CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

1.1. Background of Study

English is an international language. Most of the international information is using English in order for everyone to understand. Not only formal information, many information about celebrities and even books are written in English and those information and books are spread all over the world. For this reason, most of the countries in the world determine that English is a must-learn subject in schools. But the fact is, humans cannot learn foreign language without knowing the meaning in their native language. By not knowing the meaning, they might misunderstand, especially when reading a book, they will not receive what message the author wants to convey inside their book. This is the reason why translation is needed.

According to Newmark (1988), translation is to render the meaning of a text into another language in the way that the author intended the text. This means that the translator should not change the meaning that the author is trying to intend to the reader (p. 5). Meanwhile, on the other hand, another expert, Nida and Taber (1982) stated that translating consists in reproducing in the receptor language the closest natural equivalent of the source language message. To simply put, the translator should find the most natural and also

closest equivalent word in target language in order to convey the message written in the source language (p. 12).

Inside her book, *Meaning-Based Translation*, Larson (1984) stated that translation consists of transferring the meaning of the source language into the receptor language. This is done by going from the form of the first language to the form of the second language by way of semantic structure. It is meaning which is being transferred and must be held constant. The form from which the translation is made will be called the source language and the form into which it is to be changed will be called the receptor language (p. 3). As mentioned above, translation is needed in order for non-English speakers to understand something that is written in English, in this case the writer chooses a novel to be the source of the data of the study.

In this study, the writer is conducting an annotated translation using the novel written by C. C. Payne, *The Thing About Leftovers.* The word 'annotate' according to Cambridge Dictionary (n.d.) is to add a short explanation or opinion to a text or drawing. Merriam-Webster Dictionary (n.d.) defines annotated as provided with explanatory notes or comments. On the other hand, Oxford Dictionary (n.d.) defines annotate as a text or diagram supplied with notes giving explanation or comment. In conclusion, annotated translation is a translation of a text that includes the translator's explanation and comment inside it.

Astuti and Djohan (2014) used annotated translation as their topic in their journal article, *An Annotated Translation of Janet Dailey's Savage Land*. As mentioned in the journal article's title, Astuti and Djohan (2014) used *Savage Land* by Janet Dailey as their source of the data. They stated that the problems of their research are: (1) What are the difficulties/problems encountered by the researcher when translating the source text? (2) How does the researcher cope/handle the problems in order to get the solution? Their research purposes are: (1) To find out the difficulties/problems encountered by the researcher when translating the source text, and (2) To describe the way the researcher copes with the problems in order to get the solutions and to solve the problems encountered by the researcher when translating the source text. The methods used in the journal article are introspective and retrospective. As the result of their research based on the 25 data that have been analyzed, Astuti and Djohan (2014) found out that there are 11 translation strategies used to solve the problems/difficulties in translating the source text into the target text. Astuti and Djohan (2014) also found some linguistic aspects to solve their problems/difficulties. In the same year, Putri and Bangun (2014) also used annotated translation as their topic in their journal article, *An Annotated Translation of Love is A Frenzy by Charlotte Lamb*. For the source of the data, Putri and Bangun (2014) used *Love is A Frenzy* that is written by Charlotte Lamb. The research questions for their journal article are: (1) What are the difficulties encountered in the course of translation? (2) How does the

researcher cope with the difficulties in order to get the solutions? Their research purposes are: (1) Find out the difficulties coming up when translating the source text, (2) Solve the difficulties that come across when translating the source text. Putri and Bangun (2014) used the introspective and retrospective method in their research. For the theories, Putri and Bangun (2014) used Catford's (1978, as cited in Putri & Bangun, 2014) definition of translation, Newmark's (1988, as cited in Putri & Bangun, 2014) definition of translation, and also Larson's (1998, as cited in Putri & Bangun, 2014) change of form in translation. The result of the research obtained there are 75 difficulties found while translating the source language into target language. Putri and Bangun (2014) employed translation principles, strategies, and theories to solve the difficulties. Simanjuntak (2015), used *Simple Ways to Make Your Family Happy* as her source of the data for an annotated translation topic entitled *An Annotated Translation of Simple Ways to Make Your Family Happy*. Simanjuntak (2015) stated that the purposes of the research are: (1) To attain factual information concerning the problems faced by the researcher in translating the source text, and (2) To give possible solutions to the difficulties. The methods used in the research are introspective and retrospective. There are two findings found as the result of the research. The first finding from the twenty-five most difficult problems is in various forms such as words, phrases, idioms, clauses and sentences. The second finding is that those difficulties were solved by referring to the relevant theories of translation and the theories of English and Indonesian languages (Simanjuntak, 2015). Adnyana (2019) used

