

CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background of the Research

Translation is a process of transferring the meaning from one language to another language. Translation is defined as the replacement of textual material in one language (source language) by equivalent textual material in another language (target language) (Catford, 1978). Textual material could be a word, a phrase, a sentence, a paragraph or a book. The equivalent textual material should be accurate, natural and communicative.

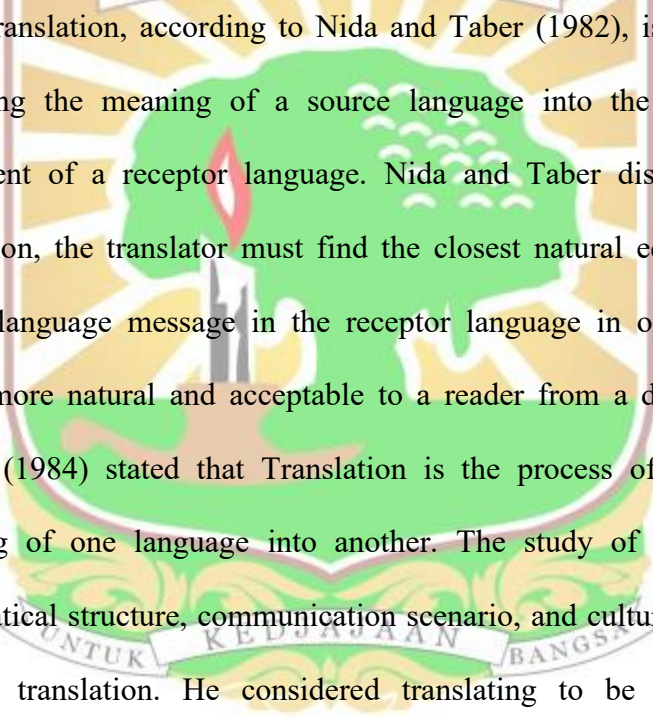
There are many obstacles when translating a text from English to Indonesian, according to Larson (1998) the translator must able to discover the meaning of the source language, and after finding the meaning, the translator must re-express the meaning to the target language. This also means that the translator must understand the use of English articles and Indonesian articles. Indonesian articles are used to accompany nouns, deverbal nouns, pronoun and passive verbs (Kridalaksana,1986). The function of Indonesian article is to limits the meaning of a noun (Alwi et al, 2003) while the functions of English articles are divided into two types, a definite article and indefinite article. The definite article (the) precedes a noun to emphasize that the reader is aware of the word's identity. When the identification of a noun is unknown, the indefinite article (a, an) is used before it. Huddleston and Pullum (2002) stated that “The term article is used for

the special sub-category of determinative that provide the most basic expression of definiteness and indefiniteness.”

Therefore, the purpose of this research is to find the translation procedures of English phrases containing definite article into Indonesian as found in the translation of English Novel *Animal Farm* into Indonesian.

1.2 Theoretical Framework

1.2.1 Definition of Translation



Translation, according to Nida and Taber (1982), is the process of recreating the meaning of a source language into the closest natural equivalent of a receptor language. Nida and Taber discussed how, in translation, the translator must find the closest natural equivalent of the source language message in the receptor language in order to make it sound more natural and acceptable to a reader from a different culture. Larson (1984) stated that Translation is the process of conveying the meaning of one language into another. The study of the vocabulary, grammatical structure, communication scenario, and cultural context is all part of translation. He considered translating to be the process of translating the meaning of a source language text into a receptor language text by rebuilding the source language text using different vocabulary and grammatical structures that are acceptable in the receptor language text. Translation is defined as the replacement of textual material in one language (source language) by equivalent textual material in another language (target language) (Catford, 1978). Based on the definition above,

Translation is the process of identifying the source language and finding the equivalent meaning in the target language. The focus of translation is to find the equivalent meaning, since in translation meaning is the object to be rendered from the source language text into the target language text.

