

CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background of the Study

Translation has become a challenging activity for translators who do not favor of arduous work. It is because transferring meaning from a source language to a target language will be difficult if there is no understanding about theory of translation. Catford (1965:20) states that translation is the replacement of textual material in one language (SL) by equivalent textual material in another language (TL). In addition, translation is rendering the meaning of a text into another language in the way that the author intended the text (Newmark1987:5). The message from the source language must be transferred into the target language clearly.

The problem dealing with translation is the difficulties of finding target language equivalence. The translators must choose whether they should translate literally or freely. According to Baker (1992:20), non-equivalence at word level means that the target language has no direct equivalence for a word which occur in source language. She cites also that there are some common problems of non-equivalence which also require different strategies, 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

With the differences between the source language and the target language and the possibility of some problems that maybe occur, the translators ought to use some strategies to be able to transfer the message from the source language into the

target language equivalently. According to Baker (1992:26), a professional translator will not translate a source language into a target language explicitly as it is difficult to find equivalent translation in target language. She also mentions some strategies that can be used, such as:

- a. Translation by a more general word (superordinate)
- b. Translation by a more neutral or less expressive word
- c. Translation by cultural substitution
- d. Translation using a loan word or loan word plus explanation
- e. Translation by paraphrase using a related word
- f. Translation by paraphrase using unrelated words
- g. Translation by omission
- h. Translation by illustration

From this idea of translation, it is interesting to analyze the translation of derived noun as head of noun phrase and what strategy is used to translate English noun phrase with derived noun as its head into Indonesia. Based on Quirk et al (1985:62), noun phrases consist of a head, which is typically a noun, and of the elements which (either obligatory or optionally) determine the head and (optionally) modify the head, or complement another element in the phrase. In addition, Tandiana (2015) states that in Indonesian noun phrases are commonly expanded at the back of the head. In Indonesian noun phrases, the head comes before the other word(s), while in English it can be both ways. In accordance with Mc-Carthy (2002:50-51), most of derived noun from verb and adjective are added by suffixes. Indeed, all verbs can form nouns with it irrespective of whatever other suffixes they may use. There are some suffixes used to derive nouns from verb, such as *-ance*, *-ence*, *-ment*, *-((a)t)ion*, *-al*, and *-er* and here are also some suffixes that produce derived noun based on adjective: *-ity*, *-ness*, and *-ism*.

To get more information, the writer presents some previous research studies about the translation of English noun phrase into Indonesia. Krisetyawati (2010) in her study entitled *An Error Analysis on The Translation of English Noun Phrases into Indonesian of the Fifth Semester Students of the English Department of Teacher Training and Education Faculty, Sebelas Maret University in the Academic Year 2009/2010*, states that there are some difficulties in transferring English noun phrase into Indonesia. In addition, according to Yuwono (2010) in his study on *Contrastive Analysis Of English and Indonesian Noun Phrase*, the difficulty is not only that nearly all the modifiers in the Indonesian NPs come after the noun head, but partly because sometimes the modifier in the English NP is in the form of one word or a phrase, but in its Indonesian equivalent the modifier may or should appear as a

clause. Accordance with Arantis (2014) in her study entitled A Study of Noun Phrase Structure In Indonesia Translation from English Noun Phrase In “Enid Blyton’s The First Term At Malory Towers”, there are two kinds of noun phrase. It is the similar structure and different structure of noun phrase in the source language.

This research is different from the previous studies above in the data. This research uses data of noun phrase with derived noun as head which is found in an academic text, *Principles of Language Learning and Teaching, Fifth Edition* (Brown: 2007). The data is chosen because the translation of the book is difficult to understand. The factor that makes it hard to understand is because most of the book is translated textually. The aim of this research is to know the changes of Indonesian noun phrase construction and to investigate translation strategies used for translating derived nouns as head of noun phrase from English into Indonesia. In this case, the research will focus on derived nouns as the head of noun phrase. The data are taken randomly to represent.

1.2 Statements of the Problem

Dealing with research, the writer wants to know the translation strategies of noun phrases with derived nouns as head from English to Indonesia.

1. What are the changes of Indonesian noun phrase construction in “*Principles of Language Learning and Teaching, Fifth Edition*” by H. Douglas Brown?
2. What are the translation strategies used for translating derived nouns as head of noun phrases from English into Indonesia in “*Principles of Language Learning and Teaching, Fifth Edition*” by H. Douglas Brown?

1.3 Objectives of the Study

1. To know the changes of Indonesian noun phrase construction found in “*Principles of Language Learning and Teaching, Fifth Edition*” by H. Douglas Brown.
2. To investigate the translation strategies used for translating derived nouns as head of noun phrase from English into Indonesia in “*Principles of Language Learning and Teaching, Fifth Edition*” by H. Douglas Brown.

1.4 Scope and Limitation

The scope of this research is translation strategies of English NP into Indonesian. The study is limited in the discussion on derived nouns as head of noun phrase with the constructions Pre-Headed Modifier (HM) + Head, Head + Post- Headed Modifier (HM), and Pre- Headed Modifier (HM)+ Head + Post-Headed Modifier (HM). That are found in “*Principles of Language Learning and Teaching, Fifth Edition.*”

1.5 Significance of the Study

This research shows the strategies of translation of noun phrase with derived nouns as head and the changes of Indonesian noun phrase constructions which are found in academic textbook. The writer expects that the result of the study can shed further light on translation strategies used for translating derived nouns as head of noun phrase from English into Indonesian.

1.6 Organization of the Study

The research is divided into five chapters. Chapter I is the Introduction which deals with background of the study, statement of the problem, objective of the study, scope and limitation of the study, significance of the study, and organizing of the study. Chapter II contains of the review of the study. Chapter III is the research method. Chapter IV is the result and discussion on the analysis of the changes of Indonesian noun phrase construction and translation strategies used in translating noun phrases with derived noun as head. Chapter V deals with the conclusion of the discussion.