

CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

1.1. Background of the Study

Translation is one of the most critical jobs in modern society. It is no longer just the process of translating words, but it has involved into the transformation of meaning and intentions. According to Newmark (1988), translation is rendering the meaning of a text into another language in the way that the author intended the text. Common sense tells people that this ought to be simple, as one ought to be able say something as well in one language as in another. Furthermore, translation is a general term referring to the transfer of thoughts and ideas from one language to another, whether the language is in written or total form, whether the languages have established orthographies or not, or whether one or both languages is based on signs, as with signs of the deaf. (Brislin, 1976:1)

The process of translation between two different written languages involves the translator changing an original written text (the source text) in the original verbal language (the source language or SL) into a written text (the target text) in a different verbal language (the target language or TL). Translation has several types for identifying the class of words analyzed in its application. Based on Jakobson, translation is distinguished into 3 types that is, intralingual (rewording or paraphrasing within one language), interlingual (rewording or paraphrasing between two languages), and intersemiotic (rewording or paraphrasing between sign systems). It is interlingual translation that has been the focus of translation studies. More specifically, when addressing the thorny problem of equivalence in meaning between words in different languages, he immediately stresses the fact that there can be no full equivalence between two words (Jakobson, 1959:114)

Panou (2013) stated that the concept of equivalence can be said to hold a central position in translation studies. Nevertheless, it has been a rather controversial one, causing many heated debates among translators as to its nature, definition and applicability.

According to Baker (1992: 6-12) addresses the vexing issue of equivalence by adopting a more neutral approach when she argues that equivalence is a relative notion because it is influenced by a variety of linguistic and cultural factors. In particular, there are kinds of equivalence, that is, at the level of word, phrase, grammar, text and pragmatics. Hence, terms such as grammatical, textual and pragmatic equivalence come up. Furthermore, a distinction is made between word-level and above-world-level equivalence.

Not all translated languages are also equivalent. There are also some non equivalence events in the SL to TL translation. According Barker, non equivalence in world level means that the target language has no equivalence for a word which occurs in the source text (Baker, 1992:20). She also said that different kinds of non-equivalence require different strategies. The non-equivalence also has some common problem, such as:

- a. Culture-specific concepts
- b. The source-language concept is not lexicalized in the target language
- c. The source-language words is semantically complex
- d. The source and target languages make different distinctions in meaning.
- e. The target language lacks a super ordinate
- f. The target language lacks a specific term (hyponym)
- g. Differences in physical or interpersonal perspective
- h. Difference in expressive meaning
- i. Differences in form
- j. Differences in frequency and purpose of using specific forms
- k. The use of loan words in the source text

There are some strategies which can be used by a professional translator. These are the strategies according to Baker (1992: 26-38): translation by more general word; translation by a more neutral/ less expressive word; translation by cultural substitution; translation using a loan word plus explanation; translation by paraphrase related word; translation by unrelated word; translation by omission; and translation by illustration.

One interesting aspect of translation is the fact that the consideration of transfer of meaning is more important than the transfer of the style of the source

language. This concept can be very true especially when the style of language to be transferred involves a form of speech act. The basic idea of speech act is that when producing an utterance, the speaker is at the same time doing or acting something, and that the speaker's intended meaning in his/her utterance may not always correlate to the common function of the utterance.

A speech act set is a combination of individual speech acts that, when produced together, comprise a complete speech act (Murphy and Neu, 1996). For instance, in the case of a refusal, one might appropriately produce three separate speech acts: (1) an expression of regret, "I'm so sorry," followed by (2) a direct refusal, "I can't come to your graduation," followed by (3) an excuse, "I will be out of town on business" (Chen, 1996). The speech act set is similar to the speech event, which takes into account the speech acts of all interlocutors (Scollon and Scollon, 2001).

According to Chen 1996 (noted in Tanck 2004), the speech act of refusal occurs when a speaker directly or indirectly says no to a request or invitation. Refusal is a face-threatening act to the listener/ requestor/ inviter, because it contradicts his or her expectations, and is often realized through indirect strategies. Thus it requires a high level of pragmatic competence. Semantic formula is used to analyze speech act of refusal (refusing requests, invitation, offer and suggestions. Direct refusal (i.e., "No") is not a common strategy for any subjects. Refusal is significant in maintaining the relationship because people must say "No" directly or indirectly toward request, demand, command, offer, invitation or suggestion. In conducting refusal, people should pay attention to the form of refusal because expressing refusal has a possibility of offending the listener.

