourth chapter presents the analysis and finding. The last chapter is the conclusion which contains the summary of this research.