CHAPTER I
INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background of the Problem

We cannot be separated from language. Language is a medium to deliver our ideas or feelings when we communicate. Practically, we often find obstacles in communication because of the language itself. Speaking about language, it is not always about oral but also written text. For instance, when reading a novel readers sometimes are confronted with problem in understanding the text because it uses foreign language. To overcome that problem, translation process is needed. Translation becomes important part in communication because it is a bridge to connect two different languages. It is not an easy job since Newmarks (1988: 5) states in "A Textbook of Translation" that

> *Translation is an instrument of education as well as of truth precisely because it has to reach readers whose cultural and educational level is different from, and often 'lower' or earlier, than, that of the readers of the original.*

He adds that translations as *a craft consisting in the attempt to replace a written message and/or statements in one language by the same message and/or statements in another language*. Nida and Taber (1982: 12) in "The Theory and Practice of Translation" state *translating as a process of reproducing in the receptor language the closest natural equivalent of the source language message, first in terms of meaning and secondly in terms of style*. In other words, translation is transfering the meaning from source text to target text. On the other side, style depends on each translator. From those definitions, I conclude that translation process is not only translating words, phrases or sentences from the source text to target text, but also how translators redefine the message from source text in different language without change the meaning. In other words, the translators should produce equivalent translations. According to Despoina Panou in "Translation Theories: A Critical Evaluation" (2013:2), *Equivalence was meant to indicate that source text and target text share some kind of "sameness"*. The word "sameness" refers not only to meaning but also the effect that the readers of TT get should be equal to readers of ST. That depends on several factors.

Nida as quoted by Hatim and Mason in "Discourse and the Translations" (1990:16) proposes four basic requirements of translation, namely 1) Making sense; 2) conveying the spirit and manner of the original text; 3) having a natural and easy form of expression; 4) reproducing similar response. While according to Larson (1998:485) in his book "Meaning-Based Translation: A Guide to Cross-Language Equivalence", a good translation must fulfill three criteria: 1) **Accuracy**, that means every information or message of source text must be convey to target text; 2) **Clarity,** that means the translated message should be understandable without causing ambiguity; 3) **Naturalness,** that means the translated message must be natural. To fulfill the criteria, translators must be able to place themselves in two cultures. As Hoed (2006:29) states *"Penerjemah tidak saja berada di antara dua bahasa, tapi juga dua kebudayaan masyarakat BSA"* (my translation: "Translators do not only stand in two languages but also in two cultures of Source Text and Target Text"). Jeremy Munday (2001:160) adds that *translation can be influenced by sociolinguistics of the source text.* It is clear that translation needs not only bilingual skill but also understanding the context and culture from both languages because translating should make unfamiliar words from source text into familiar terms in target text.

In this research, I choose a fiction-text that is allegedly a difficult task because the emotional load from the source text must be the same when translated to the target text. In the process of translating, the translator is frequently hard to find a word, phrase or sentence that is due to several factors have to be translated very far from the literal sense. That is what referred to annotated translation. According to William and Chesterman (7:2002)

> *A translation with a commentary (or annotated translation) is a form of introspective and retrospective research where you yourself translated the text and at the same time write the commentary on your own translation project.*

In other words, annotated translation is the result of translations that is enclosed with notes from the translator as a responsibility of the translated words.

I decide to choose Lucy Diamond's novel "Me and Mr Jones" because the story has a strong relation with real life. And the most important thing is that there are many words, phrases, and sentences that potential to be annotated. The novel is

published on 6 June 2013 consisting of 480 pages. It tells about four women who struggle with their 'Joneses' and each of them has different problems. The story involves serious issues like family, love and relationships but the writer serves the story in a fun way. The author, Lucy Diamond, is a bestselling British author who has produced more than 13 novels and they have been translated in more than two languages. Therefore, I want to conduct a research about annotated translation of Lucy Diamond's *Me and Mr Jones* Novel.

1.2 Identification of the Problem

In refer to the background above the identification of the problem in this research is there are a lot of words or phrases that need to be translated in source text far from the target text. Therefore I analyze those words and give annotation to translated text. The analysis of the meaning of source text is needed in order to deliver the message to target text precisely.

1.3 Formulation of the Problem

In refer to the background, I am going to identify through the questions:

1. What are words, phrases, sentences to be annotated?
2. What are procedures and methods of translations used to get equivalent translations?

1.4 Objectives of the Research

Based on the formulation of the problem above, the objectives of this research are:

1. To know the words, phrases, and sentences that have to be annotated.
2. To know the procedures and methods of translations are used to get equivalent translations.

1.5 Limitation of the Problem

In refer to the identification of the problem, I limit the focus of the problem on how to get equivalent translation of the words, phrases, and sentences in Lucy

Diamonds' Me and Mr. Jones novel by using Newmark's methods and procedures of translations theories.

1.6 Methods of the Research

In this research, I use qualitative method to analyze annotated translation from the novel. The sources are from written data, such as texts, books, and journals. To analyze the data I use these following steps 1) reading and understanding *Me and Mr Jones*; 2) finding and marking potential annotated words; 3) classifying the data based on the problems; 4) analyzing the words to get the equivalent meaning.

1.7 Benefits of the Research

I conduct this research in order to get beneficial to produce right, good and acceptable translation for target readers (Indonesian) so they can read and comprehend the novel without confusion and misunderstanding.

1.8 Systematic Organization of the Research

This writing of research uses paper organization. The writer organizes it to be some sections that consist of four chapters.

Chapter 1   :   INTRODUCTION

In this chapter, the writer explains about background, identification of the problems, formulation of the problem, objectives of the research, limitation of the problems, methods of the research, benefit of the research, and systematic of the research.

Chapter 2   :   FRAMEWORK OF THE THEORIES

This chapter consists of the theories that I use in this research. There are Translations Theory, Newmark's Methods and Procedure Theory, Audience Design and Need Analysis, Process of Translations, and Equivalence Theory.

Chapter 3 : AN ENGLISH-INDONESIAN ANNOTATED TRANSLATION IN LUCY DIAMOND'S *ME AND MR JONES* NOVEL

This chapter consists of the analysis of the words, phrases, and sentences that have to be annotated in Lucy Diamond's *Me and Mr Jones* novel.

Chapter 4 : CONCLUSION

This chapter consists of the result of this term paper. It is explained what the procedures and/or methods that are used in order to get equivalence translations and also the percentage of the annotated words.