The topic of the present study is translation of refusal from English into Indonesian. Translating refusal expressions is not that easy. Refusal expressions in a literary work are formed in many shapes, so that the translator from SL to TL must understand the translation of refusal expressions. It is usually acceptable that the target gets different meaning. The purpose of this study is to analyze whether refusal expressions in novel can be translated equivalently from English into Indonesian and has the same meaning as the source language.

The aim of the research is to analyze translation of English Refusal expression into Indonesian in John Green's *Paper Towns*. The writer wants to

know the differences of refusal expressions in English (SL) and Indonesian (TL). Besides that, to translate the refusal expressions, the writer use Semantics approach to examine it. Refusal expression is a part of speech act and it is discussed in Semantics in detail.

On the basis of the explanation above, the writer wants to explore more about translation of refusal expressions in John Green's *Paper Towns*. The writer is interested to choose the novel because of the content of the novel. The interesting point of the novel is the relationship between the characters. In addition, the writer also wants to study more about the strategies that are used by the translator when he/she translated it into target language.

To prove the originality of the study, the writer presents the previous research studies. In the previous study, there were several studies which used "Refusal Expression" found in literary works, especially novels as the topic, they are Politeness Strategy on Refusal Expression in Stephen King's *Carrie* (Elsafitri, 2016), in her thesis, she discussed about the politeness strategy on refusal expression using sociolinguistics and semantics approach. Further, the previous study comes from a thesis which discusses about the translation of refusal entitled *An Analisis of Sentences which Present Refusal Expression and the Set (Refusal Set) in 'The Deception Point' and Its Impact toward the Translation Quality* (Rusjayanti, 2015). She discussed about the types of refusal and the translation of refusal expressions and its impact toward the quality of translation.

After reviewing the existing literature, the writer needs to do a research that can be different from the previous studies, so in this research, the writer uses Translation and Speech Act of Refusal Expressions to examine the data. To do this research, the writer needs a data, so the writer chooses a literary work, especially novel entitled *Paper Towns* which is written by John Green. This novel is a best-novel for the teen-lit category and the author is known as a best-seller writer. This research is to give an understanding to the students who want to study more about the translation of refusal expressions from English into Indonesian.

1.2. Statements of the Problem

Based on the idea which is described in the Background of the Study above, so the thesis writer formulates the question as follows:

1. What are the types of refusal expressions which can be found in the English text of John Green's *Paper Towns*?
2. What are the strategies used to translate refusal expression in John Green's *Paper Towns*?

1.3. Objectives of the Problem

According to the statements of the problem above, it can be stated that general objectives of the study are:

1. Figuring out the types of Refusal Expression in John Green's *Paper Towns*.
2. Figuring out the strategies used to translate Refusal Expression in John Green's *Paper Towns* from English (SL) into Indonesian (TL).

1.4. Significance of the Study

This study is expected to be useful in giving some additional information about types of refusal expression, and the translation strategies of refusal expressions from English into Indonesian. In this study, the writer examines types of refusal expression, the translation strategy refusal expression in *Paper Towns*. Many previous studies about refusal have done of researcher, yet the writer hopes this study could be the measure for the next research. Furthermore, the writer contributes the substance of the study to all student of English Department at University of 17 Agustus 1945 Surabaya in particular and to all English learners in general. The study hopefully will be useful for those who have desire to study more about translation of refusal expressions from English into Indonesian.

1.5. Scope and Limitation of the Study

This study is mainly intended to discuss translation, but it is limited on refusal expressions which are found in the Indonesian (TL) text of *Paper Towns*, and the strategies used to translate Refusal Expressions.

1.6. Organization of the Study

This study is divided into five chapters. Chapter one is introduction that covers the background of the study, statement of the problem, objective of the study, significant of the study, scope and limitation, and organization of the study. Then, chapter two consists of review of related literature. The writer explains the theory used in this research. Chapter three contains of research Semantics: Speech Act & Types: Refusals in English design, source of the data, data collection and data analysis. The analysis of the novel taken from John Green entitled *Paper Towns* is presented in chapter four. The conclusion of the whole analysis is presented in chapter five.