CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background of the Research

Translation is an activity to transfer meaning of word, speech, or text from one language to another language in form of written or spoken. Translation is one of the ways to communicates foreign language by using the equivalent meaning to the target language. Hatim and Mason defined translation as " A process and a product that marries computing power and the computerized analysis of language to the human's ability to analyzes sense and determine appropriate forms in the other language" (Hatim & Mason, 2004, p. 4). By the definition, it is obvious that translation is a special skill because it requires strategies and techniques to make it accurate and understandable.

Translation is divided into two forms, written and spoken. Speech is the example of spoken form and text or script such as academic journals, articles, and textbooks is the written form. A novel is a kind of textbook that is commonly translated. A popular novel that can interest people around the world automatically will be copied and translated to the language where the novel will be exported.

Translation is not just about transferring a certain language to another

language. A good translation needs a strategy to solve the translation problem. The problem in translation is commonly found in the concepts of culture. Ordudari in his article he mentioned that "Allusions are potential problems of the translation process due to the fact that allusions have particular connotations and implications in the source of language and the foreign culture but not necessarily in the target language and domestic culture" (Ordudari, 2010). By the statement, it is obvious that to overcome this kind of problem the translator needs to study cultural concepts of the language to know things related to the basic culture of a language. Translating a novel will have different techniques and strategies. According to Hartono (2009), there are three problems found in translating a novel. The first is, complex sentences with complicated structure, the second is the equivalence of words, and the third is figurative language and idiomatic expressions. Those problems will be overcome by applying the appropriate strategy.

Moreover, there are many things need to be considered in translating a certain language. The linguistics aspects are the most important to be considered. In this research, the writer uses a novel as the object of the study. This research will focus on the linguistics features, onomatopoeia. Onomatopoeia is a type of word that mimics the sound. Onomatopoeia means word that imitates the sound of the nature (Alameer, 2019). For example, when a character in the novel steps on something fragile, the sound imitates the word
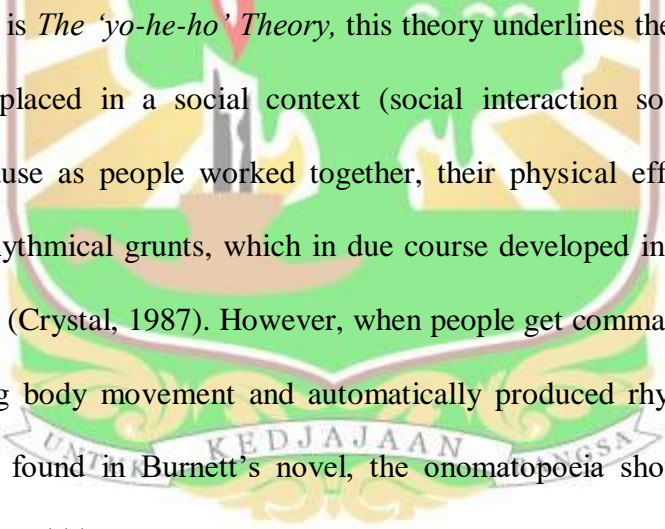
'crack' comes up.

According to Otto Jepersen in the book *The Cambridge Encyclopedia of Language* (1987) he proposed theory about how did words originated. There are five classifications:

The first is *The 'bow-wow' Theory,* this theory stated that the simplest word is imitative of natural sounds, such as 'gecko', which is originated as a lizard's sound and then become the name of lizard, and 'chickadee' which is then originated as the name of a bird. Human makes a language by imitating their surroundings. A creature such as an animal that produced sound is indicated to have communication although it does not consist of any meaning. This case is also found in this novel. The onomatopoeia of "caw-caw" is translated to "gak-gak". This sound imitates the voice of a caw.

The second is *The 'pooh-pooh' Theory*, this theory is also known as Interjectional Theory. Crystal stated that "speech arose through people making instinctive sounds cause by pain, anger, or other emotion" (Crystal, 1987). According to Darwin (1872) in his book *The Expression of Human*, human's feeling such as pain, disgust, or contempt create a tendency to contract all the muscles of the body, including face, and lips to produce a sound, such as the interjection 'ouch' indicating of pain. In other words, interjectional is the spontaneous sound that people make the content of their self-emotional that

they express to communicate a language.