1.2.2 Procedures of Translation

According to Vinay and Darbelnet (1995) the translator are free to choose two strategies in translating a text, namely direct translation and oblique translation. Direct translation strategies are used when structural and conceptual elements of the source language can be transposed into the target language. For direct translation strategies, there are 3 translation procedures, namely borrowing, calque and literal translation. On the other hand, oblique translation strategies are used when the structural or conceptual elements of the source language cannot be directly translated without altering meaning or upsetting the grammatical and stylistics elements of the target language, the translator likely to choose oblique translation methods which consist of 4 translation procedures, namely transposition, modulation, equivalence and adaptation translation procedure. Furthermore, the writer will explain all the translation procedures in the listing bellow. As for the example for each translation procedures, the writer cited the example from an article by Sujianti with the title *An Analysis of English-Indonesian Translation Procedures Used in Instagram Mobile Application*, and an article from Prasetyo with the title *Prosedur dan metode penerjemahan artikel Inggris-Indonesia “Lost in Translation Japan”*.

1. Borrowing

Borrowing is a straightforward translation. Borrowing is a translation procedure which the taking of words directly from one language into another without translation and the translation often printed in italics when it's considered to be foreign. Sometimes the result of this strategy involving naturalization in the target language.

Example :	SL	Accuracy
	TL	<i>akurat</i>

The word accuracy is translated as *akurat*. The translation procedure used is borrowing foreign words involving naturalization.

2. Calque

A calque or loan translation is a word or phrase borrowed from another language word-to-word, or root-for-root translation by adjusting the structure of the target language.

Example :	SL	culture shock
	TL	<i>kaget budaya</i>

The foreign term “culture shock” translated to “kaget budaya” by translating the term literally. This translation procedure introduces new

expressions to the target language, but still obey the grammatical rules of the target language (Prasetyo, 2018).

3. Literal Translation

Word for word translation of the clause or sentence, with some compulsive grammatical adjustment. This technique translation is use when the source language coincidentally matched the structure and the lexicon of the target language.

Example :	SL	View all 11 comments
	TL	<i>Lihat semua 11 komentar</i>

The phrase is translated from English word by word to Indonesian, rendering the meaning of the SL into the TL (Sujianti, 2020). In addition, in this example, borrowing translation procedure also could be seen in the word “comments” to “*komentar*”.

4. Transposition

Transposition is where parts of the speech change their sequence in a phrase, clause, or sentence when they are translated. It introduces a change in grammatical structure.

Example :	SL	password
	TL	<i>kata kunci</i>

It could be seen that password is categorized into a word but *kata sandi* in Indonesian is categorized into a phrase, because *kata sandi* is divided into two words which are *kata* and *sandi*. It means password is word in SL and turning into a phrase in TL. However, they have the same meaning (Sujianti, 2020).

5. Modulation

Modulation is using a word or a phrase that is different in the source and target languages to convey the same idea. Modulation changed the point of view of the source language in the target language.

Example :	SL	Young wife
	TL	<i>Wanita muda yang baru menikah</i>

The meaning of young wife is newly married young woman. The translator changes the point of view from “young wife” to “newly married young woman”, without changing the meaning (Prasetyo, 2018).

6. Equivalence

Equivalence procedure is producing the target language with the same situation in the original but different wording is used. The result from this procedure is depend on the culture of the target language. Because some word and expression have different meanings in another language.

Example :	SL	turn off commenting
	TL	<i>Nonaktifkan komentar</i>

In the SL, *turn off* was not translated into TL literally as *matikan*, but using another term, *nonaktifkan* (Sujianti, 2020).

7. Adaptation

A translation procedure in which the translator replaces the cultural aspect the source text with a corresponding culture in the target text. The result of translation must be more familiar to the target text's audience, and something unique to the source language culture is expressed in a completely different way in adaptation.

Example :	SL	sign up
	TL	<i>buat akun</i>

It could be noted that the phrase “sign up” was not literally translated into the TL, whereas the phrase “sign up” actually has equivalent in the TL which means *menandatangani kontrak*. The phrase *buat akun* is more acceptable and understandable as the TL, rendering the SL into the TL while ensuring it is just relevant and meaningful as the SL was (Sujianti, 2020).

However, there might be a situation when the translator must omit some of the word from the source language to the target language due to the different culture of the both language or due to the bad writing from the source language. As stated by Newmark (1982) translators are allowed to trimming or eliminating redundancy in poorly written informational texts, especially jargon, as long as they are not used for emphasis.