annotated translation as her topic in the journal article entitled *An Annotated Translation of a Novel Entitled The Great Patriotic War of The Soviet Union* with *The Great Patriotic War of The Soviet Union* as the source of the data. The research questions are: (1) What are the difficulties encountered by the researcher in translating the source text? (2) How are those difficulties solved in the translation? As for the research purposes are: (1) To identify the difficulties encountered by the translator in translating the source text, and (2) How the difficulties are solved which include strategies in translating the source text. Adnyana (2019) in her journal article used introspective and retrospective methods. Adnyana (2019) analyzed 25 annotations of problems out of 100 items of data that can be concluded from the findings that translation theories are still needed or even they are very important in the process of translation to produce a good translation because an appropriate translation theories, methods, and procedures can overcome translation problems (Adnyana, 2019). Lastly, in the same year, Wulandari (2019) used *The Sea Wolf* by Jack London as her source of the data in an annotated translation topic journal article entitled *An Annotated Translation of The Sea Wolf by Jack London*. Wulandari (2019) stated that the research questions are: (1) What are the difficulties encountered by the researcher during the process of the translation? (2) How does the researcher solve the difficulties found in the translation process? As for the research purposes, Wulandari (2019) stated there are: (1) To find out the difficulties encountered by the researcher in the process of translation, and (2) To solve the difficulties faced by the researcher in the process of translation.

Wulandari (2019) used introspective and retrospective methods in her research. As for the result of the research, the finding revealed that an idiom in the target text is not used to translate an idiom in the source text. Wulandari (2019) stated that the idioms in the study are translated as non-idioms in this research (Wulandari, 2019).

The first difference between this study and the five previous studies mentioned above is the source of the data itself. The writer of this study used *The Thing About Leftovers* by C. C. Payne as the source of the data. In accordance with the requirements of this kind of study, this novel is chosen because it has never been translated to the target language, which is Indonesian. *The Thing About Leftovers* written by C. C. Payne, is a story about a 12-years-old girl named Fizzy who is a broken home kid. She moved to a new town called Lush Valley and also moved to a new school there which she thinks she did not belong there. Not only in school, Fizzy thought that she did not belong anywhere, not in the new house with her mother and her new boyfriend or in the old house with her father and his perfect new wife. Fizzy always went back and forth from her mother's house to his father's, and repeated every week. Because she thought that she does not belong anywhere and she never met everyone's expectation, Fizzy felt like she is a leftover that people do not want. But with the help from her aunt, Aunt Liz, Fizzy who originally had passion in cooking—she thought cooking can distract her from reality, tried joining a cooking program. Fizzy hoped by joining this program and winning the contest,

her parents would love her more and notice her. The second difference between this study and the five previous studies is the methodology. The five previous studies mentioned above use introspective and retrospective methodology in their research. This study uses descriptive analytical methodology. The third difference is using different terms. The five studies mentioned above used the term 'annotated translation' while this study used the term 'problematic issues'. In this context, the writer used the term 'problematic issues' to also focus on the problems while translating from the source language to the target language. The issues that will be discussed in this study is about linguistic aspect.

As mentioned above, this study is conducted by the writer by using *The Thing About Leftovers* as the source of the data. The reason why the writer uses *The Thing About Leftovers* as the source of the data is because Payne used a lot of difficult words inside the narrations and dialogues. Because of these difficult expressions Payne used inside the novel could be a problem or obstacles while translating the novel from the source language, which is English, to the target language, which in this study is Indonesian.

1.2. Research Question

1. What are the problems encountered by the translator during the process of translating the novel *The Thing About Leftovers* by C. C. Payne from source language to target language?

2. How does the translator cope with the problems during the process of translation?

1.3. Objective of the Study

1. To find out the problems encountered by the translator during the process of translating the novel *The Thing About Leftovers* by C. C. Payne from source language to target language.

2. To elaborate how the translator copes with the problems during the process of translation.

1.4. Significance of the Study

This research can be useful for translators who want to know what kind of theories and strategies can be used during the process of translating, students who are interested in translation, and also can be used as reference for other English Literature students who want to conduct annotated translation as their research.