The third is *The 'ding-dong' Theory*, this theory states that language began when humans started naming objects by following the existing sound that happens in daily life. Speech arose because people reacted to the stimuli in the world around them, and spontaneously produced sounds (oral gestures) which in some way reflected or were in harmony with the environment (Crystal, 1987). For example, 'crash' became the word for thunder and 'boom' for an explosion.

The fourth is *The 'yo-he-ho' Theory,* this theory underlines the development of language placed in a social context (social interaction source). Speech emerges because as people worked together, their physical efforts produced communal, rhythmical grunts, which in due course developed into chants, and thus language (Crystal, 1987). However, when people get command-sound they will do strong body movement and automatically produced rhythmical yells. The example found in Burnett's novel, the onomatopoeia shown is 'hush!' translating into 'shhh!'.

The fifth is *The 'la-la' Theory*, this theory believes proposed that language comes from the sounds of inspired playfulness, love, poetic sensibility, and song. This theory also claims that some of our first words were long and musical rather than short grunts some of the previous theories.

The theory of the origin of language emphasize that language is originated from human activity and from the expression of feeling. In this way, human try to communicate language by imitating what they hear. Onomatopoeia is one of the ways to communicate language the same as the sounds made by the action. Along with time, this kind of language not only used in spoken but also used in form of written, such as literary work. Novel is one of the literary works that have been used this kind of language expression, especially fiction novel.

In Indonesia, nowadays, many kinds of international books have been translated into Indonesian, novel is one of them. The English novel is one of the most popular among international novels in Indonesia. To translate English novels, it has special techniques or strategies for translating them. Cultural context, style of language, vocabularies, and linguistic features are the things that need to be understood because source language (SL) and target language (TL) both absolutely will have differences. However, sometimes source language (SL) and target language used the same linguistics feature, such as onomatopoeia. Onomatopoeia is widely used in English and Indonesian literary work. In translating onomatopoeia, the potential problem that translator will facing is finding the equivalent word and the concept of culture of a language. The translator needs to recognize the basis of onomatopoeia expressions in the source language and then translate them with appropriate expression in the target language. For example, in Indonesian, the translator prefers to use teriak

paman Vernon than 'gonggong paman Vernon' in translating 'barked uncle Vernon' (Tiwiyanti, 2016). The word 'barked' literally means 'menggonggong' in Indonesia. The word 'gonggong' is considered as onomatopoeia because it is derived from the sound of a dog. From the example, we can see that the translator tries to convey contextual aspects because the subject is a human which is more appropriate to the Indonesian reader.

Analyzing onomatopoeia and the translation strategies at the same time are not an easy way. It is important to understand the theory and to be careful in analyzing the data. *The Secret Garden* being chosen because of onomatopoeia in this novel is a form of expression in writing. The use of onomatopoeia in this novel mostly to describes expression from the natural sounds and sound made by human. For example, in English version the word 'Eh!' translated into 'Nah!', the expression from this word is an excitement. It can be concluded that the strategy that the translator used is cultural substitution.

In addition, this research is very important to do because it helps the novel reader, especially international novel, in understanding the onomatopoeia. This made the researcher interested in comparing onomatopoeia in English and Indonesian in the *The Secret Garden* Novel. Based on the reason above, the writer will do a research to analyze the translation strategies of onomatopoeia found in the novel *The Secret Garden*. The novel is already translated from

English to Indonesian and published by PT Gramedia Pustaka Utama.

1.2 Identification of the Problem

This research is intended to find out the onomatopoeia in the novel *The Secret Garden* and the strategy used by the translator in translating them into the Indonesian language. Therefore, there are two research questions will be discussed in this research:

1. What are form and types of onomatopoeia used in *The Secret Garden*?

2. What are the strategies used by the translator in translating onomatopoeia in *The Secret Garden* Novel?

1.3 Objective of the Research

From this research, there are two aims that are expected to be achieved in doing this research. The first is, to identify the classification and the types of onomatopoeia found in *The Secret Garden* by Frances Hodgson Burnett. The second is, to find out the strategies used in translating onomatopoeia found in *The Secret Garden* by Frances Hodgson Burnett.