1.2.3 The Functions of English Article

1. Definite Article

Definite article (the) is used before a noun to indicate that the identity of the noun is known to the reader. Definite article, according to Quirk et al. (1985) is used to mark the phrase that introduces as definite, which referring to something that could be identified uniquely in the contextual or general knowledge shared by speaker and hearer. The referent can be a person (the boy), a group of people (the policemen), an object (the gun), a group of objects (the sugars), an abstraction (the opinion), or a group of abstractions (the fears).

According Quirk et al (1985) The definite article are divided into eight functions.

a. Immediate Situation / Situational Reference

Situational Reference may be used to describe something where the reference of the definite article is come from the background situation.

Example: I missed both the lectures this morning. [said one student to another]

The reference of the definite article is from extralinguistic situation. From the square brackets it could be seen that the situation may happen in a school and one of the student missed both lectures in that school.

b. Larger Situation Use

The referent's identification can be determined from knowledge of the 'larger' context that the speaker and hearer share.

Example: The president creates a lot of controversy after his decision about the fuel price.

In a specific country, a reference to the president would normally be interpreted as referring to the president of that country, it doesn't matter who the president is, but the term 'president' is familiar in the sense of being known to exist.

c. Direct Anaphoric Use

There are two types of anaphoric use, direct anaphoric and indirect anaphoric use. Direct anaphoric reference is used where the uniqueness of the reference to some phrase x is provided by information that is given earlier in the discourse. The definite article is use in order to refer to the noun that given earlier in the previous sentence.

Example: Ilham bought a *pecel ayam* and a fried chicken, but he doesn't eat the fried chicken.

d. Indirect Anaphoric Use

Indirect Anaphoric means that when a reference becomes part of the hearer's knowledge indirectly, not by direct mention. The reference of definite article (the) is indirect because it does not directly refer to the noun.

Example: Alvin drives a car to the airport, when he is on the way, the tires got flat.

e. Cataphoric Reference

Cataphoric reference is the opposite of anaphoric reference, the definite article in a text refers to another noun, phrase or sentence later in the text and need to look forward to understand. Thus, the following noun, phrase or sentence justify the use of the definite article.

Example: The car Alvin bought has been stolen.

f. Sporadic Reference

Sporadic is a situational reference, the use of the definite article does not mean to a specific place, but it explains about the cultural institution.

Example: My girlfriend and I always go to the movie every week.

g. The 'Logical' Use of the

The definite article is used before post-determiner and adjectives, whose meaning is inseparably linked with general ordinals such as *next* and *last*, also *same*, *only*, *sole*; and superlative adjectives like *best* and *largest*.

Example: When is the first time you to college?

When is the first time you to college?

This is the only remaining copy.

Of the three newspapers we have in this city, this is the best.

In these cases the indefinite article or the zero article would generally be absurd, for instance: Mia and I share a same birth mark.

A next bus will be here in 10 minutes.

h. The Use of 'the' with The Reference to Body Parts

With reference to parts of the body and following a preposition, the is often used instead of possessive pronouns such as my, your, her, and their.

Example: Mary banged herself on the forehead.

I shook him by the hand.

2. Indefinite Article

An indefinite article is an article that refers to an unknown noun or refers to a noun to introduce it for the first time. There are two indefinite articles in English: 'a' and 'an'. A word that begins with a consonant sound is preceded by the word 'a', while a word that begins with a vowel sound is preceded by the word 'an'.

Example: There is a monkey in the house.

We need to call an ambulance.

1.2.4 The Functions of Indonesian Article

According Kridalaksana (1986) Indonesian article is defined as an accompanying word that accompanies basic nouns (*si kancil, sang istri, para pendeta*), deverbal nouns (*si terdakwa*), pronouns (*si dia*), and passive verbs (*kaum miskin*).

