

CHAPTER 1

INTRODUCTION

1.1. Background of the Research

Translation is one of the most important aspects of life. Translation plays an important role in connecting people and bridging the language and cultural gap. Translation is an effective medium of communication between people around the world using their various languages. By translating a work, either a literary work or a scientific work, the author's thoughts, ideas, and knowledge will be carried along by the resulting translation. Larson (1998) states that translation is the process of transferring meaning from the source language to the target language. In addition, Lordan (2021) states that translation is considered a form of linguistic mediation, in which a foreign language text (Source text) is transferred to another language (target text), where the resulting text has the same meaning as the target language. From these two statements, it is known that translation can be said to be the same as sharing or transmitting knowledge from someone or something to another person in a different language.

For a long time, translation has been used to obtain information through text translation or to build social relations among humans through interpreting. In this era of globalization, translation plays a very important role in various fields, one of which is the field of literature. Currently, Indonesia has many literary works translated into foreign languages, such as novels translated into English, German, Polish, Japanese, and many others. The number of Indonesian novels translated into foreign languages illustrates the development of Indonesian literature that has stolen the world's attention.

The translation of Indonesian novels into a foreign language is done to make it easier for readers to understand the context of the novel. Translating literary works, such as a novel, is not an easy job. A translator must have accuracy, creativity, and a deep understanding of the novel's story to produce a translation that is easy to understand without losing the meaning of the novel. The use and selection of words is very important in translating a novel, as well as the sentence structure.

In translating a novel, the technique chosen is very important to ensure the accuracy of the translation, maintaining the style, tone, and voice used by the author in the novel, especially in the dialogue. In a novel, translators will often find dialogue. The dialogue in the novel supports the story, such as character development, atmosphere, culture, conveying information, showing the relationship between characters, and supporting the plot. The choice of words in dialogue by the writers and translators is crucial, as an example can be seen in daily life. Every human being will have a dialogue, like a conversation. In such conversations, a person will certainly choose words that are appropriate to the circumstances, habits, status, and culture so that the message conveyed can be received properly. This also applies to novelists in developing their stories. Therefore, in translating novels, dialogue is one of the difficult challenges that translators will face.

One novel that is interesting to analyze is '*Gadis Pantai*' by Pramoedya Ananta Toer. This novel has a unique history. It was originally a serialized story published in 1962 by Lentera/ Bintang Timur. This has been published a total of 15 times in 10 editions, namely Indonesia, Dutch, English, German, Spanish, Barcelona, America, Portuguese, Greek, and Polish. This novel represents the social reality of Javanese society during the colonial period in relation to social class, feudal traditions, and the position of

women. Through the depiction of the main character's life, *Gadis Pantai* illustrates the social issues of that time, making it very interesting to study. The complex and meaningful social and cultural background of the novel is relevant for study, especially the dialogues, which vividly express the real social class conditions and the position of women at that time.

In this study, the author analyzes dialogue translation techniques in a novel. The novel that was analyzed is '*The Girl from the Coast*' by Pramoedya Ananta Toer, which was translated from Indonesian '*Gadis Pantai*' into English by Willem Samuels with the title '*The Girl from the Coast*.'

1.2. Research Questions

This research aims to analyze the translation techniques used in the dialogue between characters in the novel '*The Girl from the Coast*' by Pramoedya Ananta Toer from Indonesian to English. Some of the questions in this research are as follows:

1. What are the translation techniques found in translating the dialogue of the novel '*The Girl from the Coast*'?
2. What is the dominant technique found in translating the dialogue of the novel '*The Girl from the Coast*'?

1.3. The Objective of the Research

The objective of this research is related to the research questions, where the objectives of this research aim to analyze the translation technique used in the dialogue between characters in the novel '*The Girl from the Coast*' by Willem Samuel from Indonesian to English. The objective of the research can be formulated based on the explanation above as follows:

1. To identify the techniques used in translating the dialogue text in the novel.
2. To identify the dominant technique used by Willem Samuels in translating the dialogue in the novel.

1.4. Focus of the Research

This research is focused on analyzing the translation technique used in the dialogue between characters in the novel *'The Girl from the Coast'* by Willem Samuel from Indonesian to English.

1.5. Method of the Research

Method comes from the Greek *'methodos'* from the words *meta* (towards/through) and *hodos* (way). From the previous explanation, it is known that a method is a system that organizes actions to achieve certain goals (Bakker, 1984). In this research, the author uses qualitative research to find answers to research questions. Litosseliti (2018) states that qualitative research is concerned with the study of the shape, structure, and pattern of things. Ezeah (2004) states that qualitative research is a type of research where the data is in the form of words, pictures, descriptions, or narratives collected from each related case.