1.4 Scope of the Research

There are many aspects in linguistics that can be studied in translation. One of them is the translation of onomatopoeia. This research will focus on

the linguistics aspect called onomatopoeia. The data will be analyzes using Lestari's theory to identify the classification of onomatopoeia, and Bredin's theory to categorizes the types of onomatopoeia and Baker's theory for the translation strategy of onomatopoeia.

1.5 Method of the Research

1.5.1 Collecting Data

The data of this research is the translation of onomatopoeia in *The Secret Garden* novel. Onomatopoeia is widely used in English and Indonesian literary work. *The Secret Garden* being chosen because of onomatopoeia in this novel is a form of expression in writing. In addition, the use of onomatopoeia in this novel mostly to describes expression from the natural sounds and sound made by human. In collecting the data, I did a close reading to the novel to identify the onomatopoeia and decides the type of onomatopoeias expression from the data based on Hugh Bredin's theory and Lestari's theory for the classification onomatopoeia. For English version, the writer just highlights the onomatopoeia expression. On the other hand, for Indonesian version the writer highlights the result of the translation since not all the English onomatopoeia becomes an onomatopoeia word when it translated into Indonesian. After that, the writer takes notes on every onomatopoeia that appears and which indicates the classification, the types, and the translation strategies. The writer used data
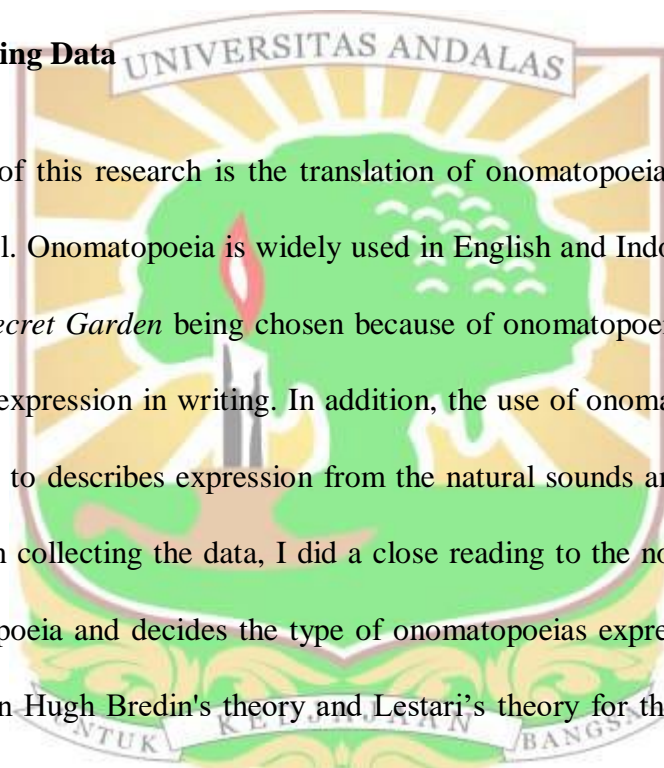
reduction method to refined the data since the data has a large number. According to Sugiyono (2007) this method will help researcher to focus on the things that are important. After the reduction of data, the writer has collected 38 onomatopoeias that represent all the onomatopoeias classification along with the types and the translation strategies. These 38 data are all analyzed in the chapter of discussion.

1.5.2 Analyzing Data

The data is analyzed by using the translation identity method that means analyzing the data by comparing one language to another language. The writer used a table to compare the onomatopoeia from the source language to the target language. There will be two columns, the left column for the source language and the right column for the target language. For the analysis of the classification of onomatopoeias the writer uses theory proposed by Indah Lestari (2020), the types of onomatopoeia are going to analyze by using the theory proposed by Bredin (1996), and for the translation strategies the writer applied theory proposed by Baker (1992) to analyze the strategies in translating onomatopoeia.

1.5.3   Presenting the Result of Analysis

The result of the analysis is presented using informal and formal methods. The informal method is the way of presenting the findings of analysis by using

verbal language, while the formal method is a method that is written in the form of symbols and signs. The result of this study is going to explain in the form of arguments or verbal language and supported by using tables to show the comparison between the source language and target language followed by a deep explanation.