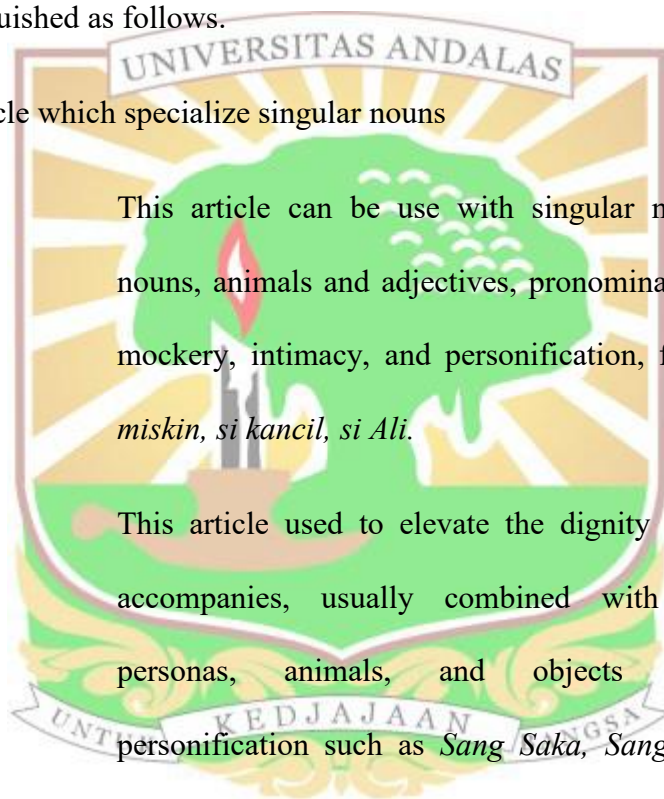
Based on the grammatical semantic characteristics, the use of article are distinguished as follows.

1. Article which specialize singular nouns

Si: This article can be use with singular nouns, personal nouns, animals and adjectives, pronominals, and express mockery, intimacy, and personification, for example, *si miskin, si kancil, si Ali*.

Sang: This article used to elevate the dignity of the word it accompanies, usually combined with nouns, both personas, animals, and objects that express personification such as *Sang Saka, Sang Merah Putih*, sang also expresses the intention of mocking or respecting, for example *sang istri, sang guru, sang juara*, etc.

Sri: This article used to designate respected people, for example *Sri Sultan, Sri Ratu*.



Hang & Dang: This article used to describe the names of men and women in old literature. For example, *Hang Tuah, Dang Merdu*.

2. Articles that use to define a group

Para: Used to specify groups. For instance, *para guru, para hadirin, para mahasiswa*.

Kaum: Used to specify groups with the same ideology, for example *kaum buruh, kaum Muhammadiyah, kaum zionis*.

Umat: Used to specify groups with the same religious background, for example, *umat kristiani, umat islam, umat hindu*.

1.2.5 Novel

The novel that the writer use in this research is *Animal Farm*. Written by George Orwell and it was first published on August 17th 1945 in England. This novel is a political allegory during World War II as a satire on the totalitarianism of the Soviet Union. Even so, the political issues brought into this book are still relevant to the current situation, where existence and power always exist in human life. The story in this novel begins when one night at Mr. Jones' Manor Farm, there is an old pig named Major, the honorable Middle-White Pig who gathers all animals in the farm to tell his vision. Before so, He shared his opinion on the nature of animal life. About their life which is super miserable and full of slavery. They are only fed to keep their breath, then forced to work hard and when useless they

are slaughtered in a cruel way. After so long living under human tyranny. Major had a vision that one day the beasts would revolt against humans. Then create a world where animals will rule over themselves. Before long, the rebellion really took place. The rebellion leader, Snowball and Napoleon successfully lead all the animal farm and take over the farm and remove the slavery from Mr. Jones. Eventually, the leadership power drives Napoleon crazy. Napoleon could not stand dualism leadership and removed anyone that stand against him. Napoleon also begins to act more and more like a human being. He begin to sleeping in a bed, drinking whisky, and doing business with neighbouring farmers. The original Animalist principles strictly forbade those activities, except Squealer, Napoleon's right hand man, justifies every action to the other animals, convincing them that Napoleon is a great leader and is making things better for everyone. In the end, the seven principles of Animalism, known as the Seven Commandments written on the side of the barn, become reduced to a single principle reading "all animals are equal, but some animals are more equal than others." Napoleon entertains a human farmer named Mr. Pilkington at a dinner and declares his intention to begin working with the human farmers against the labouring classes of both the human and animal communities. Napoleon also changes the name of Animal Farm back to the Manor Farm, claiming that this title is the correct one. Looking in at the party of elites through the farmhouse window, the other animals can no longer tell which are the pigs and which are the human beings.

