CHAPTER I
INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background of the Study

As a branch of applied linguistics, translation is an important tool of the meaning transfer from one language to another for every aspect of life throughout the world. Major aspects of life such as religion, literature, science, and technology have depended on the translation role. In general, the translation role in human civilization and advancement is without a doubt contributive. The contribution of translation to human knowledge is facilitated by the translator’s knowledge and expertise in at least two different languages. This notion makes the relation between translation and languages are inseparable.

Translation is always related to different languages and different language forms for representing the meaning. Larson (1998) states that translation is basically a change of form: the forms of language, spoken and written, refer to lexicon and grammar: actual words, phrases, clauses, sentences, paragraphs, etc. These forms are referred to as the surface structure of a language. It is the structural part of language which is actually seen in print or heard in speech. In translation, the form of the source language is replaced by the form of the target language. Translation consists of the meaning transfer from the source language into the receptor language. This is done by going from the form of the first language to the form of a second language by way of semantic or deep structure. It is meaning which is being transferred and must be held constant, only the form changes (Larson, 1998).
Furthermore, Larson (1998) defines translation in broad views that “translation consists of studying the lexicon, grammatical structure, communication situation, and cultural context of the source language text, analyzing it in order to determine its meaning, and then reconstructing this same meaning using the lexicon and grammatical structure which are appropriate in the receptor language and its cultural context.” From these statements of Larson’s, it can be seen that translation has two main features which are representations of form and meaning from one language to another language: form (lexicon and grammar) refers to the surface structure of the language and meaning (semantic) refers to the deep structure of language. Meaning is also considered from communication situation and cultural context of both source language (henceforth: SL) and target language (henceforth: TL). Form as the surface structure of language relates in this research to the field of morphology. The deep structure of the language which is the description of meaning behind the surface structure relates in this research to the field of semantics.

Furthermore, in this translation study, descriptions of meaning will relate to translation equivalence. Regarding translation and equivalence, Nida in Venuti (2000) states that “translation consists of reproducing in the receptor language the closest natural equivalence of the source language message, first in terms of meaning and secondly in terms of style.” It is realized that the result of translation is not exactly the same but equivalent to the meaning intended from the source text. The term “closest natural equivalence” refers to a very close similarity in meaning. Naturalness in translation is essential. It makes the translation more acceptable. To achieve naturalness in translation, a translator must have excellent knowledge of the receptor language into which he is translating as well as excellent knowledge of the source language. The term “style” refers to translation that has similar function and effect as intended by
the source language. A good translator has to try to ensure the style of the source language transferred to the target language. Thus, considerations of the text style must be made in order to render similar intended functions and effects of the source language into the target language.

Considerations for the naturalness of translation can be similarly related to the effectiveness of translation. Larson (1998) emphasizes the underlying premise upon the best and effective translation is the one which (1) uses the normal language forms of the receptor language, (2) communicates, as much as possible to the receptor language speakers the same meaning that was understood by the speakers of the source language, and (3) maintains the dynamics of the source language text. In the common sense, the translator that is able to use the normal language forms of the receptor language is the one that has excellent expertise and knowledge of the receptor language. A translator who can communicate the same meaning intended by the source language is also the one who has excellent expertise and knowledge of the source language. Therefore, an effective translator is the one who masters both source and receptor language. Maintaining the “dynamics” of the original source text indicates that the translation is presented in such a way that it will, hopefully, evoke the same response as the source text attempted to evoke.

Concerning the topic of this research that relates to morphology, one will recognize that every language has its own unique and distinctive morphological forms. Katamba (1993) states that affix morphemes can be divided into two major functional categories, namely derivational morphemes and inflectional morphemes. This notion reflects the recognition of two principles in word building processes: inflection and derivation. Inflectional and derivational morphemes form words in different ways. For instance: English countable nouns will have an obligatory use
of the inflectional suffix –s or –es to form a plural meaning; most English adjectives can derive an adverb by an addition of the derivational suffix –ly.

Indonesian language without exception has unique and distinctive morphological forms. One of these unique forms in Indonesian language is reduplication. Reduplication is an important and mostly a productive part in word-forming processes. Reduplication occurs by repeating the entire or part of a word. Meanings of reduplication are various due to variety of reduplication types. English affixes both inflectional and derivational attached to certain lexical items can correspond with Indonesian reduplications. The correspondence between English lexical items and their translation equivalence in Indonesian reduplications will be the central topic to be analyzed in this study.

The analysis of this research relies on two narrative textbooks chosen for the data source, namely, the source language book in English The Magic (Byrne, 2012) and the target language version in Indonesian The Magic (Purwoko, 2012) as the product of translation. The genre of this particular narrative textbook includes self-help, spirituality, personal development, psychology, philosophy, inspiration, and non-fiction.

1.2 Problems of the Study

Dealing with reduplications as the translation equivalence of English lexical items in Indonesian, there are two interesting problems to investigate in this research:

1. What types of Indonesian reduplications serve as the translation equivalence of certain English lexical items found in the book The Magic?
2. In what ways are certain English lexical items translated into Indonesian reduplications in the book The Magic?
1.3 Objectives of the Study

The general objective of this study is to find further insights and scientific evidence concerning effective and efficient translation from English into Indonesian. Specifically, the objectives of this study are to answer the two problems of the study already stated. The objectives to be achieved in this research are:

1. To explain the types of Indonesian reduplications serve as the translation equivalence of certain English lexical items in the book *The Magic*.
2. To analyze the ways of certain English lexical items are translated into Indonesian reduplications in the book *The Magic*.

1.4 Significance of the Study

This research is expected to give two types of contributions, namely the theoretical significance and the practical significance.

1.4.1 Theoretical Significance

Theoretically, it is expected that the result of this study will bring about some positive contributions to applied linguistic studies, especially in the matters of English to Indonesian translation study or vice versa. Furthermore, it is hoped that this study will specifically improve understanding on translation condition regarding such aspects as translation equivalence, English inflectional and derivational morphology, Indonesian reduplications, and the methods of identifying and describing English lexical items in corresponding contexts which lead to the use of Indonesian reduplications as the translation equivalence.
1.4.2 Practical Significance

Practically, the result of this study is expected to inspire further research and to contribute a comprehension for students of translation studies, translators, language researchers, language learners or those who in general are interested in English Indonesian translation or vice versa. The result of this study can be used as a reference in translation studies or for further study in related topics in translation. This research provides practical and helpful information especially on the topic of translation equivalence of English lexical items into Indonesian reduplications.

1.5 Scope of the Study

The scope of the study is intended to determine the limitation of the discussion based on the characteristics of the data. The concern of this research is specified to reduplications as the translation equivalence of English lexical items in Indonesian.

The study concentrates on answering the problems of the study stated. To make the study more focused, the scope of the study is limited to finding Indonesian reduplications in the translation version of the book and explaining the types of the reduplications found with their corresponding English lexical items. The study is intended to analyze the ways of certain English lexical items are translated into Indonesian reduplications.

To analyze the results of the translation as shown in the data of this research, relevant theories adopted as the main theoretical foundations include: theories of translation, translation equivalence and its conditions from a linguistic point of view (Catford, 1965). Supporting theories in this study include form and meaning (Larson, 1998) to identify the forms and
meaning components indicated by the English lexical items in the forms and meaning components of Indonesian reduplications, theories of reduplication (Sapir, 1921; Katamba, 1993) to identify the morphological processes of reduplications and concepts of meaning carried by them, and the types of Indonesian reduplications (Sneddon et al, 2010) to identify and explain the types of Indonesian reduplications collected for the data analysis.