The use of qualitative research is based on the data source in the form of sentences, words, and phrases in the novel *'Gadis Pantai'* from Indonesian to English *'The Girl from the Coast'*. The author also uses a descriptive method to describe the results of the research. Siedlecki, S. L. (2020) stated that descriptive research aims to study and describe the true state of an event, individual, or specific condition. From this statement, the use of this method was chosen because the type of answer is a description of the results of the analysis. The author also uses additional sources such as books,

journals, articles, and other online platforms to support the research.

1.5.1. Data Collection

The data for this research comes from the novel. The novel used as a data source is a novel written by Pramoedya Ananta Toer with the title '*Gadis Pantai*' in Indonesian, which was later translated by Willem Samuels into English with the title '*The Girl from the Coast*.' This story explains the life story of a beautiful girl who lives in a fishing village in Central Java. Because of her beauty, the girl is married off to a *priyayi* or *bendoro* from the city. The novel '*Gadis Pantai*' was originally published in 1987 as a novel by Hasta Mitra and republished in 2003 as a novel by Lentera Dipantara: Jakarta. Initially, the story '*Gadis Pantai*' was a serialized story published in the newspaper in 1962. This work did not receive special awards like other Pramoedya Ananta Toer novels, but this novel remains one of the best literary works in Indonesia.

In this study, the data were collected using non-participant observational methods. Liu & Maitlis (2010) state that nonparticipant observation is a data collection method where researchers observe events, activities, and interactions of something directly to gain a real understanding without directly participating in the activity. This research collects data in the form of words, phrases, and sentences of dialogue text between characters in the novels '*Gadis Pantai*' and '*The Girl from the Coast*.' In this research, the author does not participate as part of the data source. The author also uses the Molina & Albir (2002) translation techniques to identify which techniques are used by the translator in translating the dialogue.

In this research, the author take the data independently in various ways to collect the necessary data such as reading, classifying, marking, and making important notes in collecting the necessary data. Data sources come from novels that are already in book

form. The author specifically limits the data from the direct dialogue that has at least 4 words in it, with the narration directly linked to the dialogue, and takes the specific data in chapter 1 of the novel. The data was specifically selected from dialogues containing at least 4 words to ensure a greater variety of techniques could be identified. Short dialogues tend to lack structural complexity and do not sufficiently represent the application of translation techniques, as noted by Molina & Albir (2002); therefore, the 4-word limitation was necessary. In addition, each data point is grouped based on character in the novel (*Gadis Pantai*, *Bujang*, Mother, Father, etc.). This restriction is done to limit the scope of research to be more focused.

The information needed in the research is seen from the research question previously mentioned. In collecting data, the author carries out several stages. The information received comes from the novel '*Gadis Pantai*' by Pramoedya Ananta Toer, which is published in Indonesian and translated into English as '*The Girl from the Coast*'. The stages that the author goes through in collecting data are:

1. Reading the novel from beginning to end.
2. Mark several appropriate dialogs
3. Write the data found into the table
4. Classify the dialogs according to their grouping based on the character and compare the source language with the target language.

Example:

Datum 1.1

Gadis Pantai: "Ambillah ini buat mak."
The Girl: "Then take it," the girl pleaded."

The dialogue above qualifies as analysis data because it has more than four words and is a dialogue from chapter 1. The dialogue above is from *Gadis Pantai*, so it is coded

1 (1.1, 1.2, 1.3, etc.).

Datum 2.1

Bujang: "Inilah kamar tidur Mas Nganten," kata bujang dengan senyum bangga sambil berjongkok di permadani yang menghampar antara tempat tidur dan meja hias.

Servant: From her lower position, she looked upward at the girl and smiled broadly. "This is your room," she said.

The dialogue above qualifies as analysis data because it has more than four words and is a dialogue from chapter 1. The dialogue above is from Bujang, so it is coded 2 (2.1, 2.2, 2.3, etc.).

1.5.2. Data Analysis

The data obtained is analyzed following the method used, namely qualitative research, because qualitative research is the type of research where the data sources are in the form of sentences and phrases that match the data sources in this research, descriptive method to explain the research results found, and Molina & Albir (2002) translation technique to classify each technique found in the data. The steps that are performed in the analysis are:

1. Classify the dialogues based on the characters (*Gadis Pantai, Bujang, Ibu, etc.*).
2. Identify the translation techniques used by Willem Samuels in translating the dialogue in chapter one of the novel '*Gadis Pantai*' from Indonesian to English as '*The Girl from the Coast*'.
3. Explain the results of analyzing the translation techniques found.

1.6. Definition of Key Terms

Translation : Translation is considered as a form of linguistic mediation, where a foreign language text (original text) is transferred to another language (target language where the created text has the same meaning as the target language).

Dialogue : A written composition in which two or more characters are represented as conversing.

Translation Technique: The specific methods or procedures used by translators to transfer messages, meanings, and styles from the source language to the target language, whether at the word, phrase, clause, or sentence level.

Novel : Is a long work of prose that contains a series of stories about a person's life and the people around them, highlighting the characteristics and traits of each character.