1.3 Review on Related Studies

In the process of conducting this research, the researcher investigated several previous studies on translation. The areas of research studied by the researcher focus on the translation procedures and the translation of definite articles.

The first research is an article written by Suharjati entitled “An Analysis of the Translation of Definite and Indefinite English Article in the Indonesian Version of a Novel.” This article was published in the *Journal of Deixis*: Vol. 3, No. 1, 2011. The purpose of this study is to find out the translation of the English articles into Indonesian in the novel *A Child Called It* by applying a descriptive analysis method. The results of this study indicate that not all articles in English are translated into Indonesian. This study shows that definite articles are the most translated articles compared to indefinite articles, namely 71.1% of 745 words. By looking at the result of the analysis, this study does not examine the translation process of the definite and indefinite article but only counts and compare the number of articles found in both texts. Meanwhile, this research tries to analyze the techniques of translation to uncover how the translator renders the meaning from the SL to the TL of the text. In addition, this research also focusing in the functions of the definite articles found in the text.

The next research is an article written by Mayasari and Nasution in an article entitled “Several Types of English Article Found in the Novel *Lightning* and Its Translation *Kilat Menyambar*.” This article was published in the *Journal of English Language Pedagogy*: Vol. 4, No. 1, 2019. This study aims to find out the types of English articles that are translated into Indonesian and observe the

procedures used to translate these articles. The method applied is a descriptive method by Sudaryanto and applies several theories about the types of English articles by Catford, Cysco, Warner, and Alter. To analyze the translation procedure, the researcher applies the theory of translation by Catford, Pinchuck, and Larson. As a result, this study shows that there are four types of English articles in the novel. In addition, the translation procedures most often used to translate these articles from English to Indonesian are literal, transposition, and modulation. This study seems to only focus on the types of articles found in the text, however, it still involved the translation procedures of each type of article. The research that is conducted by the research is using a different theory, namely translation procedures proposed by Vinay and Darbelnet. Moreover, it does not only observe the process but also the function of each article, particularly definite articles.

The last research is an article entitled “English-Indonesian Translation Methods in the Short Story “A Blunder” by Anton Chekhov” written by Nugraha, Nugroho, and Rahman which was published in Indonesian EFL Journal: Vol. 23, No. 1, 2017. This research aims to find out the methods used by students as participants to translate the short story and the equivalence of the translation. The main theories and methods used are Newmark’s theory of translation method, Baker’s theory of translation equivalence, and qualitative descriptive method. As a result, the researchers found six methods used by the students in translating and rendering the meaning from the SL to TL of the text. The methods consist of word-to-word, literal, faithful, adaptation, free, and communicative translation. By comparing the text in both SL and TL from the participants’ translations, the

researchers discovered two kinds of equivalence based on Baker's theory, namely textual equivalence and grammatical equivalence. This study has given a good example to the researcher in analyzing translation methods and procedures. However, this study only examined the translation process in general by doing participant experiments. Meanwhile, the research that is conducted by the researcher tries to reveal and understand the process of translation in terms of translation procedures in only one element, namely a definite article. Moreover, the researcher applies a different theory than applied in this study.

1.3 Research Questions

In this research, there are several problems could be analyzed based on the research background.

1. What are the functions of the definite article in the English noun phrases and their corresponding translations in Indonesian as found in *Animal Farm*?
2. How are these noun phrases that containing definite articles translated into Indonesian?

1.4 Objective of the Study

The writer found the function of the definite article found in the phrases containing definite article in *Animal Farm* by George Orwell by using the use of definite article theory that propose by Quirk et al (1985) and the function of the Indonesian article by Kridalaksana (1986). Then the writer found the translation procedures to translate the phrase containing the definite article found in *Animal Farm* by George Orwell into Indonesian by using translation procedures propose by Vinay and Darbelnet (1995).

1.5 Scope of the Study

The scope of this study is focused on analysing the translation procedure of phrases containing English definite article into Indonesian as found in the translation of English novel *Animal Farm* into Indonesian. The data are taken from English novel *Animal Farm* by George Orwell and its Indonesian Translation *Republik Hewan* translated by Djokolelono (2021). The data are the selected definite article found in the novel and its translation from English into Indonesian.

